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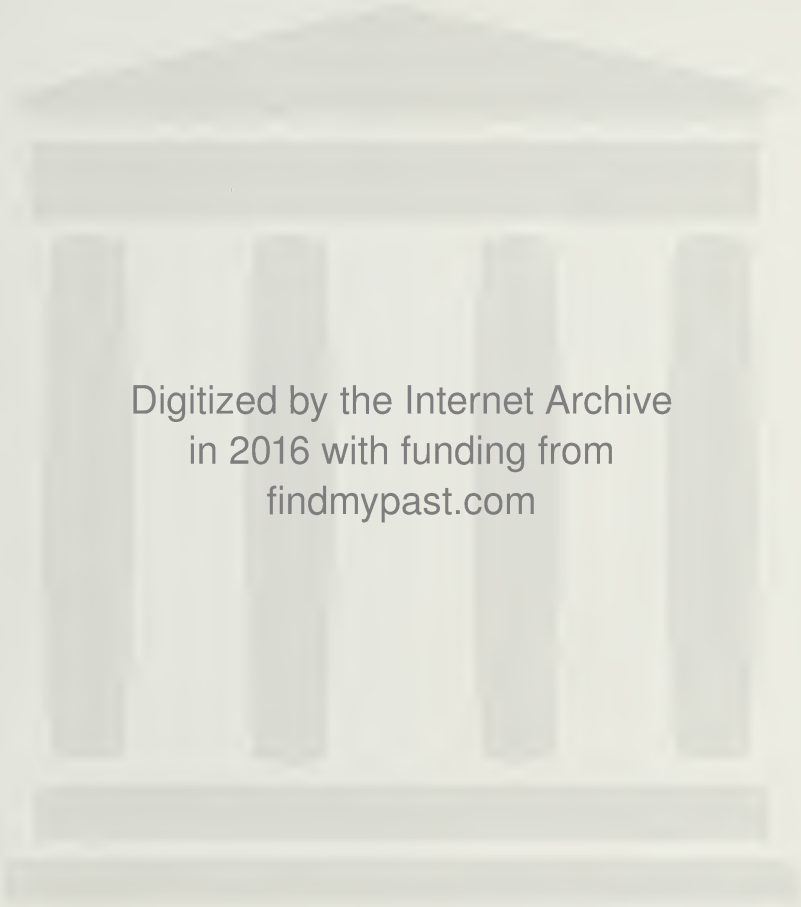
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**THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY
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THE
IOWA JOURNAL
OF
HISTORY AND POLITICS

BENJAMIN F. SHAMBAUGH
EDITOR

VOLUME XXXIV
1936

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IOWA CITY IOWA
1936

THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM 1630 TO 1800

BY

JOHN B. HENNING

CONTENTS

NUMBER 1 — JANUARY 1936

The Legislation of the Forty-sixth General Assembly of Iowa	JACOB A. SWISHER	3
Some Publications		98
Iowana		100
Historical Activities		105
Notes and Comment		110
Contributors		112

NUMBER 2 — APRIL 1936

Whittier and Iowa	CHARLES ARTHUR HAWLEY	115
Economic Effects of the Corn-Hog Program in Iowa	RICHARD H. ROBERTS	144
The Historical Background of the Attitude of the Jasper Colony Toward Slavery and the Civil War	CHARLES ARTHUR HAWLEY	172
Some Publications		198
Iowana		202
Historical Activities		217
Notes and Comment		221
Contributors		223

NUMBER 3 — JULY 1936

Forty Years of Main Street	EDWIN PERCY CHASE	227
History and Administration of the Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation	ROBERT WALLACE SHEA	262
Farm Background of Country Migrants to Iowa Industries	GRACE S. M. ZORBAUGH	312
Some Publications		319
Iowana		322
Historical Activities		327
Notes and Comment		335
Contributors		336

NUMBER 4 — OCTOBER 1936

The Cedar Falls Parlor Reading Circle	LUELLA M. WRIGHT	339
A Survey of Mutualistic Communities in America	RALPH ALBERTSON	375
Some Publications		445
Iowana		447
Historical Activities		453
Notes and Comment		459
Contributors		460
Index		461

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JANUARY NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-SIX

VOLUME THIRTY-FOUR NUMBER ONE

THE LEGISLATION OF THE FORTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA

The Constitution of Iowa provides that the General Assembly shall convene biennially, commencing on the second Monday in January following each general election unless otherwise convened by proclamation of the Governor.¹ In pursuance of this provision the Forty-sixth General Assembly convened at the State Capitol in Des Moines on Monday, January 14, 1935. It remained in session until May 3rd, a period of one hundred and ten days. During this period there were fifteen Sundays and eighteen other days — including eleven Saturdays and an entire week of spring vacation — when the General Assembly did not convene. Accordingly the houses were actually in session only seventy-seven days.

The Forty-sixth General Assembly was typical of Iowa assemblies in that it was composed largely of farmers and attorneys. The House of Representatives consists of one hundred and eight members. Of these forty-eight were farmers and fourteen were attorneys. The Senate consists of fifty members. In the Forty-sixth General Assembly eighteen Senators were farmers and twelve were attorneys. Usually the Iowa General Assembly has been predominantly Republican. In recent years, however, the Democratic party has controlled both houses. In the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth General Assembly there were fifty-eight Democrats and fifty Republicans. In the Senate there were twenty-seven Democrats and twenty-three Republicans.

During the legislative session, 412 bills and 12 joint

¹ *Constitution of Iowa*, Article III, Section 2.

resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and 521 bills and 8 joint resolutions in the House — a total of 933 bills and 20 joint resolutions. Of this number 121 Senate bills and 3 Senate joint resolutions, and 101 House bills and 2 House joint resolutions — a total of 227 measures — were passed and became operative. Sixty of these measures were appropriation bills to provide funds for the administration of State government and for the adjustment of claims against the State. Thirty-four of the measures were legalizing acts, passed to clarify matters of procedure in corporate bodies and to make adjustments in local government. At least ten measures were passed solely for the purpose of making corrections in the Code and session laws previously enacted and two were enactments of special laws.²

TAXATION AND FINANCE

The Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly passed a three-way tax bill which provided for a personal net income tax, a business tax on corporations, and a retail sales tax. In allocating the funds derived from this tax, the law provided that the first three per cent be transferred to the general fund of the State as collected. Of the remaining collections during 1934, \$3,000,000 was to be placed in an emergency relief fund. On January 1, 1935, and quarterly thereafter not to exceed \$1,500,000 was to be paid into the general fund of the State and the balance, if any, was to be allocated to the several counties.

The Forty-sixth General Assembly amended this law to provide for a new allocation of funds, but retained the provision of the former law assigning the first three per cent to the general fund of the State. The amended law

² *Index and History of Senate and House Bills and Joint Resolutions of the Forty-sixth General Assembly; Legislative Directory Forty-sixth General Assembly.*

provides that on July 1, 1935, and quarterly thereafter, up to and including April 1, 1937, the Board of Assessment and Review shall set aside \$1,000,000 for direct relief and for work relief and expenses incidental thereto. In like manner on July 1, 1935, and semi-annually thereafter, up to and including January 1, 1937, the Board shall set aside \$125,000 for Iowa emergency conservation work. In addition to these sums the law provides that on July 1, 1935, and on October 1, 1935, the Board shall set aside \$1,500,000 on each date to be paid into the general fund of the State. These latter sums are to be used to pay the general expenses of the State from July 1 to December 31, 1935, as authorized and appropriated by the General Assembly.

Under a provision of the former law which was not repealed, all money not otherwise allocated is to be returned to the counties to be credited against the second installment of the tax bill of each taxpayer for the next preceding tax year. It appears, therefore, that under the amendment, the proceeds of the three-way tax for 1935-1937 are to be distributed as follows: three per cent each year to the general fund of the State; \$4,000,000 each year for direct and work relief; \$250,000 each year for emergency conservation work; \$3,000,000 to the State government in 1935; and the balance (including the \$3,000,000 not to be paid to the State in 1936) to the counties to be substituted for property taxes.³

The Chain Store Tax Act was another of the outstanding pieces of legislation passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly. It created widespread interest throughout the State at the time it was enacted and has been the center of much controversy since it became law. Seventeen States of the Union have passed chain store tax acts, while eight

³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 76.

other States have some sort of license features of a minor nature. Of the seventeen States which have enacted tax legislation, fourteen have provided for a single graduated occupation tax system based upon the number of stores in operation. In addition to this tax, three States — Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa — have provided for a gross sales tax, which in Iowa, at least, is much more severe and more difficult to pay than the relatively small occupation tax. The combined tax upon chain stores in Iowa is the highest of any State in the Union.

Under the Iowa law the occupation tax is payable annually beginning on July 1, 1935, the rate of taxation being as follows:

For each store in excess of one and not in excess of ten	\$5
For each store in excess of ten and not in excess of twenty	15
For each store in excess of twenty and not in excess of thirty	35
For each store in excess of thirty and not in excess of forty	65
For each store in excess of forty and not in excess of fifty	105
For each store in excess of fifty	155

The gross receipts tax is also payable annually, beginning on August 1, 1936, when payment is to be made on the income for the preceding year. This is graduated and is based upon the combined gross receipts of all stores or other mercantile establishments, including oil stations, in the chain. The amount of tax added for each \$10,000 of receipts or fraction thereof varies from \$10 for each \$10,000 between \$50,000 and \$100,000 to \$1000 for each \$10,000 or fraction thereof over \$9,000,000. The amount of tax due

on gross receipts in the various brackets is indicated by the following figures:

\$50,000 or less.....	\$25
\$100,000	75
\$150,000	200
\$200,000	500
\$300,000	1,250
\$400,000	2,250
\$500,000	3,500
\$600,000	5,000
\$700,000	6,750
\$800,000	8,750
\$900,000	11,000
\$1,000,000	13,500
\$1,250,000	20,375
\$1,500,000	27,875
\$1,750,000	36,000
\$2,000,000	44,750
\$3,000,000	83,500
\$4,000,000	127,250
\$5,000,000	176,000
\$6,000,000	236,000
\$7,000,000	306,000
\$8,000,000	386,000
\$9,000,000	476,000

The law does not apply to the following:

(a) Coöperative associations not organized for profit and operating in good faith under the laws of Iowa.

(b) Persons exclusively engaged in gardening or farming, selling in this State products of their own raising.

(c) Persons selling at retail one or more of the following products: coal, ice, lumber, grain, feed, building materials (not including builders and general hardware, glass,

and paints) if the total retail sales by such persons of such products within the State shall, during the tax year, "exceed ninety-five (95) per cent of the total retail sales of all sources within the state of any such person or persons".

(d) Liquor stores, established and operated by the State Liquor Control Commission.

(e) Hotels or rooming houses, including dining rooms and cafes operated in connection therewith.

The State Board of Assessment and Review is charged with the administration and enforcement of this law. It may make and publish rules and regulations and distribute the same throughout the State, but failure to receive or secure a copy of such rules shall not relieve any person from the obligation of complying with the law. An appropriation of \$25,000 was made for the purpose of administering the law.⁴

The law relative to the taxing of bank stock was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly. The new law provides that whenever a bank operated within this State has been heretofore or shall hereafter be closed and placed in the hands of a receiver, "the board of supervisors shall remit all unpaid taxes on the capital stock".⁵

For many years it has been the policy of the State of Iowa to permit the board of supervisors to suspend, remit, or cancel taxes on real and personal property belonging to indigent persons upon petition and proof that the petitioner is unable to contribute to the support of public activi-

⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 75; *The Des Moines Register*, May 20, 1935. In November, 1935, in the case of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company *v.* Valentine, the United States District Court decided that this tax, in so far as it applies to gross sales is unconstitutional. Such a tax, it was held, is in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. All other provisions of the law were upheld.

⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 78.

ties. Under the provisions of an amendment to the law as passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly suspension is automatic in the case of persons receiving old age assistance and need not be petitioned for. It is still necessary, however, to petition the board for a remittance or cancellation of taxes. The Old Age Assistance Commission shall notify the board of supervisors of the county in which any assisted person owns property, and it shall then be the duty of the board of supervisors to order the county treasurer to suspend the collection of the taxes assessed against such person.⁶

To allow an extension of time for the payment of taxes in 1935 without the payment of a penalty, the Forty-sixth General Assembly provided that the first installment of taxes for that year should not be deemed delinquent until July 1, 1935, and might be paid at any time prior to that date without interest as a penalty. If the first installment were not paid prior to July 1st, it was to draw interest from April 1, 1935, at a rate of three-fourths of one per cent per month until paid.⁷

The Forty-second General Assembly in 1927 authorized counties to purchase real estate at tax sales as a protection to the county against persons who sought to avoid tax payments. This section of the law — Section 7255-bl of the *Code of 1931* — has now been repealed and a substitute section enacted which provides that at a tax sale, if “no bid is received, or if the bid received is less than the total amount of the delinquent general taxes, interest, penalties and costs”, the county shall bid for the real estate “a sum equal to the total amount of all delinquent general taxes, interest, penalties and costs” charged against the real estate. No money shall be paid by the county or

⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 77.

⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 79.

other tax levying and tax certifying body for such purchase, but each of the tax levying and tax certifying bodies having any interest in the taxes for which the property is sold shall be charged with the full amount of all delinquent general taxes due such body, as its just share of the purchase price.

When the title to real estate has been acquired by virtue of a tax deed the property shall be controlled, managed, and sold by the county board of supervisors in a manner prescribed by law. In case of sale, however, it shall be for cash and for a sum not less than the total amount stated in the tax sale certificate, including subsequent taxes, interest, and costs. Provision is made, however, that general taxes and special assessments levied by a special charter city levying and collecting its own taxes and assessments shall not be affected by any such sale to the county in which the real estate is located.⁸

Section 7244 of the *Code of 1931* provides that annually on the first Monday in December, the county treasurer shall offer at public sale "all lands, town lots, or other real property" on which taxes for the preceding year or years are delinquent. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide "that no property against which the county holds a tax sale certificate, shall be offered or sold" under this law.⁹

Under the provisions of a new law it shall be the duty of the county treasurer to segregate any tax money received in 1935 which was due and payable prior to the beginning of that year. Out of the funds thus segregated the treasurer shall pay any taxing body the amount of taxes due the taxing district and designate the payment as having been due prior to January 1, 1935. When all

⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 83.

⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 82.

warrants that have been stamped "unpaid for lack of funds" have been paid from this segregated fund any balance remaining shall then be used in the same manner as though no segregation had been made. In the event that there is not enough money collected from back taxes to pay the warrants outstanding, the taxing bodies are authorized to issue bonds on January 1, 1936, sufficient to pay such outstanding warrants and interest.¹⁰

Prior to 1935 the county board of supervisors might levy "a poll tax of fifty cents on each male resident over twenty-one years of age". This provision of the law has now been repealed, and the assessment of county poll taxes has been discontinued.¹¹

House File No. 88, designed to exempt homesteads from taxation to the extent of \$2500, was one of the two bills vetoed. There were many objections to this measure. In his veto message Governor Herring expressed the belief that it "would be unequal and discriminatory, not uniform in operation and would work an injustice as between various counties". The measure was also considered as favorable to non-resident owners and unfavorable to renters. It did not provide for a reduction of taxes but rather for a shifting of the tax burden. Because of its "lack of uniform application", and its "arbitrary and capricious classifications", Governor Herring doubted its constitutionality and accordingly returned it to the General Assembly without his signature.¹²

APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriations made by the Forty-sixth General Assembly are presented in the following tables.

¹⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 52.

¹¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 81.

¹² *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1935, pp. 1172-1176.

APPROPRIATIONS BY THE FORTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY			
FOR MAINTENANCE OF STATE GOVERNMENT AND STATE OFFICERS FOR EACH YEAR OF THE BIENNIUM			
CHAPTER	FOR WHAT	1933-1935	1935-1937
126	Department of Agriculture Agricultural Department Animal Health and Veterinary Beef Producers Association Corn and Small Grain Growers Association Iowa State Dairy Association Horticultural Society Poultry Association Board of Veterinary Examiners Horse Breeders Association Weather and Crops Bureau State Entomologist Total		121,215 137,500 5,000 2,500 5,000 5,000 17,500 400 5,000 7,634 7,400 \$315,051
138	Iowa State Dairy Association 4-H calf clubs		2,000
126	Agricultural Societies	105,000	120,000
126	Board of Assessment and Review	75,000	64,543
75	Board of Assessment and Review To administer chain store tax		25,000 (lump sum)
126	Attorney General and Department of Justice Litigation concerning highways (From primary road fund)	86,974	93,500 15,000
124	Attorney General Radio broadcasting system		20,000 (lump sum)
126	Auditor of State	24,000	90,000
126	Auditor of State County and Municipal examiners		\$7 per diem
126	Board of Barber Examiners	15,150	15,520
126	Commission for the Blind	9,348	10,000

CHAPTER	FOR WHAT	1933-1935	1935-1937
132	Commission for the Blind Summer school for blind		1,500 (lump sum)
126	Board of Chiropractic Examiners	1,560	1,680
126	State Comptroller Salaries and expenses Refunding warrants (from motor vehicle fuel tax)	17,719	40,365 2,500
126	Board of Conservation	85,000	110,000
126	Board of Cosmetology Examiners	11,360	12,040
133	Board of Cosmetology Examiners Additional appropriation		1,000 (lump sum)
126	Custodian	53,217	75,810
126	Board of Dental Examiners	2,400	2,400
126	District Court Judges	372,500	372,500
139	District Court Judges Additional appropriation		10,000
126	Board of Embalming Examiners	970	970
126	Board of Engineering Examiners		900
126	Executive Council	220,000	250,235
126	State Fair Board Public works project	50,000	60,000 26,250
126	State Fire Marshal	16,000	17,000
126	General Contingent Fund		80,000
126	Geological Survey	5,000	10,000
126	Governor (salary and expenses)	18,168	20,406
126	Department of Health	75,050	76,880
	State Highway Commission ¹³		
48	Highway Safety Patrol (Motor Vehicle Department, Office of Secretary of State)		Amount Necessary

¹³ See pages 22 and 23.

CHAPTER	FOR WHAT	1933-1935	1935-1937
126	Historical Department	28,979	29,300
126	Historical Society	25,000	28,000
126	Industrial Commission To pay claims for highway employees (From primary road fund)	25,902	25,900 15,000
126	Insurance Department	46,000	44,125
126	Insurance Department Examiners		per diem
126	Bureau of Labor	18,467	18,240
141	Bureau of Labor Public employment office		60,450
126	Library Commission	18,568	19,500
126	State Library	41,000	41,916
126	Board of Medical Examiners	900	1,000
126	Board of Mine Inspectors		1,500
126	Mine Inspectors		16,500
126	National Guard		212,650
131	National Guard Additional armory rentals		4,160 (lump sum)
135	National Guard Camp Dodge fire loss		25,000 (lump sum)
126	Board of Nurses Examiners	5,280	5,400
143	Old Age Assistance Commission Pension fund		1,000,000
55	Old Age Assistance Commission Revolving fund		25,000 (lump sum)
126	Board of Optometry Examiners	750	750
126	Board of Osteopathic Examiners	1,560	1,560
126	Board of Parole	26,920	27,910
126	Board of Pharmacy Examiners	10,080	14,400
126	Pioneer Lawmakers		75
126	Board of Podiatry Examiners	395	395
126	Presidential Electors		150

CHAPTER	FOR WHAT	1933-1935	1935-1937
126	State Printing Board		
	Salaries	14,178	14,620
	State printing	120,000	129,150
126	Superintendent of Public Instruction		
	Salaries and expenses	26,361	39,434
	State aid	401,450	401,450
126	Board of Railroad Commissioners	60,000	60,600
126	Secretary of State ¹⁴	49,046	48,700
126	Supreme Court	83,400	83,400
126	Clerk of Supreme Court	8,965	9,090
126	Reporter of Supreme Court and Code Editor	11,676	11,676
126	Treasurer of State	85,916	81,500
126	Board of Vocational Education	33,055	35,040
FOR THE BOARD OF CONTROL AND THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER IT			
CHAPTER	FOR WHAT	1933-1935	1935-1937
126	Board of Control	\$74,500	\$72,466
126	State Hospital and Colony at Woodward	224,000	250,522
	Public works project		61,250
126	Institution for Feeble-Minded at Glenwood	228,536	327,484
126	State Hospital for Insane at Cherokee	272,500	348,461
	Public works project		26,250
126	State Hospital for Insane at Clarinda	275,000	293,317
	Public works project		99,750
126	State Hospital for Insane at Independence	275,000	329,878
126	State Hospital for Insane at Mt. Pleasant	275,000	319,140
126	State Juvenile Home at Toledo	99,900	119,069
126	State Penitentiary at Fort Madison	436,023	469,151
	Public works project		4,375

¹⁴ See pages 23 and 30.

CHAPTER	FOR WHAT	1933-1935	1935-1937
126	Men's Reformatory at Anamosa	340,067	375,451
126	Women's Reformatory at Rockwell City	49,700	56,610
126	State Sanitarium at Oakdale Public works project	217,000	219,494 43,750
126	Iowa Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown	200,000	205,595
126	Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Dav- enport	162,900	188,060
126	Training School for Boys at Eldora	167,500	177,585
126	Training School for Girls at Mitchell- ville Public works project	75,736	76,961 7,000
126	Emergency Fund	14,000	14,000
126	Additional Emergency Fund		100,000
126	Road Fund	10,000	10,000
	Total for Board of Control	3,415,362	3,880,777
FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION AND SUPPORT OF INSTITUTIONS UNDER IT			
CHAPTER	FOR WHAT	1933-1935	1935-1937
126	Board of Education	50,566	\$54,712
126	State University of Iowa President Public works project	1,790,000 10,000	1,950,000 10,000 60,000
126	Medical and Surgical Treatment of In- digents	900,000	940,994
126	Iowa State College of Agriculture President Public works project	1,771,000 9,000	1,931,000 9,000 60,000
126	Iowa State Teachers College President Public works project	473,000 7,000	563,000 7,000 30,000
136	Iowa State Teachers College Deficiency appropriation		60,000 (lump sum)
126	Iowa State School for the Deaf Public works project	195,000	207,000 15,750

CHAPTER	FOR WHAT	1933-1935	1935-1937
126	Iowa School for the Blind Public works project	105,000	105,000 21,000
126	Psychopathic Hospital	100,000	100,000
126	Bacteriological Laboratory	12,226	12,226
126	Soldiers' Tuition	6,000	4,000
126	World War Orphans' Aid		2,500
137	Aid for blind students		1,000 (lump sum)

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH THE
LEGISLATIVE SESSION ¹⁵

CHAPTER	TO WHOM AND FOR WHAT	AMOUNT
129	Miller <i>vs.</i> Zeigler election contest	\$265.00
130	Pelzer <i>vs.</i> Malone election contest	778.81
128	Miscellaneous Expenses of General Assembly	
	Royal Typewriter Company	262.50
	General Typewriter Exchange	180.00
	Gaar Brothers Typewriter Company	315.00
	Underwood Elliott Fisher Company	63.00
	Des Moines Rubber Stamp Works	147.45
	Interstate Transit Lines	25.00
	Van Ginkle Athletic Manufacturing Company	60.00
	Wingate Costume Company	50.00
	Walter Beam, service	28.35
	Margaret Mathis, service	28.35
	Ray Sheehan, service	28.35
	Hedo M. Zacherle, supplies	16.34
	Officers, after adjournment	Amount necessary
	Vergil Lekin, supplies	43.40
	Legislative emergency fund	5,000.00
	Hedo M. Zacherle, supplies	50.00
	Vergil Lekin, supplies	50.00
	Vergil Lekin, services	63.00
	Jennie Gregg, services	81.90
	Peter Russell, services	14.40
	Yunker Brothers	129.35

¹⁵ Salaries of members amount to about \$161,000.

CHAPTER	TO WHOM AND FOR WHAT	AMOUNT
	Zaisers, office outfitting rental	75.30
	George M. Hamilton, services	16.20
	Frank Shaffer, services	16.20
	Clyde L. Herring, money advanced by him	210.00
	Officers of General Assembly	per diem
148	Gordon L. Elliott, report of work on legislative committee	30.00
154	For services and expense in connection with legislative investigation of sale of State warrants as follows:	
	T. E. Diamond	
	Attorney fees	\$225.00
	Expenses	85.50
	Henry C. Schull, Witness	
	Mileage	20.00
	James F. Toy, witness	
	Mileage	20.00
	Leone Webster	
	Clerical help	32.50
	Frank C. Walrath	
	Reporting	759.60
	Total	1142.60
MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES		
CHAPTER	FOR WHAT	AMOUNT
127	Inaugural expenses	\$389.50
134	G. A. R. history	2,500.00
140	Emergency relief to school districts	10,000.00
142	Muscatine County, drainage tax on State land	1,319.47
144	Polk County, pavement along State fair grounds	4,606.78
146	Jones County, expenses in convicting State employee	873.50
177	John H. Mitchell	
	Expenses to Interstate Assembly	100.00
	Garritt E. Roelofs	
	Expenses to Interstate Assembly	100.00

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CLAIMS CONNECTED WITH HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE		
CHAPTER	TO WHOM AND FOR WHAT	AMOUNT
145	Dolan Allen, collision with State truck	\$213.28
147	Mrs. J. W. Kinney, for death of husband, employee of Highway Commission	1,000.00
	Maude Emerson Barnhart, collision with State truck	55.00
	William A. Emerson, administrator, damages for death due to collision with State truck	416.05
	Roy Lowrey, collision with State truck	77.25
	Fred Spatz, collision with road maintainer	50.00
	Harry Lund, collision with State truck	63.95
	J. W. Daniels, collision with road maintainer	25.00
	H. F. Carr, collision with automobile	350.00
	Elton L. Titus, accident due to roll of snow fence	18.00
	Labor on highway	
	R. W. Maples	\$3.50
	Earl Connell	2.28
	Ivan A. Connell	2.48
	Orville Connell	2.80
	Rollin Connell	3.13
	Ross Connell	2.80
	Total	16.98
148	Martin Borlang, collapse of bridge	500.00
151	W. J. Conley, loss of horse on defective bridge	500.00
155	Carl Feucht, collision with State truck	27.90
	National Refining Company, collision with State truck	67.30
156	John F. Fisher, crop injury due to highway construction	200.00
158	Ralph Foster, collision with State truck	52.99
159	R. E. Frisby, collision with State truck	7.10
	D. A. Luig, collision with State truck	102.00
161	A. C. Green, collision with State truck	26.80
	Hans Boeck, collision with State truck	23.25
162	Mamie B. Grimso, for death of husband by collapse of bridge	1,600.00
163	Robert Hall, collision with snow plow	\$15.00

CHAPTER	TO WHOM AND FOR WHAT	AMOUNT
163	Anderson Auto Exchange, collision with snow plow 6.48 Roy Veldhuizen, collision with snow plow 7.61 Total 29.09	
165	Charles Hazen, damage by snow plow \$2.30 J. F. Hollingsworth, damage by snow plow 13.50 O. P. M. Criley, damage by snow plow 1.12 Sunshine Store, damage by snow plow 12.48 Total 29.40	
166	H. L. Heller, collision with snow plow 2.00 M. V. Harmon, collision with State truck 19.00 L. C. Syfert, collision with State car 33.44 W. M. Cutter, collision with State truck 10.43 Carl Weeks, collision with State car 8.34 Walter Kiser, collision with State car 24.26 Joe Michels, collision with State car 4.25 E. E. Peterson, collision with State car 36.58 Ed Kennedy, collision with State car 10.00 Carl R. Ryder, collision with State car 19.37 Elsie Maden, collision with State car 8.50 Mrs. J. H. Kelley and H. M. Kelley, collision with snow plow 354.40	
167	Lee Hurlburt, collision with State truck 51.48	
168	Herman Jordan, property damaged by highway commission \$71.55 Will Ager, property damaged by highway commission 42.82 Total 114.37	
169	George Kanak, collision with State tractor 2,500.00	
170	John Kanak, collision with State tractor 500.00	
173	James Knox, collision with State truck 63.59	
174	C. A. Lenz, collision with State truck 50.40	
175	Reed McMurray, collision with unlighted barricade 155.00 Roy Marinelli, collision with unlighted barricade 28.57	
176	Craig Miller, collision with State truck 20.77	
178	Horace Palmer, reason not given 7.00	
179	Arthur H. Peterson, injured on defective highway 30.00	

CHAPTER	TO WHOM AND FOR WHAT	AMOUNT
180	Doris Sovereign, collision with State tractor \$25.00 W. H. Bongartz, collision with State tractor 8.00 Total	33.00
181	James Spain, injury to land by building highway nearby	100.00
183	E. A. Summerville, collision with State truck	48.02
185	Clarence A. Altimeir, collision with State truck Harold Manders, collision with State truck Dorothy Manders, collision with State truck Faye Elizabeth Tollari, collision with State truck Julia E. Bell, skidding of car on pavement James E. Bell, skidding of car on pavement Andrew Florine, injury because of barricade removed from bridge Frank Comp, collision with State grader	75.00 150.00 150.00 125.00 1,075.00 500.00 300.00 30.00
To PAY MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS		
CHAPTER	TO WHOM AND FOR WHAT	AMOUNT
126	Frederick M. Hull (Annual appropriation since 1894) Marjorie Ball, injury on State fair grounds (since 1927)	360.00 200.00
146	Homer Ashmore, military service Mrs. Blanche Capps, death of husband, FERA employee Property destroyed by fire at Women's Reformatory Ray Murtogh Berandine Mitzkowski Minnie Baars Stella Kayser Olga Gomez Carrie Louise Baars Esther Mason	\$44.00 1,000.00 137.57 .35 .59 18.35 21.10 3.00 6.60
148	Mrs. Oscar Barnes, injury at State Fair grounds O. D. Albrecht, use of motorcycle by State troops O. Evald Olson, medical service to State troops	100.00 35.00 15.00

CHAPTER	TO WHOM AND FOR WHAT	AMOUNT
	Adolph Wiese, injury at State Penitentiary	300.00
	J. C. Robinson, collision with car of State	975.00
	Henry G. Peterson, injury at State House	100.00
	Everett Harris, injury at State Reformatory	500.00
	W. C. Johnson, collision with car of Bureau of Labor	26.00
149	Guy Boyles, for injury sustained as employee at State reformatory	1,000.00
150	Ethel Conner Carlson, for death of her husband, employee at Camp Dodge	1,000.00
152	J. M. Cree, for damages due to collision with Bureau of Labor car	91.50
153	J. T. Davenport, refund on auto license	36.50
157	Charles Flinchum, for injury sustained at prison laundry	50.00
160	H. J. Goerner, refund of auto licenses	18.00
164	H. W. Hanson, guardian, soldier's bonus for Cleo D. Allen	289.00
171	Clarence R. Killion, soldier's bonus	350.00
172	W. B. King, for injury sustained at Iowa State College of Agriculture	100.00
182	Marion Stephens, for injury by assault while acting as State agent at sheriff's sale	250.00
184	J. N. Vernon, veterinary service for the State	33.55
	Edd Scantlebury, veterinary service for the State	10.60
	Miles Baier, for the destruction of horses	250.00
185	Simon Warner, service on tile contract	\$60.00
	Daniel Warner, service on tile contract	60.00
	L. C. Meader, service on tile contract	67.00
	Total	187.00
186	Earl Wymore, collision with State truck	125.00

The State Highway Commission and its work are financed by the tax on motor vehicles and motor vehicle fuel. Of the tax imposed on motor vehicles, 2½ per cent goes to the maintenance fund of the Highway Commission; 3 per cent goes to the maintenance fund of the Motor Vehicle Department in the office of the Secretary of State;

and the remainder goes into the primary road fund.—*Code of 1931*, Sec. 4999. The cost of the Iowa Highway Safety Patrol is paid from the maintenance fund of the Motor Vehicle Department. The two cent motor fuel tax is divided — $1/3$ going to the primary road fund and $2/3$ to the secondary roads. The one cent tax on motor vehicle fuel added later all goes to the primary road fund. The Forty-sixth General Assembly made several specific allocations of these funds.

Section 19 of the *Code of 1931* provides that the compensation of the officers and employees of the General Assembly shall be fixed by joint resolution of the House of Representatives and the Senate at the opening of the session or as soon thereafter as conveniently can be done.

Compensations provided for by this Assembly include the following: Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House, each \$9.00 per day; Assistant Secretary and Assistant Chief Clerk, reading clerks, engrossing clerks, enrolling clerks, and general clerks, each \$6.30; assistant general clerks, bill clerks, filing clerks, and sergeant-at-arms, \$4.50; matrons, janitors, and messengers, each \$3.60, and pages, each \$2.50 per day.¹⁶

A very brief resolution which was destined to cause considerable comment and discussion in the General Assembly was House Joint Resolution No. 1, which provided compensation of five dollars a day to clergymen for opening the sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives with prayer. Some members of the General Assembly contended that ministers should not be paid for this service. An effort was also made "to substitute two minutes of silence for ministerial prayer". In the end, however, the resolution was adopted.¹⁷

¹⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 226.

¹⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 225.

STATE GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

For some years there has been some agitation to discontinue the taking of the State census. The Forty-fifth General Assembly, in 1933, passed a joint resolution to repeal Article III, Section 33 of the State Constitution. To carry forward this amendment, as required by the Constitution, the Forty-sixth General Assembly voted in favor of the proposed repeal. As provided in the Code, the question will now be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election in 1936, and if the amendment is approved by a majority vote the taking of a State census will be discontinued.¹⁸

Another joint resolution passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly approves an amendment to Article I, Section 9 of the Constitution of Iowa, adding thereto the provision that "The General Assembly may authorize the return of verdicts in civil cases upon the concurrence of not less than nine (9) members of the jury". This proposed amendment will be referred to the General Assembly to be chosen in the fall of 1936.¹⁹

Section 7420-b3 of the *Code of 1931* provides for the issuance of anticipatory warrants for the payment of claims against the State Sinking Fund. This law was amended by the Forty-fifth General Assembly. The amended section was repealed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly and a substitute section was enacted. The present law provides that whenever duly allowed and certified claims are on file with the Treasurer of State to the amount of fifty thousand dollars or more and the State Sinking Fund for public deposits contains insufficient funds for immediate payment of the claims, the Treasurer of State may issue anticipatory warrants for the purpose of

¹⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 223; *Code of 1931*, Sec. 72.

¹⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 224.

raising funds for the immediate payment of such claims. The warrants outstanding and unpaid, however, shall not exceed at any one time the sum of \$3,500,000. The Treasurer of State, with the approval of the Executive Council, was authorized, however, to exceed the stipulated amount if necessary to pay claims pending at the time of the passage of this act.

Warrants issued for this purpose shall be offered by the Treasurer of State at public sale and shall be sold at a price not less than par plus accrued interest to the date when the Treasurer of State shall actually receive payment for the warrants and make delivery of them to the purchaser. The proposed sale of anticipatory warrants shall be advertised in at least two daily papers (one of which must be in Des Moines) for two or more successive weeks, giving ten days notice of the time and place of the sale. Bids may be either sealed or open, but the open bids are not to be received until after all the sealed bids have been deposited. The best one of the open bids is then recorded by the secretary of the Executive Council and after that the sealed bids are opened by the secretary in the presence of the Executive Council and the best bid noted. Any or all bids may be rejected and new bids asked for, or the warrants or any portion of them thereafter may be sold at private sale to any one or more of the bidders or other persons, provided that preference shall be given to persons, firms or corporations in Iowa in so far as it is possible to do so.

No commission shall be paid directly or indirectly in connection with the sale of any anticipatory warrants, and no expense shall be incurred in connection with the sale except that incurred in advertising.²⁰

Section 1216 of the *Code of 1931* designates certain offi-

²⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 87.

cials and persons who are empowered to administer oaths and to take affirmations in any matter pertaining to the business of their respective office, position, or appointment. This law was amended to include among the persons thus empowered, all investigators of old age assistance as provided in the Old Age Assistance Law passed by the extra session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly.²¹

Section 4072 of the *Code of 1931* provides that the Superintendent of the School for the Deaf shall on the first days of April and October of each year, certify to the State Comptroller the amounts of money due the school from the several counties of the State. This law has now been amended so as to require these reports on the first days of June and December instead of in April and October.²²

During the last decade at least three measures have been introduced to provide that October 12th — Columbus Day — be made a legal holiday. Such a measure was introduced in the Forty-sixth General Assembly. As finally passed it provides for an observance of the day, but does not make it a legal holiday. The Governor is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon State officials to display the American flag on all State and school buildings and urging the people to display the flag in their “homes, lodges, churches, and places of business” on that day, “to commemorate the life and history of Christopher Columbus and to urge that services and exercises be had in churches, halls and other suitable places expressive of the public sentiment befitting the anniversary of the discovery of America.”²³

House File No. 141, dealing with the compensation of public officers, was passed by the General Assembly and

²¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 8.

²² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 34.

²³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 4.

signed by the presiding officers but was vetoed by the Governor. The Forty-fifth General Assembly in 1933 passed a measure which purported to reduce the salary of certain State and local officers. Subsequently the Supreme Court of Iowa held that this law was not properly passed and was, therefore, of no force and effect. When the Forty-sixth General Assembly convened it seemed certain that these public officers would attempt to collect the full amount of their salary. The Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure to legalize the former law and to provide that payments made under it should be considered payments in full.

Governor Clyde L. Herring, doubting the constitutionality of this latter measure, submitted it to the Attorney General for an opinion. The Attorney General gave it as his opinion that although the legislature might properly change salary schedules, it did not in fact properly do so, and that services now having been rendered, the reduction could not be made effective by attempting to ratify, confirm, or legalize the salary reduction act which never had been legally operative.

Upon this theory and in accordance with the advice of the Attorney General, Governor Herring returned this measure to the General Assembly without his signature.²⁴

CODE REVISION

In almost every session of the General Assembly attention is called to obvious errors in the Code or in session laws not yet codified. Three acts provided for changes made necessary by the law substituting the office of State Comptroller for the office of State Budget Director.²⁵ Another substituted the Auditor of State for "state account-

²⁴ *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1935, pp. 990-992.

²⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Chs. 11, 28, 53.

ant" in Section 342 of the *Code of 1931*.²⁶ A fifth act provides that the county treasurer shall file his tax list with the "State Board of Assessment and Review" instead of with the "Auditor of State".²⁷

Section 3244-b6 of the *Code of 1931*, which deals with the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture in enforcing the law relative to the standard weight of bread, was amended by the Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly. In writing that bill an error was made and the law as passed was not clear. To clarify the law, the Forty-sixth General Assembly rewrote that section. The law as amended provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall enforce the provisions of Section 3244-b1 to 3244-f1 inclusive. He shall make rules and regulations not inconsistent with these sections, "and such rules and regulations shall include reasonable variations and tolerances".²⁸

Under Section 7420-d1 of the *Code of 1931* the Treasurer of State, the treasurer of each county, city, town, and school corporation, other county officers, township clerk, and each secretary of a school board are to deposit public funds in their hands in banks which have been approved by the various governing boards. Section 7420-d8 provides that "No treasurer or other county officer or township clerk" shall be liable for the loss of funds thus deposited because of the insolvency of the depository bank. Obviously it was not the intention of the legislature to exclude the secretary of a school board from the list of exemptions and the Forty-sixth General Assembly amended the law to provide exemption from liability for all officers mentioned in Section 7420-d1.²⁹

²⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 2.

²⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 80.

²⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 31.

²⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 86.

Chapter 473 of the *Code of 1931* was adopted for the purpose of providing a uniform system of adoption of children by decree of court. Sections 3714 and 3715 of the Code refer to another form of adoption which has long since been discarded. To make the law uniform on this subject the Forty-sixth General Assembly repealed Sections 3714 and 3715 and amended three other sections of the Code to make them conform with the approved method of adoption as provided for in Chapter 473.³⁰

Sections 4440 to 4445 inclusive of the *Code of 1931* provide for the maintenance of school gardens or farms to be paid for from the "state school fund". There is, however, no "state school fund" provided for in the laws of Iowa. Accordingly this law is and always has been inoperative. To clarify this matter and to delete from the Code inoperative provisions, the Forty-sixth General Assembly repealed these sections.³¹

The Forty-third General Assembly in 1929 passed a bill which in a large measure rewrote the statutes relating to banking. The legislature, however, inadvertently failed to repeal Sections 9189, 9214, 9215, 9217, 9301, and 9302 and these contradictory and confused provisions were codified in the *Code of 1931*. To clarify this matter the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure to repeal the above named sections. This measure does not affect the substantive law as amended in 1929.³²

HIGHWAYS

One of the most significant measures passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly in connection with highway legislation was a bill to create an Iowa Highway Safety Patrol

³⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 32.

³¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 41.

³² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 99.

in the Motor Vehicle Department under the Secretary of State. The law authorizes the Secretary of State to employ not to exceed fifty-three highway patrolmen. Appointees shall be selected after an examination as to physical and mental fitness. They shall be citizens of the State of Iowa, of good moral character, not less than twenty-five years of age, and not more than sixty per cent of such employees shall at any time be members of the same political party. Provision is also made that no member of the patrol shall, while in such position, be a candidate for any political office, or take part in or contribute, directly or indirectly, to any political campaign or to any candidate for public office.

During the period of six months after appointment any member of the patrol may be dismissed at the will of the Secretary of State. After the six months, dismissal shall be made only after charges have been filed with the Secretary of the Executive Council, showing cause for dismissal, and upon a hearing as provided by law.

The duties of the patrol shall be the enforcement of the provisions of the law relating to the operation of motor vehicles on the highways. Patrolmen shall also have power and it shall be their duty "to arrest without warrant any person or persons committing or attempting to commit within their presence or view a breach of peace or other violation of the law".

The salary of patrolmen was fixed at \$100 per month with a five dollar increase each year until the maximum of \$125 is reached. The chief's salary was fixed at \$200 per month and an assistant chief's at \$165. A training school for patrolmen was also authorized. Salaries and expenses, including uniforms, equipment, and the cost of the training school, are to be paid from the maintenance fund of the Motor Vehicle Department. A bond of \$5000

is required of each member of the patrol. Patrolmen may not wear uniforms of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or National Guard.³³

Chapter 237 of the *Acts of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly*, also Section 4708 of the *Code of 1924*, and Sections 4755-b21 to 4755-b25 of the *Code of 1931* inclusive provided for funding or refunding primary road bonds. The provisions of the first two of these laws having previously been repealed, the Forty-sixth General Assembly repealed the sections of the *Code of 1931* and enacted new legislation upon this subject. The new law provides that if any county, which made assessments under the provisions of any of the above mentioned laws, has a balance or balances remaining, "such balance or balances shall be transferred to the primary road fund". The State Highway Commission was directed by this law to check special assessment refund accounts in each such county to determine the amount of remaining balances.

If any county has levied special assessments for primary road paving under the above mentioned laws and there are now outstanding certificates or bonds issued in anticipation of such assessments, all such certificates or bonds shall be called in and paid out of the primary road fund.³⁴

In accordance with a new provision of the law any county which has primary road bonded indebtedness outstanding is authorized to issue and sell primary road refunding bonds, "notwithstanding that at the time of such issuance and sale the indebtedness of such county may be in excess of its legal limitations". The proceeds of these bonds together with all other funds coming into the hands of the county treasurer for the purpose of paying interest on or principal of primary road bonded indebtedness shall

³³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 48.

³⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 44.

be placed in a separate account, and any of it that may be deposited "in an otherwise qualified county depository" shall be designated and held by that depository without interest as a special trust fund deposit.

The issuance of primary road refunding bonds and the conversion of the proceeds into a separate account in accordance with this law "shall not be regarded as the incurring of indebtedness by such county within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory limitation."³⁵

Section 388 of the *Code of 1931* provides that upon the approval of the State Comptroller it shall be lawful for a county or municipality to make certain temporary or permanent transfers of money from one fund to another. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that "in no event shall there be transferred for any purpose any of the funds collected and received for the construction and maintenance of secondary roads".³⁶

For some time there has been agitation for diagonal roads leading into Des Moines. While these would shorten the direct route to Des Moines the plan met with considerable opposition in various other parts of the State. To prevent the building of such roads a special act was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly prohibiting the State Highway Commission from purchasing right of way, grading, bridging, or surfacing a new system of diagonal highways radiating from any city with a population of over 100,000 (Des Moines). Provision was made, however, that that portion of Highway No. 88 already under construction between Des Moines and Marshalltown might be completed.³⁷

³⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 42. The General Assembly can not, however, remove a constitutional limitation.

³⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 3.

³⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 43.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Under a new provision of the law dealing with the registration of motor vehicles any motor vehicle, originally registered as a passenger car and thereafter converted into a truck with a loading capacity of less than one thousand pounds, shall continue to be registered as a passenger car.³⁸

The Secretary of State is authorized by law to designate sheriffs, chiefs of police, or town marshals, or to appoint other persons, to serve as examiners of applicants for operators' and chauffeurs' licenses. The Forty-sixth General Assembly amended this law to provide that examiners so appointed "shall have the authority of peace officers for the purpose of enforcing the laws relating to motor vehicles and the operation thereof". The law was also amended to provide that a portion of the fees collected for licenses (ten cents in the case of operator's licenses and a dollar and fifty cents of a chauffeur's license fee) shall be transferred to the Motor Vehicle Department and shall be used for the purpose of making effective the uniform operators' and chauffeurs' license law. The remainder of the fees (fifteen cents for each operator's license and fifty cents for each chauffeur's license) goes to the officer or person issuing the license and this, as well as the fees noted above, now goes into the special fund for the enforcement of the drivers' license law. Any surplus will be used to finance the Highway Patrol. All operators are now charged a fee of 25 cents for a new license, and all licenses shall expire on June thirtieth of each odd-numbered year.³⁹

³⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 45.

³⁹ *Acts of the Forty-fifth General Assembly*, Ch. 77; *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 46; *Code of 1931*, Secs. 4960-a1 — 4960-d31; letter from Lew E. Wallace, Superintendent of the Motor Vehicle Department, dated November 17, 1935.

Section 4992 of the *Code of 1931* which deals with the powers of local authorities in the matter of motor vehicle regulation was amended to provide that all cities and towns, including cities operating under special charter, shall have the power to acquire, erect, equip, operate, and maintain motor vehicle testing stations, and pay for them out of the proceeds of the collection of fees charged for testing motor vehicles and trucks. A service fee of not to exceed twenty-five cents per test or fifty cents per year may be fixed for the inspection of any motor vehicle for any defect prohibited by law. Such limitation of fee shall not, however, apply in cities having a population of more than 100,000 (Des Moines). Cities and towns may set aside the funds collected for this service, pay the cost of service from this fund, and at the end of the fiscal year transfer any balance into the general fund of the city or town.

The State Motor Vehicle Department has supervision and control over the type of testing and the facilities for testing, and before establishing a station a city or town shall procure the approval of the State Department. Stickers indicating that cars have been tested shall be furnished at cost by the Motor Vehicle Department.

Cities and towns shall have authority to enforce the ordinance for testing by a fine of not to exceed \$25 or, upon failure to pay a fine, imprisonment for not to exceed seven days may be imposed upon "either the owner or operator" of any vehicle not tested as required by the ordinance.⁴⁰

According to Section 5029 of the *Code of 1931* any person driving a motor vehicle on a highway shall drive at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, and "no person shall drive any

⁴⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 47.

vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit him to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead''. A measure was introduced in the Forty-sixth General Assembly to substitute the provision that "no person shall drive any vehicle upon any highway within the state at a speed greater than fifty miles per hour." In the end the bill was passed without striking any words from the original law but with the addition of a provision that a driver shall have "the right to assume that all persons using said highway, will observe the law". This is a striking example of the almost complete rewriting of a measure during the course of its passage.

This same section of the Code — Section 5029 — does, however, specify a maximum speed limit for a "freight carrying vehicle". This provision of the law was not changed.⁴¹

Chapter 56 of the *Acts of the Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly* was passed to amend, revise, and codify the law relative to motor vehicle fuel. Section 30 of that chapter provides that applicants claiming a refund under the provision of the law, shall obtain "an annual" permit from the Treasurer of State. The Forty-sixth General Assembly amended this section of the law to provide for permits which need not be renewed annually.⁴²

LIQUOR LEGISLATION

✓ The Forty-fifth General Assembly in 1933 passed a measure consisting of forty sections dealing with beer and other malt liquors. This law provided that the words "liquor" or "intoxicating liquor" as used in the *Code of 1931* should not include beer or other malt liquors con-

⁴¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 49.

⁴² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 50.

taining not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight. It also provided for the sale of beer under three classes of permits. Class A permits allowed the holder to manufacture or sell beer at wholesale. Class B permits authorized the sale of beer for consumption on or off the premises. Class C permits allowed the sale of beer for consumption off the premises. Permits were issued by the Treasurer of State or by the city or town council of any city or town.

The Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly, after much deliberation, passed a second measure, of forty-two sections, which materially amended the beer law, but did not change the general plan.

Objections having arisen as to the manner in which this law was administered, the Forty-sixth General Assembly in 1935 again rewrote the beer law and provided for a Permit Board composed of the Treasurer of State, the Secretary of State, and the Auditor of State.

Under this new law power was granted to the Treasurer of State to issue the class "A" permits and to revoke them when sufficient cause shall arise. Power was given cities and towns, including special charter cities, to issue class "B" permits and class "C" permits within their respective limits and to revoke such permits for causes stated in the law. Power was also given to boards of supervisors to grant "B" and "C" permits in their respective counties in villages platted prior to January, 1934, and to revoke the same. Upon the issuance of a permit by the city council or board of supervisors notice shall be sent to the State Permit Board, which shall in turn issue a State permit. In like manner when a permit is revoked by the city council or by the board of supervisors this fact is certified to the State Permit Board which shall immediately cancel the permit and such action by the State Board shall be final.

Under the amended law cities and towns are authorized to pass ordinances providing for the limitation of class "B" permits. If such an ordinance is passed only one class "B" permit shall be issued for each 500 population or fraction thereof, up to 2500, and one for each additional 750 persons. Provision is made, however, that in towns having a population of 1000 or less, two permits shall be allowed if proper application is made. In determining the number of permits to be issued in accordance with this law, permits issued to hotels and clubs shall not be considered.

The annual permit fee for class "B" permits, except permits issued to hotels and clubs, shall not be less than \$100 nor more than \$300. The State law provides that beer shall not be sold on Sunday nor shall it be sold between one o'clock and six o'clock A. M. City councils or boards of supervisors may, however, fix other hours for opening and closing, not contrary to the State law. Thus an earlier closing hour and a later opening hour may be fixed, but a later closing hour and an earlier opening hour is prohibited. The city councils or boards of supervisors are authorized to adopt other ordinances "not in conflict with the provisions of this chapter . . . governing any other activities or matters which may affect the sale and distribution of beer under class "B" permits and the welfare and morals of the community involved."

This latter provision is a comprehensive one and makes it possible for local authorities to assume much responsibility in the regulation of the sale of beer.⁴³

The Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly passed a Liquor Control Act and established a Liquor Control Commission. Criticism having arisen about the administration of this law by the Liquor Control Com-

⁴³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 16.*

mission, the Forty-sixth General Assembly adopted a joint resolution creating a joint committee consisting of six members of the General Assembly. Three of these were to be appointed by the President of the Senate and three by the Speaker of the House. In each case members were to be selected from both political parties.

This committee was directed and empowered to investigate the operation of the Liquor Control Act, the administration of the act by State officials, the transactions of any individual, firm, or corporation with the Liquor Commission, and the individual acts of members of the Commission. Each member of the investigating committee was authorized to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and require the production of books and records pertaining to liquor transactions with or by the Liquor Commission.

The resolution also provided that in the event any person, firm, or corporation, or officer failed or refused to produce records, books, or papers showing the nature of transactions with or by the Commission, when requested to do so, he should thereafter be barred and prohibited from transacting any business with the Iowa Liquor Commission. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the General Assembly to carry this resolution into effect.

Senators M. X. Geske, D. W. Kimberly, and Andrew Bell, and Representatives Curtis L. McKinnon, Dewey E. Goode, and Don W. Burrington were appointed members of the investigation committee.⁴⁴

SCHOOL LEGISLATION

To prevent the establishment of school districts too small for practical purposes, the Forty-sixth General Assembly

⁴⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 227. The report of this committee may be found in the *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1935, pp. 1868-1898.

passed a law which provides that no new school district shall be formed, nor shall the boundary lines of any existing school district be so changed, as to make it contain an area less than four square miles. This shall not be construed, however, to prevent the boundary lines of an existing school district from being changed so that it shall be included in and consolidated with other districts, or joined to another district to form a single school district, nor shall it be construed to permit the formation of a consolidated district with an area of less than sixteen square miles of land, or to permit the reduction of an existing consolidated district below an area of sixteen square miles.

When the boundary lines of school districts have been changed in accordance with the law, because of natural obstacles, and when such natural obstacles have been removed, the law as now amended makes provision for procedure to restore the original boundaries. Provision is also made for sub-division of an independent district into two or more new districts. Such districts shall not be smaller, however, than the areas prescribed above.⁴⁵

Section 4223-a2 of the *Code of 1931* dealing with vacancies in school boards was repealed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly and a new section was enacted in lieu thereof. The new law provides that vacancies occurring among the officers or members of a school board shall be filled by appointment by the board. A person so appointed to fill a vacancy in an elective office shall hold until the organization of the board on the third Monday in March immediately following the next regular election and until his successor is elected and qualified. A person appointed to fill a vacancy in an appointive office shall hold such office for the residue of the unexpired term and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Any person so ap-

⁴⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 35.

pointed shall qualify within ten days in the manner prescribed by law.

Provision is also made for filling vacancies by a special election, if the board is reduced below a quorum, or if for any other reason it fails to fill the vacancy within ten days after its occurrence. An appointment by the board to fill any vacancy in an elective office on or after the date on which notice has been given for a special election to fill such vacancy shall be null and void. The form of oath required of school officers is set forth in the law. The regulations relative to voting — the establishment of polling places, the hours of opening and closing the polls, and the selection of judges — are also provided for in this law.⁴⁶

Section 4239 of the *Code of 1931* which deals with claims against school corporations provides that the board of directors shall audit and allow all just claims against the corporation, and no order shall be drawn upon the treasury until the claim has been audited and allowed. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that the board of directors may, by resolution, authorize the secretary to issue warrants when the board is not in session, in payment of freight, drayage, express, postage, printing, water, light, and telephone rent, but only upon duly verified bills filed with the secretary. The secretary may also be authorized to pay salaries pursuant to the terms of a written contract. All bills and salaries paid prior to audit "shall be passed upon by the board of directors at the first meeting thereafter and shall be entered of record in the regular minutes of the secretary".⁴⁷

Any person of school age who resides in a school corporation where a high school is not maintained and who has completed the course of study offered in that school

⁴⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 36.

⁴⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 37.

district is permitted to attend a high school in another school corporation and the tuition up to the amount of nine dollars per month for the school year over a period of four years must be paid by the resident school corporation.

The Forty-sixth General Assembly amended this law to provide that it shall be unlawful for any school district to provide non-resident high school pupils with transportation unless the district is fully reimbursed therefor as provided by law, or to rebate to such pupils or their parents, directly or indirectly, any portion of the high school tuition collected or to be collected from the home district, or to authorize or permit any such pupil to receive at the expense of the district any special compensation, or thing of value, that can not legally be made available to all other pupils enrolled in the high school. Any superintendent or board member responsible for such unlawful act shall be personally liable to a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars. The purpose of the recent amendment to this law is, apparently, to prevent high schools from offering special inducements to athletes.⁴⁸

The Forty-fifth General Assembly in 1933 amended the teachers' minimum wage law and fixed forty dollars per month as the minimum compensation to be paid teachers regardless of the kind of certificate involved. It provided further that the county board of education might temporarily suspend the minimum feature of the law, if in its judgment the financial conditions of the school district required it. The Forty-sixth General Assembly amended this law to make fifty dollars per month the minimum salary, but the restrictive feature of the law may still be suspended if necessity requires.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 38.

⁴⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 39.

Any independent school district located in whole or in part within a city having a population of 25,100 or more may establish a pension and annuity retirement system for public school teachers. The manner of raising funds for this purpose was changed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly. The new law provides that funds shall be created from the following sources:

(1) Assessment of teachers, not exceeding one per cent of their salaries, or such greater percentage as the board of directors may authorize and a majority of the teachers shall agree to pay.

(2) The proceeds of an annual tax levy, not exceeding the amount produced in the current school year by the assessment of teachers.

(3) The interest on any permanent fund which may be created by gift, bequest, or otherwise.⁵⁰

The bonds to be given by certain designated State officers are fixed by Section 1063 of the *Code of 1931*. Paragraph five of this section deals with the bond required of each treasurer of a State institution under the control of the State Board of Education. A recent amendment to this paragraph provides that the treasurer of such institution "shall furnish a surety bond", the amount of which shall be determined by the Board of Education.⁵¹

Section 3926 of the *Code of 1931* provides that, subject to certain restrictions, the finance committee of the State Board of Education may loan funds belonging to a State institution. An amendment to this law provides that the rate of interest be not less than four per cent per annum. Provision is also made that funds may be invested in bonds of the United States, the State of Iowa, or any county within the State, the rate of interest in such case to be

⁵⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 40.

⁵¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 6.

determined by the State Board of Education. Prior to 1935 this provision concerning investment in such bonds applied only to funds "not otherwise invested and any surplus income on funds not immediately required for other purposes". An amendment passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly removed this restriction from the law.⁵²

BANKS AND BANKING

According to Section 9183 of the *Code of 1931* a savings bank shall invest its funds or capital, all moneys deposited therein, and all its undivided profits in certain designated securities. An amendment to this law includes among the approved investments the Federal Housing Securities. Not more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the assets of the bank or trust company shall, however, consist of such investments.

Sub-division 6 of Section 9183, dealing with investments made in Federal reserve and land bank stock, was amended to provide that investments may also be made by banks, in an amount not in excess of fifteen per cent (15%) of their capital stock and surplus, in the capital stock of any national mortgage association authorized under Title III of the National Housing Act approved on June 27, 1934.⁵³

Four sections of the *Code of 1931* were amended to permit payment of dividends on preferred stock sold by Iowa banks to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, without compliance with the requirement that a surplus of 20 per cent of its capital be built up by a bank before payment of dividends. Section 9262-c1 of the Code provides that no banking institution organized under the laws of Iowa shall declare or pay any dividend "until it has first established a surplus of at least twenty per cent of its capital".

⁵² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 33.

⁵³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 98.

Similar provisions are found in Sections 9189, 9217, and 9301. The Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure that amended each of these sections to provide that this rule shall not apply to dividends required to be paid on class "A" preferred stock issued by a bank or banking institution to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any other governmental agency.⁵⁴

Another measure passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly which dealt with the subject of banking was one which authorized Iowa banks to enter into contracts necessary to comply with requirements set up by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Provision is made that whenever the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall pay the insured deposit liabilities of any closed bank, it shall be subrogated to all rights of the depositor to the extent of such payment. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may, at any time, make an examination of any bank or trust company that is or becomes "a member of its fund" or files application for membership. This apparently refers to the purchase of stock of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the deposit of the required funds to pay for insurance. A copy of the report on such examination shall be sent by the Federal Corporation to the Superintendent of Banking.

Under the provision of this law any banking institution that is closed for lack of funds to pay depositors, or by order of the Superintendent of Banking, may borrow money from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and furnish any part or all of the assets of the institution as security for the loan. If, however, the bank is in the hands of the receiver an order must first be obtained from a court of record.⁵⁵

⁵⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 100.

⁵⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 101.

Chapter 119 of the *Acts of the Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly* authorizes any savings bank, State bank, or trust company to create and issue preferred stock of one or more classes, and to fix the rights, privileges, limitations, and conditions of such stock. The Forty-sixth General Assembly amended this law to provide that any preferred stock lawfully issued pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be included in determining whether such banking institution has complied with the minimum capital requirements provided by law.⁵⁶

Sections 9404 and 9405 of the *Code of 1931* made the legal rate of interest six per cent, unless the contracting parties should agree in writing for a higher rate, in which case a maximum rate of eight per cent might be charged. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that the maximum legal rate shall be five per cent, and the maximum rate which may be contracted for seven per cent.⁵⁷

Section 7420-d6 of the *Code of 1931* provided that public funds deposited in banks "shall draw interest at the rate of not less than two per cent per annum on ninety per cent of the collected daily balances". In 1935 many public bodies had funds to deposit and banks frequently had little use for the money and could not afford to pay two per cent on all public moneys offered for deposit. Some banks refused to accept such deposits. Accordingly, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure which amended this law to provide that the Treasurer of State, with the approval of the Executive Council, may from time to time adjust the rate of interest payable on public funds throughout Iowa, but in no event shall such rate be adjusted below one per cent on ninety per cent of the collected daily

⁵⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 102; *Code of 1931*, Sec. 9217-c1.

⁵⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 103.

balances. Provision was also made that henceforth public funds shall be deposited with reasonable promptness and shall be evidenced by pass book entry by the depository legally designated. This act has a preamble or explanatory section three times as long as the law proper.⁵⁸

By Chapter 138, *Acts of the Forty-fifth General Assembly*, the legislature sought to make provision for securing sufficient cash to replace all necessary funds tied up in the State sinking fund. In the case of *Hubbell v. Herring et al*, 216 Iowa 728, this law was declared to be unconstitutional. In order that this inoperative law should not be printed in the *Code of 1935* the Forty-sixth General Assembly repealed it.⁵⁹

The legislature also provided for the remission of taxes on stock of banks closed and in the hands of receivers.

CORPORATIONS

To prevent corporations from being compelled to liquidate or sell their corporate stock or property during the period of economic depression, the Forty-sixth General Assembly amended Section 8364 of the *Code of 1931* to provide that any corporation whose charter expired during the year 1934 and was not renewed, and any corporation whose charter expired in 1935 or 1936 should be given an extended corporate existence for a period of two years from the date of expiration. Provision was also made that no corporate charter of any such corporation shall be renewed under the general law for a period of two years following the date of expiration. It was specifically provided that this amendment shall not be operative after December 31, 1938.⁶⁰

⁵⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 85.

⁵⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 84.

⁶⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 93.

An act of sixty-one sections was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to revise and modernize the laws relating to coöperative corporations with or without capital stock. An association as defined in this law may be formed to conduct a mercantile, manufacturing, mechanical, or mining business; to construct or operate telephone or electric transmission lines; to produce, grade, store, market, sell, or handle any agricultural product or by-product; or to purchase, sell, or produce machinery or equipment for those engaged in agricultural pursuits. A "coöperative association" is one which serves some of the purposes above enumerated, and "distributes its net earnings among its members in proportion to their dealings with it, except for limited dividends or other items permitted in this act; and in which each voting member has one vote and no more".

Under this law five or more individuals, or two or more associations may organize an association. All individual incorporators of agricultural associations must be engaged in producing agricultural products, which term shall include landlords and tenants as specified by law. Provision is made for the issuing of stock and of membership certificates. No common stock shall be transferable, unless the articles expressly provide for transfers to other eligible members. No non-stock membership shall be transferable, and all certificates shall be surrendered to the association on the member's voluntary withdrawal. Moreover, the directors may expel any member if he has attempted to transfer his membership or stock in violation of its terms, or has wilfully violated any article or by-law which provides for such penalty.

Associations with capital stock may divide the shares into common and preferred stock. Par value stock shall not be issued for less than par. The general corporation laws shall govern the consideration for which no-par stock

is issued. If the articles so provide, common stock may be issued in two classes, voting and non-voting. Voting stock shall be issued to all agricultural producers and non-voting stock to all other members. Non-voting stock shall have all privileges of membership except the right to vote. Preferred stock held by non-members shall not exceed in amount that held by members.

The affairs of each association shall be managed by a board of not less than five directors, who must be members of the association or officers or members of a member-association. They shall be elected by the members as the articles prescribe.

Provisions are made for the removal of officers and directors, a referendum, amendments to the articles of incorporation, and a dissolution of the association.⁶¹

INSURANCE

The Iowa law formerly provided that any condition in an application, policy, or contract of insurance, making the policy void before the loss occurs, shall not prevent recovery thereon by the insured, if it shall be shown by the plaintiff that the failure to observe such provision or the violation thereof did not contribute to the loss.

This provision, however, did not apply to a stipulation referring to a lien, or incumbrances thereon created by voluntary act of the insured and within his control. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to except from this latter provision of the law "a lien accruing to the benefit of the old age pension fund" as provided for in sections 15 and 16 of the old age assistance law as passed by the Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly. This amendment is intended to prevent the invalidation of an insurance policy by reason of the crea-

⁶¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 94.*

tion of a lien under the provisions of the old age assistance law.⁶²

Section 8940 of the *Code of 1931* provides that a policy of automobile liability insurance inures to the benefit of an injured party who has obtained a judgment against the insured. In the case of *Schmid v. Automobile Underwriters, Inc.*, 215 Iowa 170, attention was called to the fact that an injured party does not have such a right if the policy is written under Chapter 406 or 408 of the Code which deal with mutual insurance or inter-insurance respectively.

To make the law clear and specific and to secure the desired protection to the person injured, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a new law which provides that all policies insuring the legal liability of the insured, issued in this State by any company, association, or reciprocal exchange "shall . . . contain a provision providing that, in event an execution on a judgment against the insured be returned unsatisfied in an action by a person who is injured or whose property is damaged, the judgment creditor shall have a right of action against the insurer to the same extent that such insured could have enforced his claim against such insurer had such insured paid such judgment". No settlement between the insurer and insured, after loss, shall bar this action unless consented to by the judgment plaintiff.

Action for recovery under this law may be brought against the insurer within one hundred and eighty days from the entry of judgment in case no appeal is taken, and, in case of appeal, within one hundred and eighty days after the judgment is affirmed on appeal.⁶³

The Forty-sixth General Assembly passed an act to pro-

⁶² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 96; *Code of 1931*, Secs. 8980, 8981.

⁶³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 97.

mote the objects of the National Housing Act, by authorizing insurance companies and building and loan associations to make loans in accordance with the provisions of the National Housing Act. Insurance companies, building and loan associations, trustees, guardians, executors, administrators, and other fiduciaries were authorized to invest their funds and the moneys in their custody in "bonds and notes secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the federal housing administrator, and in debentures issued by the federal housing administrator", and in securities issued by the national mortgage associations or similar credit institutions now or hereafter organized under the National Housing Act.⁶⁴

Section 8829 of the *Code of 1931* which deals with the investment of the funds of fraternal beneficiary societies refers to Section 8825. The reference is, manifestly, an error — evidently the intent was to refer to Section 8830. With the approval of the Commissioner of Insurance an act was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to correct this error.⁶⁵

DEBTS AND INVESTMENTS

Section 11784 of the *Code of 1931* provides that the holder of title of land which has been sold at an execution sale may redeem his property by paying into the office of the clerk of the district court the amount of the lien and the costs that accrued in accordance with the law. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly by adding thereto a provision that redemption "may also be made by the title holder presenting to the clerk of the district court sheriff's certificate of sale properly assigned to the title holder".⁶⁶

⁶⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 120.

⁶⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 95.

⁶⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 111.

To encourage the refinancing of debts secured by homes through Federal funds, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed two acts which authorize guardians, executors, and administrators to mortgage real estate even though it may be exempt as a homestead or otherwise if the court or judge having jurisdiction is satisfied that it is for the best interest of the estate or any interest therein. Any such mortgage shall have the effect of waiving any exemptions as a homestead or otherwise of any minor, incompetent person, or person under legal disability owning an interest in the real estate as fully as such owner could do if he were *sui juris*. A similar measure was passed to permit guardians, administrators, or other fiduciaries to purchase stock in government loan corporations.⁶⁷

Because of the unusual number of foreclosures of real estate mortgages, trust deeds, and notes secured by real estate, the Forty-fifth General Assembly in 1933 postponed foreclosures until 1935. Declaring that an emergency still existed, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed two measures which were designed to extend the operation of the former laws until 1937.

These continuing acts provide that in all actions for the foreclosure of real estate mortgages or deeds of trust now pending in which decrees have not been entered and in all actions hereafter commenced, the court, upon the application of the owner or owners of such real estate who are defendants, or at the request of person or persons liable on the mortgages or trust deeds or notes secured thereby, shall upon hearing an application filed for a continuance, order the cause continued until March 1, 1937, unless good cause is shown to the contrary. Upon the entry of such order of continuance, the court shall direct who shall have possession of the property during the interval, determine

⁶⁷ Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Chs. 112, 113, 114; Code of 1931, Secs. 11935-11951.

fair rental terms, and designate the distribution of rents, income, and profits, and make such provision for the preservation of property as will be just to the parties concerned.

This law provides, however, that it shall not apply to any mortgage or trust deed executed subsequent to January 1, 1934, nor to mortgagors who acquired property in question subsequent to that date, except in cases where continuance had already been granted by the court. Provision is also made that the law shall not apply to any mortgages or trust deeds "executed prior to January 1, 1934, and subsequently renewed."⁶⁸

Another enactment by the Forty-sixth General Assembly provides that in any action for the foreclosure of a real estate mortgage or a deed of trust, which has been commenced prior to March 1, 1935, and the redemption period for which has not expired, the court shall, upon application of the owner of such real estate, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, order that no sheriff's deed shall be issued until March 1, 1937. The court having jurisdiction of the case shall direct that a part of the income from the property be used for the payment of taxes and the balance shall be distributed in such just and equitable manner as the court may direct. During the period of extension of redemption the owner of the real estate shall have possession and the exclusive right to redeem, and the rights of redemption of subsequent mortgages, junior lienholders, and creditors shall terminate within the period as provided by law.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to any mortgages or deeds of trust executed subsequent to March 1, 1934, nor to those executed prior to that date and subsequently renewed. All applications which have been filed for extension of redemption and upon which no hearings

⁶⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Chs. 115, 116.

have been held shall be in full force and effect under the provisions of this law.⁶⁹

Another moratorium act passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly was one applicable to contracts for the sale of real estate, executed prior to January 1, 1934, wherein the vendor has retained legal title. This law provides that in any case where such real estate contract is sought to be foreclosed or forfeited, the vendee or his heirs or assigns shall be entitled to have his or their rights and equities preserved until March 1, 1937. The court, in determining upon a continuance in accordance with this law, shall make an order relative to possession of the real estate, giving preference to the vendee. He shall also determine upon a fair rental to be paid, make an order relative to the distribution of rents and profits, and make provisions for the preservation of the property during the continuation of the case.

Sections of the law which may be in conflict with this act are suspended by this measure. Provision is made, however, that this law shall not be effective after March 1, 1937.⁷⁰

Section 12772 of the *Code of 1931* provides that all proposed investments of trust funds by fiduciaries shall first be reported to the court or judge for approval, and unless otherwise directed, a trustee, executor, administrator, or guardian shall invest all moneys in certain designated bonds. In this group of investments are included: Federal bonds; Federal land bank bonds; and State, municipal, and corporate bonds. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to add to the approved investments, bonds issued by "the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation or any corporation or governmental agency or

⁶⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 110.

⁷⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 117.

instrumentality authorized to issue bonds, or debentures." Bonds, debentures, or other interest bearing obligations guaranteed by the Federal government and stocks in Federal government instrumentalities were likewise included. Guardians of veterans were also required to make investments under Section 12772 instead of Section 12644-c14.⁷¹

Section 11760 of the *Code of 1931* sets forth an extensive list of articles which are exempt from execution in actions for the payment of debts. The Forty-fifth General Assembly in 1933 enacted a measure which provided that in addition to these exemptions, a debtor who is a resident of this State and a head of a family, might hold exempt from general execution certain other items until March 1, 1935. The Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a similar measure which provides that the debtor may "select and have set off to him livestock, farm products, farm utensils or machinery, household goods, or other property owned by him", in the aggregate value not to exceed the sum of \$500, and hold such property exempt until March 1, 1937. Moreover, the debtor may include, as a part of this exemption, household goods of his own selection of value not to exceed \$100, notwithstanding the fact that this may have been pledged for debt. The law also provides that property set off under the law passed by the Forty-fifth General Assembly may continue to be exempt until March 1, 1937. Provision is made, however, that this law shall not apply to executions or attachments that were levied on or before the 16th of March, 1933, "nor shall it affect the remedies for existing obligations as against property then in existence", except household goods not to exceed \$100 as provided above.⁷²

⁷¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Chs. 118, 119.

⁷² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 109.

A new mortgage relief act passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly provides that judgments hereafter rendered on promissory obligations secured by mortgage or deed of trust of real estate, but without foreclosure against the security, shall not be subject to renewal, and after the lapse of two years from the date of rendition shall be without force for any purpose except as a set-off or counter-claim.

The holder of a note secured by a mortgage may sue either on the note or on the note and mortgage. A measure to abolish this choice of actions was introduced in the Forty-sixth General Assembly, but failed of passage.⁷³

AGRICULTURE

Since Chapter 426 of the *Code of 1931* dealing with bonded warehouses for agricultural products needed revision at many points, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure of thirty-eight sections to repeal this chapter and enact a substitute for it. In accordance with this law any warehouseman in this State before receiving agricultural products into grain elevators for storage must first procure a bonded warehouse license from the Board of Railroad Commissioners or be licensed and bonded under the provisions of this act relating to temporary permits. Upon the filing of a bond by the warehouseman with the Railroad Commissioners in compliance with the law, for the conduct of a warehouse, the warehouse shall be designated as "bonded".

The Railroad Commissioners shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary for the efficient execution of this law. Provisions are made for the granting of licenses, and for the filing of such bonds as the Railroad Commissioners may deem neces-

⁷³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 108.

sary. All agricultural products in storage, except those owned by the warehouseman, shall be kept fully insured by the warehouseman against loss by fire, inherent explosion, or windstorms.

Every grain elevator not operating under a license issued under the United States Warehouse Act is required to display in a conspicuous place a sign containing the words "licensed storage warehouse", "grain storage not accepted", or "storage warehouse license applied for" according to its true status.

Every warehouseman conducting a bonded warehouse under the provisions of this law shall receive for storage any agricultural product of the kind customarily stored that may be tendered to him "without making any discrimination between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities". The warehouseman shall at all times keep the agricultural products of one depositor separate from those of another.

Receipts shall be issued for all agricultural products received. Original receipts shall not be negotiable if there is any doubt as to the ownership of title. Negotiable receipts may under proper circumstances and upon proof of title be issued in exchange for non-negotiable receipts. Duplicate receipts may be issued in case the original receipt is lost or destroyed, but in case of the loss of negotiable receipts, no new receipts shall be issued unless indemnity bonds are given to protect all rights under the missing original receipts.

The Railroad Commissioners are authorized to inspect the records of warehousemen and to suspend or revoke licenses when necessity requires.⁷⁴

The Forty-sixth General Assembly also passed a measure consisting of nineteen sections to amend, revise, and re-

⁷⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 104.

codify the laws relative to "Unbonded Agricultural Warehouses". Under the provisions of this law a local supervisory board consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members shall be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture in any county, upon the application of one or more citizens.

The members of the supervisory board shall at the time of their appointment be producers of grain in the State and residents of the county in which they are appointed. Each board shall select from its own members a president, vice president, and a secretary-treasurer, and with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture they shall designate one or more sealers from without their membership.

It shall be the duty of the sealers under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture to supervise the storage of grain; ascertain the amount stored by each owner; determine, so far as possible, the grade and quality of the grain; and to ascertain that the granary, crib, bin, or other receptacle is satisfactory for storage and conforms to the regulations prescribed by the Department of Agriculture.

The sealer shall issue to the owner one or more certificates, but the aggregate amount of grain represented by such certificate or certificates shall not exceed the amount of grain stored and sealed by the sealer and each certificate shall cover a separate granary, crib, or bin. Certificates shall be negotiable and any provision inserted stating that it is non-negotiable shall be void. Provision is made for duplicate certificates which shall be recorded in the office of the county recorder.

The owner shall, in the absence of a lawful excuse, deliver the grain stored upon demand made by the holder of a certificate for the grain, or for such part as is represented by the certificate if proper demands are made.⁷⁵

⁷⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 105.*

In the interest of obtaining better seed potatoes in Iowa the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure to regulate the certification and sale of potatoes to be used for seed. It appears that blue tags attached to bags of certified seed have become identified in the minds of the public as evidence of an official certification and a superior quality of seed. To avoid attempts to mislead the public, the new law provides that the sale, or the offering for sale, of potatoes in bags having blue tags or identification marks which indicate that the seed has been certified is forbidden "unless in truth such seed has been certified by duly constituted state authority".

Provision is made, however, that the first crop grown from certified seed may be thus labeled, but must be marked "not certified", and blue tags are not to be used. The Secretary of Agriculture is empowered and directed to prescribe the color, form, and wording of tags and labels used on seed potatoes. Seed potatoes offered for sale in violation of this law shall be confiscated and sold for the benefit of the school funds of the State, and persons selling seed in violation of this law shall be subject to a fine.⁷⁶

In the interest of better dairy products the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a new law, known as the Cream Grading Law. This law provides that all purchases of cream for butter-making purposes shall be made on the basis of sweet cream, first grade cream, and second grade cream. Moreover, every person owning or operating a creamery, or cream station, or cream vehicle route and engaged in the business of buying two or more grades of cream shall maintain a price differential between the different grades of not less than one cent per pound of butter fat.

The law also provides for the posting of prices, the

⁷⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 30.*

granting of licenses to testers, and the making of tests. Licenses to operate a creamery are issued by the State Secretary of Agriculture. Licenses may be revoked for any violation of this law or for a violation of any standard of sanitation set up by law, but only after the holder of the license has been given reasonable notice of intention to revoke. Licenses may, however, be summarily suspended for a period of thirty days. The law also sets forth a list of fourteen prohibitions which are enforced in connection with the purchase of cream. Any person who, by himself or by his agent or employee wilfully violates any requirement of this law shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.⁷⁷

The Iowa State Dairy Association was authorized by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to hold an annual exposition of 4-H dairy calves. The exposition shall include the exhibits of dairy club heifers and the holding of judging contests, demonstration contests, record book contests, and production contests for 4-H dairy club members. After each exposition the president and secretary of the association shall file with the State Secretary of Agriculture a sworn statement of the actual amount of cash premiums, which must correspond with the published offer of premiums by the association. The Department of Agriculture upon receipt of the statement shall certify to the State Comptroller that the named amount is due the association as State aid. The Comptroller upon receipt of the certificate shall draw a warrant payable to the association for 80 per cent of the amount paid for premiums, provided such amount does not exceed \$2000 in any one year. An appropriation of \$2000 annually was made to carry out the provisions of this act.⁷⁸

⁷⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 29.

⁷⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 138.

The Iowa law provides that upon the application of ten persons in any county provision shall be made by the extension division of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts for a school of instruction in the use of anti-hog-cholera serum and virus. An amendment to this law limits this school of instruction to one day. Formerly a fee of three dollars was charged each person attending the school. A maximum total of thirty dollars for the whole number enrolled is now allowed. Accordingly, an individual fee may be a pro rata amount somewhat less than three dollars if the entire number attending exceeds ten.⁷⁹

DRAINAGE

In order to expedite matters in drainage areas a law was passed to abandon and dissolve drainage and levee districts that are no longer needed, if they are free from indebtedness. The board of supervisors or board of trustees, as the case may be, shall have power and jurisdiction, upon petition of a majority of the owners of 60 per cent of all the land in the district, to abandon, dissolve, and discontinue the district.

Provision is made for notice of hearing, hearing on petition, and appeal. Provision is also made for the payment of expenses incurred in the abandonment procedure, and for a distribution of any funds that may be left after the payment of all bills incurred.⁸⁰

Section 7590-c1 of the *Code of 1931* which deals with the purchase of tax certificates in levee and drainage districts was amended to give the holder of bonds the right to purchase tax sale certificates to protect investments if, upon the request of the holder of any bond issued by any drainage district, the board of supervisors shall fail, neglect,

⁷⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 27.

⁸⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 89.

or refuse to purchase the certificate of sale issued by the county treasurer as provided by law. Such certificates are held in trust for the district, but the holder shall have a lien upon the certificate or any interest on it for his actual outlays including his reasonable expenses and attorney fees, if any have been incurred. Any funds realized from the lease or sale of land shall be first applied in extinguishing the lien of the holder of the certificate, and the balance shall be paid to the drainage bond fund of the district.⁸¹

The Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure which authorized all drainage districts in Iowa, with pumping plants or levees, which have power to incur indebtedness "to proceed under and take advantage of all laws enacted by the congress of the United States under the federal bankruptcy powers, which laws have for their object the relief of municipal indebtedness", and the acts amendatory and supplementary thereto. Officials and governing bodies of such drainage, pumping plant, and levee districts are authorized to adopt all proceedings and to do any acts necessary to fully avail such district of the provisions of these Federal bankruptcy laws.⁸²

The Forty-sixth General Assembly authorized trustees of drainage and levee districts or boards of supervisors as the case might be, to negotiate loans with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the benefit of such districts. To obtain such a loan the governing body was authorized to issue, and pledge or sell bonds at their face value to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or other loaning agency, in the amount required for such adjustment. The governing body was also authorized "to cancel the old assessments collectible against the land within the

⁸¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 88.

⁸² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 90.

district, pledged to the payment of its outstanding indebtedness and proportionately and equitably relevy the same, with interest, over the period covered by the new bonds''. Provision was made, however, that the new assessments created against the land shall not be in excess of the unpaid assessments before the readjustment is made, and that the new and extended assessment shall fully replace the old assessment. The time of payment for drainage assessments was extended from twenty to forty years.⁸³

CONSERVATION

In the interest of conservation of natural resources and the protection of wild life, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure which created a State Conservation Commission to assume the duties heretofore performed by the Board of Conservation and the Fish and Game Commission. The new Commission consists of seven citizens of the State, not more than four of whom shall, when appointed, belong to the same political party. No person appointed to this Commission shall during his term hold any other State or Federal office. Members shall be appointed by the Governor with the approval of two-thirds of the Senate. The first appointments shall be for two, four, and six years respectively. After the expiration of the first terms, appointments shall be for six years. Compensation of members shall be at the rate of \$7.50 per day for the time actually and necessarily employed, but such sum shall not exceed \$500 for each fiscal year.

The Commission shall employ an administrative head who shall be known as State Conservation Director. He shall serve during the pleasure of the Commission and shall receive an annual salary, not to exceed \$4000 per

⁸³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 91; *Acts of the Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly*, Ch. 101.

year, to be fixed by the Commission. The Director with the approval of the Commission shall appoint such assistants as may be needed. An assistant shall be paid an annual salary of not to exceed \$1500. Conservation officers shall be appointed only after passing competitive examinations, and when appointed they shall be given the authority of peace officers.

Funds for this Commission shall be designated as: (1) a State fish and game protection fund; (2) a State conservation fund; and (3) an administration fund.

Provision was made to coördinate the sections of the Code so as to make this law the most effective, and to repeal other sections of the Code not in conformity with this law. The former State Board of Conservation and Fish and Game Commission were abolished.⁸⁴

The Forty-sixth General Assembly also authorized the State Conservation Commission to accept gifts, donations, or contributions of land suitable for forestry or conservation purposes and to enter agreements with the Federal government or other agencies for acquiring by lease, purchase, or otherwise, such lands as the Commission thinks are desirable to be used for such purposes.

Lands thus acquired shall be subject to taxation as other real estate, and this provision of the law shall be written into the agreement of purchase or lease. When lands are thus acquired, the Commission is authorized to make such expenditures upon it as may be required. It may also sell the products from such lands, and make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the intent of this law. All revenues derived from land thus acquired shall be segregated by the Treasurer of State for the use of the State Conservation Commission in the acquisition, management, development, and use of such lands until all

⁸⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 13.*

obligations are paid. Thereafter fifty per cent shall be paid as the General Assembly may direct and fifty per cent shall be paid into the temporary school fund of the county.⁸⁵

At the Regular Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly a measure of twenty-six sections was passed to amend, revise, and recodify the law relative to fish and game. Section 10 of that law, which deals with license fees, was amended by the Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly. This amendment has now been repealed and a substitute section of the law enacted. The new law provides that the fees shall be as follows:

Fishing licenses or hunting licenses for legal residents of the State, except as otherwise provided	\$1.00
Hunting and fishing combined licenses for legal residents of the State, except as otherwise provided	\$1.50 ⁸⁶

COURTS

In accordance with a new provision of the law the State Printing Board is directed to cause to be printed, from time to time, in cumulated, pamphlet form, and from copy to be furnished by the Code Editor, "the skeleton card digest, which covers the current opinions of the supreme court", which is being maintained in the office of the Code Editor. Copies of these pamphlets shall be sold at cost, and free copies shall be furnished to Judges of the Supreme, district, municipal, and superior courts, to the Attorney General and his assistants, and to the Code Editor.⁸⁷

To protect the interests of the State of Iowa, a measure

⁸⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 14.*

⁸⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 15.*

⁸⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 1.*

was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that the State may be made a party in any suit or action in any district court in Iowa, any of the United States district courts within the State, or any other court having jurisdiction of any case of lien, foreclosure, or claim which the State of Iowa may have or claim to have to the real estate involved.

Service upon the State shall be made by serving a copy of the original notice with a copy of the petition upon the county attorney for the county in which the real estate is situated and by sending a copy of the original notice and petition by registered mail to the Attorney General, at Des Moines, at least twenty days before the first day of the next term of court. After compliance with this law the State shall be in the same position as any other defendant in the case.⁸⁸

To facilitate court procedure a measure was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to require that the shorthand reporter's translation of his report of a trial, from which an abstract or an amendment to the abstract has been prepared and served on appeal, "shall be filed with the clerk of the district court" immediately after the abstract has been served on the opposite party. This record shall become a part of the public records and shall be made accessible to all parties to the appeal.⁸⁹

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The Iowa law provides that county attorneys shall be paid upon a graduated scale to be determined by the population of the county. The Forty-sixth General Assembly amended this law to increase the salaries of county attorneys in all counties having a population less than 60,000.

⁸⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 107.

⁸⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 121.

In Adair, Adams, Audubon, Chickasaw, Clarke, Davis, Decatur, Dickinson, Emmet, Grundy, Hancock, Howard, Humboldt, Ida, Louisa, Madison, Mitchell, Osceola, Ringgold, Taylor, Van Buren, Wayne, Winnebago, and Worth counties (with a population less than 15,000) the salary of the county attorney was raised from \$1100 to \$1200 per year. In Allamakee, Bremer, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Cedar, Cherokee, Clay, Delaware, Floyd, Franklin, Fremont, Greene, Guthrie, Henry, Iowa, Jackson, Jefferson, Jones, Keokuk, Lucas, Lyon, Mills, Monona, Monroe, Montgomery, O'Brien, Palo Alto, Pocahontas, Poweshiek, Sac, Shelby, Union, Warren, and Washington (with populations between 15,000 and 20,000) the salary now fixed is \$1500 instead of \$1400 as before. Counties with a population over 20,000 and less than 25,000—Appanoose, Benton, Carroll, Clayton, Crawford, Hamilton, Hardin, Harrison, Plymouth, Tama, Winneshiek, and Wright—now pay their county attorney \$1700 (instead of \$1600). County attorneys of thirteen counties—Boone, Dallas, Fayette, Jasper, Johnson, Kossuth, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Muscatine, Page, Sioux, and Story—with populations between 25,000 and 35,000, now receive \$2000 a year, an increase of \$300. In Cerro Gordo, Clinton, Des Moines, Lee, Wapello, and Webster, the salary was raised from \$2000 to \$2500. The salaries in Black Hawk, Dubuque, Linn, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, and Woodbury—all with more than 60,000 population—were not changed.

The new law also provides for an increase in the salary of assistant county attorneys in counties having a population of more than 36,000 and less than 57,000.⁹⁰

The extra session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly provided that in counties having a population above

⁹⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 54. For a legalizing act concerning these salaries see Ch. 202.

twenty-five thousand, "having a special charter city of five thousand or over, where the county auditor prepares and makes up the city tax books for such special charter city, he may receive not to exceed three hundred dollars additional compensation". This provision applied to Muscatine. The Forty-sixth General Assembly further amended the law by striking out the words "of five thousand and over" thus making the law applicable to Camanche as well as Muscatine.⁹¹

Section 6238 of the *Code of 1931* provides that no county or other political or municipal corporation shall become indebted in any manner for general or ordinary purposes to an amount exceeding in the aggregate one and one-fourth per cent of the actual value of the taxable property within the corporation. This law was amended to provide that indebtedness incurred by a county for poor relief purposes shall not be construed or regarded as having been incurred for general or ordinary purposes as contemplated in this law.⁹²

CITIES AND TOWNS

Section 5773 of the *Code of 1931* provides that any city or town may, when authorized by the voters, erect, purchase, or remodel a city or town hall, auditorium, armory, or other public building to be used for several community and municipal purposes. The law was amended to provide that cities or towns may, under the terms and conditions prescribed, join with township authorities in erecting and equipping such a building under such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon. Corresponding changes were made in the laws relating to townships.⁹³

⁹¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 51.

⁹² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 69.

⁹³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Chs. 57, 58; *Code of 1931*, Secs. 5577, 5578, 5579, 5773.

Section 5813 of the *Code of 1931* provides for the erection of soldiers' monuments in cities and towns. A measure passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly repealed this latter section and substituted for it a more extensive and inclusive provision of the law. The new law provides that cities and towns, including cities under the commission form of government, when authorized by a vote of the people, may locate and erect a city or town hall in any public park, public square, or public grounds belonging to the city or town, and "the park commission shall grant permission therefor whether or not said ground, park or square is unfit or not desirable for park purposes". Moreover, cities and towns of all classifications may by ordinance permit soldiers' monuments to be located and erected in any public park or public ground of the city.

It appears that this law was designed to meet a particular situation in Waterloo. The law is general in form, however, and applies to all cities except one having a population of 125,000 or more. This has the effect of excluding from the law only the city of Des Moines.⁹⁴

Section 5798 of the *Code of 1931* provides, however, that the board of park commissioners "shall have exclusive control of all parks and pleasure grounds acquired by it or of any ground owned by the city and set apart for like purposes". To avoid a conflict between this section and the new law and to make clear that the provisions in Section 5798 shall be considered as subordinate to the provisions in Section 5813 as amended, the Forty-sixth General Assembly amended Section 5798 to provide that "except as otherwise provided in this chapter", the park board "shall have exclusive control" of parks and pleasure grounds. These amendments make it clear that the city council, when authorized by a vote of the people, has

⁹⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 63.

authority superior to that vested in the board of park commissioners.⁹⁵

The new law designated as Section 5654-g1 was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that the bond of the city treasurer "shall be in the sum of not to exceed ten thousand (10,000) dollars". Section 5655 of the *Code of 1931* was amended by striking out the words "one-half of", and under the amended law the city may be required to pay a premium of one per cent of the face of the bond furnished by the treasurer.⁹⁶

Section 5745 of the *Code of 1931* provides that cities and towns shall have power to limit the number of, regulate, license, or prohibit public dance halls. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that any place open to the public where dancing is allowed shall be considered a public dance hall notwithstanding the fact that food is served and a restaurant license is held in accordance with the law. Thus it appears that a dance hall can no longer escape regulation or restriction merely by virtue of its operation in connection with a restaurant, nor may restaurants where dancing is permitted hold class "B" beer permits.⁹⁷

In cities which have a river front improvement commission, the commission may acquire real estate and other rights for river improvement. If such land is acquired the commission shall, subject to the approval of the council, fix a millage levy to pay for the same. Prior to 1935 this levy was limited to one-half mill on the dollar on the taxable value of the property in the city. The Forty-sixth General Assembly amended this law to allow a levy of three-fourths of a mill.⁹⁸

⁹⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 62.

⁹⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 59.

⁹⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 60.

⁹⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 64.

Any city having a population of not less than forty-two thousand nor more than forty-five thousand and having a total area of not less than fifteen square miles, was authorized by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to construct storm sewers, to issue bonds, and to levy annually a tax of not to exceed four mills to pay for such improvement. The bonds shall mature serially within twenty years and shall bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per cent per annum.

This law is general in form but was designed to meet the needs of the city of Council Bluffs — this being the only city in the State to which the law applies.⁹⁹

Section 6144 of the *Code of 1931* provides that certain cities and towns which own their own waterworks, heating plant, gasworks, electric light, or electric power plant, may, and upon petition of 10 per cent of the qualified electors, shall, at a general or special election called for that purpose, submit the question as to whether the management and control of such utilities shall be placed in the hands of a board of trustees. Prior to 1935 this law did not apply to cities of the first class, except commission governed cities having a population less than 50,000. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to apply to any city or town.¹⁰⁰

Section 6211 of the *Code of 1931* provides that any city or town shall have power to levy annually a special tax for the establishment of a municipal hospital. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that cities having a population of not less than four thousand and not more than five thousand, in which a municipal hospital has been established, may levy a tax of not to exceed two and one-half mills, for rebuilding, remodel-

⁹⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 65.

¹⁰⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 66.

ing, or enlarging such hospital. This law is applicable only to the city of Iowa Falls.¹⁰¹

Subdivision 9, Section 6211 of the *Code of 1931*, provides that any city or town regardless of the form of government may levy an annual tax for a fire department maintenance fund. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that in cities of more than eight thousand the tax levy shall not exceed three and one-half mills, in cities of less than eight thousand the levy shall not exceed one and three-fourths mills, and in any town it shall not exceed three-fourths of one mill. These levies shall be used only to maintain a fire department, except that in towns and in cities with a population under three thousand the funds may also be used for the purchase of fire equipment.

Provision is also made in this law that for the years 1936 and 1937 no levy shall exceed two and one-half mills without the approval of the State Comptroller.¹⁰²

Section 6610-c46 of the *Code of 1931*, which deals with assessments and payment for street improvement in commission governed cities, was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that the county treasurer is authorized to transfer to the treasurer of any city or town issuing special assessment certificates all moneys collected by the county treasurer on such certificate, which shall have been in the possession of the county treasurer for a period of four years. The money thus paid to the city treasurer shall be retained by him for the benefit of the owners of certificates and paid to the owners upon demand. If the money is not called for by the owners of the certificates within a period of ten years from the date that the installments become due and payable, the funds thus un-

¹⁰¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 67.

¹⁰² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 68.

called for shall become the property of the municipality and shall be placed in a fund which shall be known as the general default and deficiency fund, from which any defaults or deficiencies on bond schedules may be paid.¹⁰³

Cities incorporated under the general law are permitted to levy a tax of one and one-fourth mills to provide an improvement fund. In cities operating under special charter, however, this fund prior to 1935 was limited to a levy of three-fourths of a mill. As three-fourths of a mill was not sufficient to meet the demands, a measure was introduced in the Forty-sixth General Assembly to raise the tax levy to one and one-fourth mills. This was later amended to allow a levy of one and one-half mills in special charter cities.¹⁰⁴

Prior to 1935 registration of voters was required in all cities having a population of six thousand or more. This law has now been amended so as to be mandatory only for cities of ten thousand population or more. Provision was made, however, that registration of voters may be required by ordinance in any city of not less than six thousand.¹⁰⁵

Cities operating under special charter were authorized by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to levy an additional tax of one mill to be placed in "an emergency fund". The city may then transfer money from this fund to any other fund of the city to meet deficiencies in such other funds if the State Comptroller approves the proposed transfer.¹⁰⁶

In the sale of real property for taxes and assessments in special charter cities, the time and price of sale and a description of the property shall be advertised in accordance with the law. Prior to 1935 notice was given by publication

¹⁰³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 70.

¹⁰⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 71; *Code of 1931*, Secs. 6211, 6856.

¹⁰⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 5.

¹⁰⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 72.

in some newspaper in the city once each week for "three" consecutive weeks, the last of which should be "at least one week" before the date of the sale. This law was amended to provide for publication for "two" weeks, the last of which shall be "not more than two weeks" before the date of the sale. Formerly such publications were paid for by the city at a rate of not to exceed "twenty" cents for each description. The rate has now been increased to "thirty" cents for each description.¹⁰⁷

Section 6909 of the *Code of 1931* provides that property against which any special assessment has been levied for street improvements or services may be sold at a tax sale. The following section (6910) provides that a special charter city may be the purchaser of such property at such a sale. This latter section was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that a special charter city may be a purchaser at "any tax sale, whether such purchase be for ordinary taxes or for special assessments".¹⁰⁸

PROFESSIONS

In the interest of a more thorough preparation of persons who plan to enter the medical and healing professions, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a new measure consisting of twenty-four sections to require examinations in the basic sciences. This law provides for the establishment of a board of examiners consisting of six members authorized and directed to conduct written examinations of all persons who shall hereafter apply for a license to practice medicine and surgery, osteopathy, osteopathy and surgery, chiropractic, or any other system or method of healing that may hereafter be legalized in this State. The basic sciences include Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry,

¹⁰⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 73.

¹⁰⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 74.

Pathology, Bacteriology, and Hygiene. This requirement shall be in addition to all other requirements now or hereafter in effect with respect to the issuance of such license.

Provision is made, however, that this law shall not apply to any person already licensed to practice his profession. It shall not apply to dentists, dental hygienists, nurses, pharmacists, optometrists, embalmers, podiatrists, barbers or cosmetologists practicing within their respective licenses. Nor shall it apply to students registered in any accredited school of medicine, osteopathy, or chiropractic in the State of Iowa prior to July 1, 1936.

This measure was assailed by the chiropractors as a measure designed by the medical profession to place more rigid restrictions upon chiropractors and osteopaths. It was asserted, on the other hand, that "the bill merely would require practitioners of any healing art to be better prepared".¹⁰⁹

The Forty-sixth General Assembly repealed Chapter 118 of the *Code of 1931* dealing with the practice of osteopathy and surgery, and enacted a new chapter in lieu thereof. The first section of the new law defines osteopathy and osteopathic practice and states that osteopathic practice is not the practice of medicine within the meaning of Chapter 116 of the *Code of 1931* and is not subject to the provision of that law.

The new law also provides that every applicant for a license to practice osteopathy shall present evidence of a preliminary education equivalent to graduation from high school and two years of college or university prior to matriculation in a college of osteopathy. The two years of college work shall not be required, however, of any applicant who has matriculated in an accredited college of osteopathy prior to March 1, 1935.

¹⁰⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 17.*

Applicants for license to practice osteopathy shall also present a diploma issued by an accredited school of osteopathy, and pass an examination in the science of osteopathy as prescribed by the osteopathic examiners of Iowa. To procure a license to practice osteopathy and surgery, an applicant, in addition to the above requirements, must have had two years of post-graduate work, or one year of such post-graduate study and a one year course of training as a surgical assistant in a hospital having at least twenty-five beds for patients and equipped for doing major surgical work.

This law also provides that the board of supervisors of any county may enter into contract with one licensed to practice osteopathy for the care and treatment of its indigent sick.¹¹⁰

Section 2581 of the *Code of 1931* sets forth the requirements for procuring a license to practice pharmacy. This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that this section should apply only to persons who prior to July 4, 1936, were actually in attendance at a recognized college of pharmacy. It was also provided that after July 4, 1936, every applicant for license, except those referred to in Section 2581 shall meet the following requirements: (1) be not less than 21 years of age, and of good moral character; (2) be a graduate of an accredited high school, or its equivalent; (3) be a graduate of an approved school or college of pharmacy, or a department of pharmacy of a university; (4) file proof of a minimum of one year practical experience in a pharmacy under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist; and (5) pass an examination prescribed by the board of pharmacy examiners.

Section 2583 was likewise amended to provide that no college of pharmacy shall be approved by the pharmacy

¹¹⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 23.*

examiners unless the entrance and graduation requirements are equivalent to those prescribed by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy.¹¹¹

Section 2522 of the *Code of 1931*, which deals with the subject of penalties for the violation of the law relative to practice acts, provides that any person violating any of the provisions of this law shall be fined "not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment". Section 2583-d1 dealing with the practice of pharmacy, but included under the same general subject as the above mentioned law, provides that any person violating the law relative to pharmacy shall be fined "not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days in the county jail." The conflict is apparent. To eliminate this incongruity and to clarify the law upon this subject Section 2522 of the Code was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to except from its provisions persons practicing pharmacy, Section 2583-d1 was repealed, and the penalties as prescribed in that section were reenacted as a new section under the general practice acts to be designated as Section 2531-g1.¹¹²

Section 2579 of the *Code of 1931* in the chapter dealing with the practice of pharmacy, provides that "No section in this chapter" shall be construed to include certain designated classes of persons named therein. In reality, however, it was intended that only persons mentioned in Sections 2578 and 2582 should be exempted from the law. Accordingly, to clarify this matter the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed an amendment to Section 2579 to provide that "Neither section twenty-five hundred seventy-

¹¹¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 22.

¹¹² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 20.

eight (2578) nor section twenty-five hundred eighty-two (2582) shall be construed to include" the classes of persons designated in Section 2579.¹¹³

In the interest of higher educational standards and better professional service, the Forty-sixth General Assembly amended the law relative to the practice of embalming. The amended law provides that persons engaged in embalming shall be designated by name and not as a firm, corporation, or association of persons. The law also provides that no applicant shall be issued a license to practice embalming until he has completed the prescribed course of an accredited high school or its equivalent, and has completed a course of training "in an accredited school of embalming".

After graduation from a school of embalming the applicant for license to practice his profession is required to take an examination, the passage of which entitles him to a class "A" certificate of studentship. He shall then be required to "complete one additional year of continuous studentship". The applicant shall, during his training, arterially embalm not less than twenty-five human bodies under the direct supervision of a licensed embalmer.¹¹⁴

Section 2577 of the *Code of 1931* provides that no school of optometry shall be approved by the Board of Optometry Examiners as a school of recognized standing, unless it requires for graduation the completion of a course of study covering a period of at least "two" years of nine months each. This law has been amended to provide for a course of instruction continuing for three years instead of two.¹¹⁵

Several sections of the *Code of 1931* were amended to clarify and make more specific the law relative to the licens-

¹¹³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 21.

¹¹⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 26.

¹¹⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 25.

ing of dentists and dental hygienists and to prevent unprofessional services in those professions. The amended law provides for the annual renewal of licenses, and for a refusal to renew licenses to any applicant who has been guilty of unprofessional conduct. Whenever unprofessional conduct is reported in accordance with law, provision is made for a hearing, the calling of witnesses, introduction of testimony, and the making and keeping of records in the case. Provisions are also made for appeals and for reinstatement in case the facts warrant such reinstatement.

Unprofessional conduct as redefined in this law is made to include all advertising of any kind other than carrying or publishing a professional card or the display of a window or street sign at the licensee's place of business, which card or sign shall display only the "name, address, profession, office hours and telephone connections of the licensee".¹¹⁶

Four sections of the *Code of 1931* were amended and a new section was added to amend the law with regard to board of nurse examiners. Under the amended law this board shall consist of five members, who shall serve for terms of five years. The State Association of Nurses or its managing board may submit each year to the Governor a list of six persons who are qualified to serve on this board. If such a list is submitted the amended law provides that the Governor "shall" select one of the persons so named.

The board of nurse examiners is authorized to appoint a full time secretary who shall not be a member of the board, and Section 2459 of the *Code of 1931* which provides for a secretary of each of the other examining boards shall not apply to this board. Every application for a

¹¹⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 24.

license to practice nursing in this State shall be made to the secretary of the board of nurse examiners, and upon a granting of the license the secretary shall certify to the Department of Health that such license has been granted. Further provision is made that all examination, license, and renewal fees received from persons licensed to practice nursing shall be paid to the secretary of the board, who shall in turn remit it to the State Treasurer to be placed in the "Nurses Fund", to be used by the board to administer the laws relative to nursing, and to promote the educational and professional standards of nursing. Funds not used for this purpose will at the end of the fiscal year be paid into the general fund of the State.¹¹⁷

Section 2455 of the *Code of 1931* provides that no member of the board of examiners of certain designated professions shall be an officer or member of the instructional staff of any school in which such profession is taught. In like manner no member of the board of examiners shall be in any way connected with any wholesale or jobbing house dealing in supplies used in such profession. This law has now been amended to provide specifically that this section of the law "shall not apply to nurse examiners". Accordingly there is nothing in the present law to prevent teachers of a nursing course from serving on the board of nurse examiners.¹¹⁸

In the interest of fair competition in service trades such as barbering, dry cleaning, and other trades where personal services are rendered without the sale of merchandise as such, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure which authorizes city councils to pass ordinances regulating prices in this field. The new law provides that operators or managers of service trades may apply to the

¹¹⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 18.

¹¹⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 19.

governing body of a city or town for the enactment of an ordinance "providing for fair competition applicable to such trades" within the city or town. In cities and towns of less than 2500 population application for the passage of such an ordinance shall be signed by 65 per cent of the operators and managers, and in cities of more than 2500 population the signatures of 70 per cent of the operators and managers are required.

The application for an ordinance shall state the number of business establishments in the city engaged in the trade in question, and the signature of only one person in each establishment shall be counted in determining the required number of signers. The application shall set forth the provisions of the requested ordinance. The governing body of the city or town may reject such ordinance or it may enact, in whole or in part, the provisions of such ordinance, and thereafter such adopted ordinance shall regulate as to matter contained therein the conduct of every person engaged in such service trade within its jurisdiction. Rejection shall not, however, prejudice the filing of a new application.¹¹⁹

MINING

The workmen's compensation law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that the carrying of insurance for employees shall be compulsory upon mine operators, employers, and employees. The law declares that the operation of a coal mine is "an extra hazardous business, enterprise and occupation", and provides that the words "except as provided in this chapter" as they appear in Section 1363 of the *Code of 1931*, in so far as they relate to the right to reject the terms of the compensation law, shall not apply to any employer or employee

¹¹⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 61.

of a mine. The law further stipulates that all provisions of Chapters 70, 71, and 72 of the *Code of 1931* relating to compensation for injuries sustained in the course of employment "shall be exclusive, compulsory, and obligatory upon the employer and employee" engaged in mining.

Any violation of this law is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$100. Each day that such offense is committed shall be regarded as a separate offense which may be prosecuted in one proceeding but in separate counts, at the election of the prosecuting attorney. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General or any county attorney where such offense has been committed or where there is reason to believe that such offense is about to be committed, to bring an injunction proceeding in the name of the State to prevent such wrongful act.¹²⁰

In the interest of safety in mining areas the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure which provides that it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, operator of a mine, or the owner of land on which a mine is located, "to permanently fill, or seal all openings to the same immediately after it is finished or abandoned", so as to prevent any person or animal from falling therein. Before such filling or sealing is commenced the owner or operator shall notify the mine inspector of the district in which the mine is located, and the work shall be subject to the approval of the inspector. The law also provides that it shall be unlawful for any one to break the seal or open any mine that has been thus sealed or closed, without first obtaining permission of the mine inspector. Moreover, it shall be unlawful for any one to remove any machinery, equipment, or materials from any mine thus closed, without first obtaining permission of the mine inspector.¹²¹

¹²⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 10.

¹²¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 9.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

One of the most significant measures of legislation passed by the Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly was a law dealing with the protection, welfare, and assistance of aged persons — commonly known as the "Old Age Assistance Law". In the main this measure has been effective. During the first year of its operation, however, certain difficulties arose which necessitated amendment. Accordingly, there was introduced in the Forty-sixth General Assembly amendments designed to clarify the original act and to make it more workable.

Under the original measure citizenship in the United States for a period of fifteen years was required in order to be eligible for old age assistance. Under the amended law citizenship without regard to length of time is sufficient. This is in conformity with the Federal social security bill, and it was hoped might facilitate the getting of Federal aid for old age assistance. The original law also required residence in the county for two years. The amended law requires merely legal residence and domicile, as far as the county is concerned. Moreover, the amended law makes it possible for the State Commission to take into consideration economic conditions created by loss of employment. The original law based the income eligibility of the applicant on the income during the twelve months preceding application, while the amended law makes provision for resultant loss of income due to loss of employment.

Another important section of the revised measure makes it possible for the Iowa Commission to assist needy and elderly people who have life insurance policies which may be used as security for advancements made. Any person who has been granted a certificate of old age assistance and is receiving payments of assistance from the old age

pension fund "may petition the commission to accept an assignment of any assignable death benefits, loan value, or cash surrender value, of any life insurance policy, death or funeral benefit of any association, society or organization, requiring further payment of premiums or assessments which such person believes he is unable to pay." The Commission may, if it deems it advisable, accept this assignment, and pay the subsequent premiums thus keeping the policy in force. Upon the death of the insured the amount paid for premiums plus the amount of assistance given may be deducted from the insurance money received. Any balance remaining shall be paid to the beneficiary last specified upon the policy. In order to provide for the contingency of making advancements of this kind an appropriation of \$25,000 was made to create an "old age assistance revolving fund".

The amended law gives added protection to the State when an attempt is made to convey or encumber property to establish eligibility for old age assistance. It also makes it illegal to charge for cashing old age assistance warrants.¹²²

Section 5298 of the *Code of 1931* provides that the father, mother, and children of any poor person who is unable to maintain himself or herself shall jointly or severally relieve or maintain such poor person. Section 5301 provides that in the absence or inability of near relatives the same liability shall extend to grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability by personal labor or otherwise. The next succeeding section (5302) dealing with enforcement of liability was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that upon the failure of relatives to support persons who apply for relief, "the township trustees, county old

¹²² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 55.*

age assistance board, or state old age assistance commission" may apply to the district court of the county where the poor person resides or may be, for an order to compel proper support.¹²³

CRIMINAL LAW

Section 12936 which deals with the carrying of dangerous and concealed weapons was repealed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly and a substitute section was enacted. The new law provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, except as hereinafter provided, to go armed with or carry a dirk, sword, pistol, revolver, pocket billy, or other dangerous weapon, concealed about his person, except in his own dwelling or place of business. Moreover, no person shall carry a pistol or revolver, whether concealed or not, in any vehicle operated by him, without a license therefor as provided by law.

Any person who goes armed with pistol, revolver, or other weapon, with intent to use the same unlawfully against any person, shall be guilty of a felony and on the conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1000, or imprisonment in the State prison for not more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Sections 12937 and 12938 dealing with punishment and permits to carry weapons were amended in conformity with the above law, and Section 12950 was amended to provide that "no pistol or revolver shall be sold to any person under the age of twenty-one years".¹²⁴

Section 13008 of the *Code of 1931* provides that if any person in the nighttime commit a larceny in any dwelling house, store, or any public or private building, or in any

¹²³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 56.

¹²⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 122.

boat or watercraft, when the value of the stolen property exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years; and when the value of the stolen property does not exceed twenty dollars, he shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year. An amendment to this law makes these penalties applicable also to any person who in the nighttime commits larceny in any motor vehicle or trailer.¹²⁵

In the *Code of 1931* there are provisions for five separate and detailed search warrant proceedings. As there was much duplication in these provisions of the law and none of the provisions were sufficiently broad to include all warrants, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure consisting of forty-eight sections to unify and simplify the whole law relative to search warrants.

The new law defines a search warrant, and sets forth the rules relative to docketing, trial, and the nature of proceedings for the various kinds of properties. It prescribes the law relative to the filing of information, and sets forth the form of warrant which is to be used. The law also prescribes the manner in which search warrants shall be served, the returns to be made, and the inventory of property seized.¹²⁶

LEGALIZING ACTS

Legalizing acts are not of primary importance in the sense that they develop the substantive law, but they are significant in clarifying matters of procedure and in rendering it possible to carry forward many projects that would otherwise fail because of inherent irregularities. In each regular session of the General Assembly a consider-

¹²⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 123.

¹²⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 125.

able number of such laws are enacted. In the Forty-sixth General Assembly thirty-four such measures were passed. Among these were several bills to renew charters of corporations which had failed to make the renewal at the proper time.

The corporate existence of the Times Company of Davenport expired in October, 1934, and was not renewed within the time designated by statute for renewal of such charters. This company continued to operate, however, and in March, 1935, a special meeting of stockholders was held and papers were filed with the Secretary of State for the renewal of the charter for a term of twenty years from the date of expiration. To validate the proceedings of this company and to secure a valid reincorporation, a legalizing act was passed directing the Secretary of State to issue articles of incorporation to expire in October, 1954. Provision was also made that the corporate acts of this company transacted during the lapse of its charter shall be binding and of full force and effect.¹²⁷

Similar acts were passed for the benefit of the Akron Domestic Local Building and Loan Association,¹²⁸ the Cumberland Telephone Company,¹²⁹ the Lone Rock Telephone Company,¹³⁰ the Davenport Auto Truck Company,¹³¹ the Hawkeye Realty Company,¹³² the Ledyard Co-operative Creamery Company,¹³³ the Ringsted Telephone Company,¹³⁴ the Bagley Water Works Company,¹³⁵ the Farn-

¹²⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 201.

¹²⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 189.

¹²⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 192.

¹³⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 198.

¹³¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 193.

¹³² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 196.

¹³³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 197.

¹³⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 200.

¹³⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 191.

hamville Mutual Telephone Company,¹³⁶ the New Nonpareil Company,¹³⁷ and the Ames Tribune Publishing Company.¹³⁸

A somewhat similar measure was passed to legalize the corporate capacity of the Farmers Elevator Company of Northwood. In August, 1911, "The Farmers Coöperative Company" was incorporated. In 1931 attempts were made to renew and amend the charter and to change the name of the organization to "The Farmers Elevator Company". Through some error the record of the Farmers Elevator Company was erroneously cancelled by the Secretary of State. To rectify this error and to reinstate this company in its proper form, an act was passed to legalize and make valid its acts in the same manner as if no cancellation had been ordered, and the Secretary of State was directed to reinstate it in its legal form.¹³⁹

Four measures were passed to legalize the transfer of county funds. Two of these were for transfers from the court expense fund to the poor fund in Clayton County. On December 30, 1932, a temporary transfer of this nature to the extent of \$9300 was made. In December, 1933, a like transfer was made in the sum of \$11,000. Both of these transfers were approved by the State Comptroller, and separate legislative measures were passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to make the transfers permanent.¹⁴⁰ The board of supervisors of Pottawattamie County, with the approval of the State Comptroller, had made a temporary transfer of \$45,000 from the maintenance fund to the general fund for emergency poor relief

¹³⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 195.

¹³⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 199.

¹³⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 190.

¹³⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 194.

¹⁴⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Chs. 218, 219.

in the county. A legislative act was passed to make this transfer permanent.¹⁴¹ In like manner a temporary transfer of \$3000 from the bovine tuberculosis fund to the pauper fund in Appanoose County was made permanent by an act passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly.¹⁴²

Ten legislative measures were passed to legalize financial transactions in counties and cities and towns. The town council of Dallas Center in compliance with the law and in accordance with a vote of the people, in 1934, issued bonds to the extent of \$41,000 for the purpose of erecting a municipal waterworks. In the resolution providing for this bond issue no provision was made for funds with which to pay the interest on such loan for the year 1934. Accordingly, on December 22, 1934, the town council passed a separate resolution to issue additional bonds to the extent of \$1537.50 for the payment of interest for that year. Doubts having arisen as to the validity of this second bond issue a measure was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to confirm and validate the bonds notwithstanding any conflict in the law relative to their issuance.¹⁴³

The board of supervisors in Sac County in August, 1934, held a public meeting to hear objections to the levy of a tax of .054 mills for the purpose of maintaining a county nurse. No objector appeared at the meeting and subsequently the levy was issued, and the taxes in part were collected and used for the purpose designated. Doubts having arisen as to the validity of the levy, a legalizing act was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to establish its legality.¹⁴⁴

In Dallas County the board of supervisors used \$6032.92

¹⁴¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 222.

¹⁴² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 217.

¹⁴³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 207.

¹⁴⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 214.

belonging to the county insane fund for the purpose of paying the cost of maintaining the county home for the year 1933. The legality of such expenditure having been questioned, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed an act to make the expenditures legal and binding.¹⁴⁵

In 1934 the board of supervisors of Audubon County authorized the payment of certain just claims to the amount of \$22,000 against the secondary road maintenance fund of the county. Pursuant to this authorization the county auditor issued warrant against the fund designated. There was, however, no money available for the payment of such claims and accordingly the warrants were stamped by the county treasurer "not paid for want of funds". In 1935 the demands on this fund were too great to allow the payment of these outstanding warrants, if 1935 claims against this fund are given priority. To clarify this matter a measure was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly which declared that the proceedings of the county supervisors and the auditor were valid, and the county treasurer was authorized to pay the warrants "out of any funds coming into his hands in 1935 and belonging to the secondary road maintenance fund" of the county. Nothing in this act, however, shall affect pending litigation.¹⁴⁶ A similar case arose in Wayne County where the board of supervisors in 1934 authorized the issuance of warrants for the sum of \$15,000 to be paid from the poor fund of that county. These warrants having been stamped "not paid for want of funds", an act of the Forty-sixth General Assembly authorized their payment out of any money coming into the hands of the county treasurer in 1935 and belonging to the poor fund of that county.¹⁴⁷

¹⁴⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 220.

¹⁴⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 206.

¹⁴⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 216.

In August, 1934, the question of issuing bonds for the building of a swimming pool was submitted to the voters of Grundy Center, and an affirmative vote was received. Pursuant to this authorization the town council in February, 1935, issued swimming pool bonds to the extent of \$10,000. Doubts having arisen concerning the validity and legal sufficiency of the proceedings in this case, a measure was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to validate the proceedings.¹⁴⁸

The city council of Muscatine in 1934, and for some years prior to that time, issued a maximum levy for the fire department fund. This fund being insufficient to meet the needs of that department, the city council by resolution temporarily transferred the sum of \$12,000 from the light fund to the fire department fund. Money not being available for repayment of this sum, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure to legalize the transfer and to declare valid and binding the obligation of the city to the light and water fund. The law also provides that the city of Muscatine by its officers be authorized to issue funding bonds for \$12,000 and to levy taxes to pay the principal and interest of this indebtedness.¹⁴⁹

During the years 1932, 1933, and 1934 the city of Davenport — a special charter city — published delinquent tax notices, the cost of such publications for the three years being \$1129.60, \$1638.40, and \$1918.80 respectively. These costs of publication were based upon the rate of forty (40) cents per item — the amount allowed for such publication in cities and towns operating under the general law. Section 6874 of the *Code of 1931*, however, fixes the rate of "twenty (20) cents per item" in cities operative under special charters. It appears that the work could not be

¹⁴⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 210.

¹⁴⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 221.

done at twenty cents per item without "a direct loss" to the publishers, and the bills having been paid at the higher rate by the city council of Davenport, an act was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly declaring the payment to be legal and valid. Another measure passed at this session of the General Assembly amended Section 6874 of the Code so as to increase from twenty cents to thirty cents the rate of payment for items thus advertised in special charter cities.¹⁵⁰

The city of Davenport during the years 1929 and 1933 entered into a series of contracts with the Davenport Airways, Incorporated, whereby the city was obligated to pay certain stipulated rental for a municipal airport. By reason of failure of revenues to accrue to the Airways corporation and because of depressed business conditions it became necessary for the city of Davenport to make further payments to the extent of \$13,836.38 in excess of the contract price. Doubts having arisen as to the legality of these latter payments, a measure was passed by the General Assembly to validate the payments and declare that they had been properly made, anything in the contracts to the contrary notwithstanding. It was provided, however, that this law should not affect pending litigation.¹⁵¹

A former county treasurer of Wright County erroneously paid certain bonds and coupons issued against a drainage district, in an amount of \$1378.15, from the general fund of Wright County. The treasurer being no longer in office and his bond being no longer attachable, and it being impossible to levy an assessment against the drainage district for the payment of this amount, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed an act to legalize and make permanent the payment out of the general funds of the county.¹⁵²

¹⁵⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Chs. 73, 208.

¹⁵¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 209.

¹⁵² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 215.

In 1933 the board of supervisors of Marion County entered into two contracts for labor upon the roads of that county. After the work was begun the supervisors requested that additional grading and other work be done which was not contemplated in the original contracts. The work was done as requested and bills were submitted for \$3,341.68 and \$3,338.31 respectively. The board did not allow the bills because the total amount due in each case was in excess of \$1500, which is the legal limitation placed upon work which is not contracted at a public letting. The work having been completed in good faith, in a good and workmanlike manner, and at as low a cost as could have been obtained had there been a public letting, an act was passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly legalizing the claim and authorizing its payment in the same manner as if all the provisions of the law had been complied with in letting the contracts.¹⁵³

In October, 1934, obedient to a petition duly signed and notice given, an election was held in the town of Thor, at which two questions were submitted to the voters: first, shall the town of Thor jointly with Norway Township, in Humboldt County, purchase and maintain fire apparatus and equipment and pay for the same and for service rendered by members of a fire department out of a tax to be levied for that purpose; and secondly, shall the town of Thor coöperate with the township in building a community hall and fire station and issue bonds and levy taxes to pay for such improvements? Both of these propositions were approved by a large majority of the voters. A similar election was held in Norway Township on November 6, 1934. A question has arisen, however, as to whether or not these elections were legal. To clarify this matter and to remove any doubt that might hereafter arise, the Forty-

¹⁵³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly, Ch. 213.*

sixth General Assembly passed two legalizing acts validating the elections.¹⁵⁴

The Forty-fifth General Assembly in 1933 passed a measure designated as a salary reduction act. Under the provisions of this law county attorneys in counties of less than sixty thousand (60,000) were granted an increase in salary, based upon the fact that certain sections of the Code which provided for payment of commissions and fees in addition to salaries were repealed. At a later date the Supreme Court of Iowa held the salary reduction act to be unconstitutional. The Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a legalizing act which provides that all salaries paid to county attorneys in counties having a population of less than sixty thousand (60,000) are ratified and confirmed, and the counties in which the salary of the county attorney was increased "shall have no right of recovery for any salary paid" by virtue of the reduction act.¹⁵⁵

Section 7283 of the *Code of 1931* provides for the costs of serving notice, the collection of fees, and the making of reports in connection with the issuing of tax deeds. It appears that frequently these details have not been performed in strict accordance with the law. To remedy cases arising under this contingency, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed an act which provides that in all instances where tax deeds have been issued by county treasurers in the absence of the report and entry as required by law, "such tax deeds shall not by reason of omission to make such report and entry be held invalid". Nothing in the law, however, shall be construed as curing any other defect in the deeds, and nothing in the law shall affect litigation pending at the time of its passage.¹⁵⁶

¹⁵⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Chs. 211, 212.

¹⁵⁵ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 202.

¹⁵⁶ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 203.

Section 4753-a12 of the *Code of 1931* provides for a tax levy for the payment of the principal and interest of primary road bonds. The Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure which provided that if a balance is left in this fund it may be "transferred to the county general fund or to such other county fund as the board of supervisors may designate". This law also provides that if any such balance "has heretofore been transferred as herein provided, such transfer as to such excess amount is hereby legalized".¹⁵⁷

The Extra Session of the Forty-fifth General Assembly in 1934 passed a measure which authorized cities and towns to enter into certain written agreements with firemen and policemen for the payment of certain pension funds — the obligation thus incurred being a direct charge upon the city. In accordance with this law the governing bodies of several cities purported to enter into agreements with individuals for their protection. Doubts having arisen about the legality of such agreement, the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure to legalize agreements thus entered into in Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Burlington, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Clinton, Iowa City, Mason City, Keokuk, Muscatine, Waterloo, Fort Dodge, Davenport, and Boone.¹⁵⁸

MISCELLANEOUS

The Forty-third General Assembly in 1929 passed a law which provided for the licensing of aircraft and airmen, and for the establishment of air traffic rules. It also prescribed certain rules and regulations to be followed in the operation of civil aircraft. The Forty-sixth General Assembly amended this law to provide that these require-

¹⁵⁷ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 204.

¹⁵⁸ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 205.

ments of rules and regulations might be waived in writing by the commission of aeronautics.¹⁵⁹

Whatever is injurious to health, or an obstruction to the free use of property is declared by law to be a nuisance. The *Code of 1931* sets forth certain objectionable acts or conditions which fall within this classification. An amendment to this law, passed by the Forty-fifth General Assembly in the interest of aviation, declared that certain objects located near municipal airports shall be deemed to be a nuisance. Chapter 92 of the *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly* also amended this law to change the definition and make it more specific. Among the objects thus declared to be a nuisance is: "Any object or structure hereafter erected within one thousand feet of the limits of any municipal or regularly established airport or landing place which may endanger or obstruct aerial navigation, including take-off and landing, unless such object or structure constitutes a proper use or enjoyment of the land on which the same is located".

In order to protect trademark owners, distributors, and the public against injurious practices the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a measure to limit resale prices of trademark goods to the price fixed by the manufacturer. This law provides that no contract relating to the sale or resale of a commodity which bears a trademark, brand, or name of the producer, and which is in fair and open competition with commodities of the same general class produced by others shall be deemed a violation of any law of the State of Iowa by reason of a stipulation in the contract: (a) that the buyer will not resell the commodity except at the price fixed by the vendor; or (b) that the vendee or producer require one to whom he may resell to agree that he will not, in turn, resell except at the price fixed.

¹⁵⁹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 92.

If such conditions are stipulated in contracts they are deemed not to apply in a case where the owner sells his stock for the purpose of discontinuing business, or where the goods have been damaged, or where sale is made by an officer under order of the court.

This act shall not apply to any contract or agreement between producers or between wholesalers or between retailers as to sale or resale prices.¹⁶⁰

The Iowa Soldiers' Preference Law provides that in appointments for public service in State departments, and in counties, cities, and towns, honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of good moral character shall be entitled to a preference over other applicants of no greater qualifications.

This law was amended by the Forty-sixth General Assembly to provide that the appointing officer or board shall set forth in writing and file for public inspection, the specific grounds upon which it is held that the person appointed is entitled to the appointment, or in the case such appointment is refused, the specific grounds for the refusal. The law also provides for an appeal from the decision of the appointing body to the district court and a final appeal from the district court to the Supreme Court of the State.¹⁶¹

In the interest of safety against fire hazards the Forty-sixth General Assembly passed a law to regulate the installation of compressed gas systems used for lighting, cooking, or heating. The law requires that all cylinders and regulating equipment used in connection with installations shall be located outside of any building, except buildings specially constructed for the sole purpose of housing the equipment. Many other regulations are pro-

¹⁶⁰ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 106.

¹⁶¹ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 7.

vided. Any violation of this law shall be punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail for sixty days or both such fine and imprisonment. It shall be the duty of the office of the State Fire Marshal to oversee and enforce these regulations.¹⁶²

SPECIAL ACTS

Two special acts were passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly. One of these authorized the Board of Control to use from the funds on hand from the "maintenance of industries of the men's reformatory" the sum of \$60,000 for the building of a hospital, also corn cribs and granaries, and to purchase real estate consisting of certain lots at the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa.¹⁶³

In 1845 the United States, through an act of Congress, granted to the State of Iowa certain school lands. In 1851 certain lands in Keokuk County included in this grant were sold by the State to one Jacob Amburn, but no patent was at that time or at any subsequent time issued by the State to Mr. Amburn or his grantees. In order to clear title to this land the Forty-sixth General Assembly authorized the Governor and Secretary of State to issue a patent to the land to Glen Gott, the present rightful owner.¹⁶⁴

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IOWA CITY, IOWA

¹⁶² *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 12.

¹⁶³ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 187.

¹⁶⁴ *Acts of the Forty-sixth General Assembly*, Ch. 188.

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Governor Thomas Dongan's Expansion Policy, by Henry Allain St. Paul; and *The Library of Father Gibault*, by John Francis McDermott, are two of the articles in *Mid-America* for October, 1935.

The United States Department of Agriculture has recently printed as the twenty-fifth of its *Bibliographical Contributions, References on the Significance of the Frontier in American History*, by Everett E. Edwards.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History for September, 1935, contains the following articles: *New Upsala: The First Swedish Settlement in Wisconsin*, by Filip A. Forsbeck; *The Mindedness of the Early Faculty of Beloit College*, by Robert R. Richardson; and *Pine Lumbering in Wisconsin*, by William F. Raney.

James and Robert Aull — A Frontier Missouri Mercantile Firm, by Lewis E. Atherton; *Pen Pictures of Celebrated St. Louis Lawyers of Bygone Days*, by J. Hugo Grimm; *The Raid on the Parkville "Industrial Luminary"*, by Roy V. Magers; and *History of Township Organization in Missouri*, by Milton Garrison, are articles in *The Missouri Historical Review* for October, 1935.

The September, 1935, number of *Minnesota History* contains the following articles and papers: *Hunting in Minnesota in the Seventies*, by Mary Wheelhouse Berthel; *The Tourist Traffic of Pioneer Minnesota*, edited by Charles M. Gates; *Pioneer Roads Centering at Duluth*, by George H. Primmer; and *A Group of Minnesota Lowland Mounds*, by Edward W. Schmidt. *Home Missionary Records* are discussed by Gertrude W. Ackermann; and *Finnish Folk Songs in Minnesota*, by Marjorie Edgar, A "Peace and Friendship" Medal, by Sister M. Inez Hilger, and *Fort Beauharnois or Beauharnais*, by Grace Lee Nute, appear under *Notes and Documents*.

The Northern Cross Railroad, by H. J. Stratton; *Stephen A. Hurlbut, 1815-1882*, by Juliet Gilman Sager; *Evidences of the "Higher Life" on the Frontier*, by Bayrd Still; and *A Merchant of Early Chicago: Four Letters of Eri Baker Hulbert*, edited by Elizabeth Wyant, are articles in the July, 1935, issue of the *Journal of The Illinois State Historical Society*. *The Foxes' Fort — 1730*, by Stanley Faye; *Historic Spots in Henry County, Illinois*, by Lydia Colby; *Bank Failures in Chicago Before 1925*, by R. G. Thomas; and *Ninety-eight Years Ago in Bloomington*, from letters by Oliver Ellsworth, are the articles in the October issue.

The American Historical Review for October, 1935, includes the following articles: *The Rise and Fall of the Kansas Aid Movement*, by Ralph Volney Harlow; *The Politics and Personalities of Silver Repeal in the United States Senate*, by Jeanette Paddock Nichols; and *The Sinking of the "Lusitania"*, by Thomas A. Bailey. Under *Notes and Suggestions* Charles A. Beard contributes *That Noble Dream*, a discussion of Theodore Clarke Smith's paper on the possibility of writing objective history. Under *Documents* Lawrence Kinnaird presents some correspondence between George Rogers Clark and Fernando de Leyba, the Spanish lieutenant governor of Louisiana.

The September, 1935, issue of *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review* contains the following articles and papers: *Early Religious Efforts in the Lower Mississippi Valley*, by V. Alton Moody; *The Jeffersonian Background of the Louisiana Purchase*, by W. Edwin Hemphill; *Economic Factors in the Abandonment of Reconstruction*, by William B. Hesseltine; *The Anti-Imperialist Movement in the United States, 1898-1900*, by Fred H. Harrington; *The Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association*, by Elmer Ellis; *Moustier's Memoir On Louisiana*, edited by E. Wilson Lyon; and *Zachariah Chandler's Part in the Re-election of Abraham Lincoln*, edited by Winfred A. Harbison. The number for December includes: *Colonial Settlement and Revolutionary Activity in West Florida Up to 1779*, by Garland Taylor; *Anti-Catholic Propaganda and the Home Missionary Movement, 1800-1860*, by Ray A. Billington; *Public Versus Private Control*

of *Higher Education in Michigan, 1817-1855*, by Willis Dunbar; *The Star Route Cases*, by J. Martin Klotsche; and a *Diary of a Journey in Arkansas in 1856*, by Charles S. Sydnor.

IOWANA

The *University of Iowa Extension Bulletin*, No. 375, contains a *Course of Study in Pioneer Life*, compiled by Norma Gillett and Mabel Snedaker.

The issue of *Grinnell and You* for October, 1935, carries a biographical sketch of Mary Grinnell Mears who died in Palo Alto, California, on September 7, 1935. Mrs. Mears was the last member of the immediate family of Josiah B. Grinnell, the founder of Grinnell, Iowa.

The *Annals of Iowa* for October, 1935, contains: *Original Field Notes of William Austin Burt of the Survey of the Fifth Principal Meridian (Now in) Iowa, November, 1836*; a continuation of *An Original Study of Mesquakie (Fox) Life*; and a continuation of *William Savage, Iowa Pioneer, Diarist, and Painter of Birds*.

Continuation of *A History of Medicine in Jefferson County, Iowa*, by James Frederic Clarke, appears in *The Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society* for August, September, October, November, and December, 1935. The issue for December contains a *History of the State Society of Iowa Medical Women*, Pt. I, from 1898 to 1905, by Jeannette Dean-Throckmorton.

The Iowa State Planning Board has recently issued a number of reports on conditions in Iowa. Among these are the following: *Social Analysis of Des Moines*, by Donald Trauger, Leslie Kral, and Willis Rauscher; *Indexes of Employment in Iowa Industries*, by Eugene Sinn; *Report on Library Service in Iowa*, by C. H. Brown; and *Features of Social Life in Iowa*, by Virginia Hussey and Lucile Foster.

SOME HISTORICAL ITEMS IN IOWA NEWSPAPERS

History of the soldiers' monument in Page County, in the *Clarinda Herald*, May 30, 1935.

History of Columbia College, in the *Dubuque Herald*, June 2, 1935.
The tornado hit Camanche in 1860, in the *Clinton Herald*, June 3, 1935.

Sketch of the life of C. C. Laffer, in the *Davenport Democrat* and the *Fort Dodge Messenger*, June 3, 1935.

Sketch of the life of Louis A. Block, prominent Mason, in the *Davenport Democrat*, June 3, 1935.

Pamphlet containing rules of the District Court of Lee County in 1859 owned by Mrs. Helen A. Ayres, in the *Keokuk Gate City*, June 5, 1935.

G. S. Robinson recorded Civil War experiences, in the *Spirit Lake Beacon*, June 6, 1935.

First trial in District Court of Hardin County was a divorce case, in the *Boone News-Republican*, June 7, 1935.

How the first railroad came to Boone, in the *Boone News-Republican*, June 10, 1935.

J. C. Finesey tells of early railroads in Wapello County, in the *Ottumwa Courier*, June 10, 1935.

The burning of the railroad bridge at Davenport described by George C. Gould, in the *Davenport Democrat*, June 11, 1935.

Railroads in Washington County, in the *Washington Evening Journal*, June 12, 1935.

St. John's Lutheran Church at Buck Creek is sixty years old, in the *Sumner Gazette*, June 13, 1935.

The industries at Sabula, by Harvey Reid, in the *Sabula Gazette*, June 13, 27, 1935.

Ballots of 1885 found in Marshalltown, in the *Marshalltown Times-Republican*, June 15, 1935.

Story of child lost on the Iowa prairie in 1849, by Evangeline S. Cowman, in the *Des Moines Register*, June 16, 1935.

Historical data on Mahaska County and Oskaloosa, by Howard

Ray Allgood, in the *Oskaloosa Herald*, June 19, July 10, August 1, 16, 28, September 4, 11, 18, 27, October 3, 1935.

Sketch of the life of W. L. Etter, in the *Des Moines Tribune* and the *Sigourney News*, June 20, 1935.

Sketch of the life of Ernest H. Fabritz, former State Representative, in the *Des Moines Tribune*, the *Ottumwa Courier*, and the *Oskaloosa Herald*, June 21, 1935.

Captain Gus Seifert retires from service on the Mississippi River, in the *Keokuk Gate City*, June 21, 1935.

Papers of C. F. Blake tell history of early days in Ottumwa, in the *Ottumwa Courier*, June 24, 1935.

Sketch of the life of Roger Leavitt, in the *Cedar Falls Record*, June 24, 1935.

Sketch of the life of A. B. Craven, pioneer of Kellogg, in the *Newton News*, June 25, 1935.

History of Ida Grove schools, in the *Ida Grove Pioneer Record*, June 27, July 4, 1935.

One narrow gauge left in Iowa, in the *Indianola Herald*, June 27, 1935.

Cave with 60 foot waterfall discovered on Iowa-Minnesota line, in *West Union Union*, June 27, 1935.

Jones County has had two courthouses in ninety-five years, by Louis Gardner, in the *Monticello Express*, reprinted in the *Anamosa Eureka*, June 27, 1935.

Miriam McKee writes history of old town of Troy, in the *Ottumwa Courier*, June 27, 1935.

Sketch of the life of Mrs. William M. Beardshear, by Irving Merrill, in the *Ames Tribune-Times*, June 27, 1935.

Indian councils were held near Eldora, in the *Eldora Ledger*, June 27, 1935.

Archaeological discoveries in Warren County, by Ray E. Colton, in the *Indianola Record*, June 28, July 5, 1935.

Park on the Des Moines River should be called Moingona, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, June 29, 1935.

When the Mormons lived in Iowa, by S. A. Burgess, in the *Des Moines Register*, June 30, 1935.

Sketch of the life of Dr. Perry Engle, in the *Des Moines Register*, June 30, 1935.

The story of Moingona, by Carl Gartner, in the *Des Moines Register*, June 30, 1935.

Wexford Catholic Church was built in 1848, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*, June 30, 1935.

Historical sketch of the *Oskaloosa Herald*, in the *Oskaloosa Herald*, July 2, 1935.

Former teachers of the "Old Blue School" on the Lucas and Wayne County line hold reunion, in the *Chariton Leader*, July 2, 1935.

Members of Davenport Turner society supported Lincoln, in the *Davenport Times*, July 2, 1935.

Albert M. Lea's contributions to Iowa history, in the *Oskaloosa Herald*, July 2, 1935.

Pioneers had good food, says Verne S. Ellis, in the *Bancroft Register*, July 4, 1935.

Early history of Poweshiek County, by J. H. Platt, in the *Grinnell Register*, July 4, 1935.

John and Gardner Cowles, Jr., are described in *Time*, in the *Algona Advance*, July 4, 1935.

Livonia was once county seat of Cerro Gordo County, in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette*, July 4, 1935.

Early history of Sabula, in the *Sabula Gazette*, July 4, August 1, 8, and the *Clinton Herald*, July 31, 1935.

Three Iowa Governors — Clarke, Grimes, and Gear — are buried in the Aspen Grove cemetery near Burlington, in the *Grinnell Register*, July 11, 1935.

Tributes to Jasper County pioneers, by H. C. Korf, in the *Newton News*, July 12, 1935.

Early days in Des Moines, by Angie Hatton Hume, in the *Des Moines Register*, July 13, 1935.

How Waverly got its name, in the *Waterloo Courier*, July 14, 1935.

Genealogical items, by Mrs. C. A. Speer, in the *Washington Independent*, July 18, August 15, 29, 1935.

Historical sketch of Valley Junction, by Helen Carolyn Pears, in the *Valley Junction Booster-Express*, July 18, 1935.

Historical facts about the naming of Pulaski in the *Bloomfield Democrat*, July 18, 28, and the *Bloomfield Republican*, August 20, 1935.

Scotch Grove was settled in 1836, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, July 21, 1935.

Wm. Walker recalls when flails were used to thresh grain, by Herbert Plambeck, in the *Davenport Democrat*, July 21, 1935.

Sketch of the life of E. R. Zeller, in the *Des Moines Tribune*, July 22, and the *Winterset Madisionian*, July 25, 1935.

When Pacific City was larger than Omaha, by Frank W. Choate, in the *Glenwood Tribune*, July 25, 1935.

How Nettie's Point was named, by Geo. C. Foster, in the *Sabula Gazette*, July 25, August 1, 1935.

Shall Tabor College be re-opened, in the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, July 26, 1935.

Sketch of the life of George R. Putnam, in the *Davenport Democrat*, July 28, 1935.

Early history of Strawberry Point, in the *Strawberry Point Press*, August 1, 1935.

Early attempts to make Des Moines River navigable, in the *Des Moines Plain Talk*, August 1, and the *Fort Dodge Messenger*, August 17, 1935.

The story of Manti, by J. O. Rennie, in the *Shenandoah Sentinel*, August 1, 1935.

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

The South Dakota Historical Society has begun the publication of the *South Dakota Historical Review*. The first number was issued in October, 1935.

A large newspaper and archives filing room is being added to the Minnesota Historical Building at St. Paul. The project has been financed under the FERA and WPA.

The Louisiana Historical Society held a monthly meeting at New Orleans on October 22, 1935. Preliminary announcements were made concerning the centenary of the Society, which was organized in 1836.

A meeting of the Missouri Historical Society was held at the Jefferson Memorial on October 25, 1935. The speaker was Cyril Clemens and the subject was "Mark Twain His Centenary". On November 29, 1935, Dr. H. von Schrenk spoke at a meeting on "Trees as Historians".

Plans have been made to celebrate the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787 at Marietta, Ohio, in the summer of 1937. Ex-Governor George White, of Marietta, is chairman of the local committee and Harry E. Schramm is secretary. The plan has received the endorsement of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. Among the suggested features of the celebration are a pageant at New York City on July 13, 1937, in honor of the enactment of the Ordinance by Congress, then in session at New York, and a cavalcade of twenty-two men and a Conestoga wagon drawn by oxen to travel from Ipswich, Massachusetts, to Marietta and on through the Northwest Territory. Since the Iowa country was, at various times, attached to territories whose governments were founded on the Ordinance of 1787, this celebration will be of interest in this State.

IOWA

The regular September meeting of the Marshall County Historical Society was held at Marshalltown on September 10, 1935, with the president Albert L. Beane, presiding. A movement to mark historic spots in the county was approved.

The town of Salem celebrated its hundredth anniversary on August 23-25, 1935. Friday was Whittier day and did honor to the students and faculty of Whittier College. A pageant showing the history of the town was presented on Saturday.

The Van Buren County Chapter of the D. A. R. has completed a two-year project in county history. The marriage records of the county from 1837 to 1880 were copied and the gravestone records of all persons buried in the county before July 1, 1880, were tabulated.

Sabula celebrated its centennial on August 2 and 3, 1935. A parade, music, and speeches were features of the program. Among the speakers were Wm. C. Rathke, State Commander of the American Legion, and Mayor George Ulmer. The first settler at Sabula was Isaac Dorman who came there in 1835.

The Pottawattamie Historical Society is developing its museum of which O. J. Pruitt is curator. The additions include a portrait of Grenville M. Dodge, painted by Burleigh Hacker, Indian skeletons, newspapers, pioneer agricultural implements, household furnishings, and other items of historical interest.

An historical pageant depicting the settlement and early history of Lyons was presented on September 20 and 21, 1935. An Indian village, the log cabin home of Elijah Buell, a saw mill, a political rally of 1860, soldiers leaving on a train, an automobile, and World War scenes were included in the pageant.

The Wyoming Historical Society held its annual meeting on August 23, 1935. The subject for the program was "Neighboring Storms and Their Consequences". The following officers were elected for 1936: President, Mrs. S. G. Hutton, of Onawa; First Vice President, Mrs. W. B. Brown; Recording Secretary, Miss

Grizelda Morse; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Peck; and Treasurer, Miss Emma Alden.

Dr. Charles R. Keyes, of Mt. Vernon, Iowa Archaeologist, has been employed in locating, surveying, and excavating various mounds and Indian village sites in Iowa and has recommended that several of the sites containing prehistoric mounds and village sites be taken over by the State Conservation Commission to be preserved. Dr. Keyes visited Wapello and Burlington in July, 1935, to look over the prehistoric sites there. On October 22, 1935, he gave a talk to the Pioneer Club of Mt. Vernon, in which he described the work on the mounds under the FERA.

The Jasper County Historical Society held a meeting at Newton on October 18, 1935, to plan for the annual meeting and for the incorporation of the society. John Cross, the acting president, presided. A number of valuable relics and documents have already been turned over to the organization and are on display at the Newton Public Library. The first annual meeting of this society was held on December 2, 1935. John E. Cross was re-elected president and W. S. Johnson was again made secretary. A constitution was also adopted. The Jasper County Historical Society has been supplying some historical articles for the local papers.

Dr. John E. Briggs is continuing his newspaper articles on the history of Iowa for the third consecutive year. This series appears in many of the papers of the State under the title "Exploring the History of Iowa". The first series of six articles is devoted to the weather and includes stories of winters, the flood of 1851, the drought of 1934, tornadoes, and earthquakes. The second series deals with schools and contains the following subjects: the first school, public school beginnings, academies, high schools, pioneer colleges, and State colleges. Series three deals with churches, and the following lessons are presented: the first church, Old Zion Church, the Catholics, the Andover band, the Lutherans, and the Trappist Abbey.

An historical pageant, sponsored by the Fort Dodge Women's

Club, was presented at the fairgrounds at Fort Dodge on August 21, 1935. Among the scenes portrayed were: the coming of the United States dragoons, the coming of early settlers, the military post, pioneer homes, work, and amusements, the wrestling match which was said to have decided the county seat contest, the relief expedition, the Civil War, the coming of the railroad, and a scene from the World War. In connection with this centennial pageant, the Webster County Historical Society issued an invitation to all persons interested in the history of the county to join the Society. The Webster County Historical Society was incorporated in January, 1931. J. L. Hanrahan is the president and Maude Lauderdale is the curator of the historical museum located in the Public Library building.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Mr. William R. Hart, of Iowa City, has been appointed a member of the Board of Curators of the State Historical Society of Iowa, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. W. L. Bywater.

In October, 1935, Dr. Frank S. Smith, of Nevada, Iowa, a member of the State Historical Society of Iowa, donated to the Historical Society's Archaeological Museum a collection of some six hundred objects found on an ancient woodland village site in southwestern Marshall County. The collection includes many potsherds and one entire pottery vessel as well as a number of grooved axes, arrow shaft smoothers of sandstone, flint knives, drills, scrapers, quartz hammerstones, and a large quartzite milling stone. Dr. Smith, with the aid of interested friends, carried on the work of excavating this site for many weeks. The collection is of interest for two reasons: it represents a prehistoric village site and tells many things about the people who lived there; and it indicates a variation from the usual woodland culture types of Iowa which until this time was little known.

The following persons have recently been elected to membership in the Society: Mr. A. E. Harris, Iowa City, Iowa; Miss Hazel Pitts, Shenandoah, Iowa; Mr. Jeremiah J. Ryan, Davenport, Iowa;

Sister Mary Ambrose, Dubuque, Iowa; Mrs. George A. Blake, Charles City, Iowa; Miss Helen Christenson, Peterson, Iowa; Dr. F. R. Holbrook, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Chrystal Holmes, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Everet R. McGrath, Eagle Grove, Iowa; Mrs. W. G. MacMartin, Tama, Iowa; Mr. Charles Frederick Rahn, Underwood, Iowa; Miss Marione Ross, Iowa City, Iowa; Miss Anna M. Schneller, Denison, Iowa; Mrs. Esther Leighton Smith, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss Martha M. Stewart, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. W. H. Tate, Manly, Iowa; Mr. William C. Traylor, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Miss Martha Wangberg, Irene, South Dakota; Miss Charlotte C. Watters, Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. Lester B. Krabill, Washington, Iowa; Dr. J. A. Nye, Ida Grove, Iowa; Mr. Joseph B. Wells, St. Louis, Missouri; Mr. Ross Maxwell, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Mr. T. M. Nielsen, West Union, Iowa; Miss Mary Powers, Ames, Iowa; and Mr. Harry W. Warren, Des Moines, Iowa. The following persons have been enrolled as life members: Mr. W. E. Mitchell, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Mr. Norman H. Ringstrom, Davenport, Iowa; and Mr. F. O. Block, Davenport, Iowa.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The birthplace of Herbert Hoover at West Branch has recently been sold to Allan Hoover, the younger son of former President Hoover.

The Mesquakie Indians, a remnant of the Sauk and Fox tribes, held their annual pow-wow on their lands near Tama on August 15-18, 1935. Governor Clyde L. Herring and Harvey Ingham were speakers for the event.

Carl Flick, under the direction of Grant Wood, is painting a series of pictures of the old Amana, now rapidly disappearing. One of his pictures "Amana Interior" was recently awarded second place in the Philadelphia Art Academy's exhibit.

Professor Harry E. Stinson of the Art Department of the State University of Iowa is supervising the sculpturing and casting of the panels to be used in the Lewis and Clark Memorial at Rainbow Point, near Council Bluffs, Iowa. The project is being financed by the Colonial Dames of America and by Federal relief agencies, under the sponsorship of the Council Bluffs park commission.

The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Iowa held a formal dinner at Des Moines on November 21, 1935. Dr. L. B. Schmidt of Ames was the guest speaker. His subject was "From Mayflower Compact to the Constitution of the United States". Mrs. George L. Owings of Marshalltown is the State governor of the society and Mrs. Charles H. Humphreys of Boone is the secretary.

The old settlers of Fremont, Mills, and Pottawattamie counties held their fiftieth reunion at Malvern on September 24, 1935. Congressman Otha D. Wearin was one of the speakers. Henry Peterson, of Council Bluffs, gave a sketch of the history of the three counties. Nick O'Brien, of Council Bluffs, was elected

president of the association. The meeting for 1936 will be held at Neola.

Mr. Oley Nelson of Slater, Iowa, was elected National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic at its annual meeting at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in September, 1935. Mr. Nelson is the third Iowan to receive this honor, the position having been formerly held by David J. Palmer and J. W. Willett. Mr. Nelson served in the Civil War as a member of the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry. He has served in the Iowa House of Representatives and for many years has been sergeant-at-arms of the House.

The Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association held its annual meeting at Davenport on August 28, 1935. A. I. Naumann gave an address on "Early School Days". Mrs. Melissa Benford (90) was elected president, Miles Collins vice president, Peter Donaldson (93) was reelected secretary, and Mrs. Sylvia Oysler was made assistant secretary. The auxiliary society, made up of sons and daughters of the old settlers, also elected officers. John Neil was made president and Mae Neil secretary.

The forty-ninth annual reunion of the early settlers of Madison and Warren counties was held on August 15, 1935, at St. Charles. Senator Wm. S. Beardsley gave the principal address. Other speakers were Mr. William S. Anderson and Reverend Viela Elston. The following officers were elected for 1936: President, E. G. Miller; Vice President from Madison County, M. W. Browne; Vice President from Warren County, W. H. Shannon; Secretary, H. A. Mueller; Treasurer, C. C. Quilliams; and Chaplain, Reverend G. E. Carnahan.

Approximately three acres of land containing some of the best examples of Indian mounds has been deeded by the Fish brothers to the State of Iowa. This area is near New Albin and was purchased in July, 1934, by donations made by residents of Waukon and Lansing under the leadership of Mr. Ellison Orr, who has made a study of the archaeology of this region for more than fifty years, and was held in trusteeship by Mr. Orr and Mr. I. E. Beeman until July, 1935, when it was accepted by the State

The area, located on a main highway along the Mississippi River, contains some thirty conical mounds varying in size from twenty-five to seventy feet in diameter and from two and one-half to seven feet in height.

The fifty-first annual reunion of the Black Hawk County Early Settlers' Association was held in the Hanna grove near Waterloo on August 31, 1935. It was decided that the society should assume the care of the plot of ground containing the marker designating the site of the Hanna log cabin which stood opposite the grove where the reunions are held each year. Roger Leavitt of Cedar Falls told the story of the arrival of the Hanna family in 1845, and Dr. Gilbert J. Chalice gave the address of the afternoon. The following officers were elected: Reverend Fred P. Fisher, president; Dr. C. W. Bruner, vice president; and Mrs. C. W. Ellyson, secretary-treasurer.

CONTRIBUTORS

JACOB ARMSTRONG SWISHER, Research Associate in The State Historical Society of Iowa. Also a member of the city council of Iowa City and of the city school board. (See THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, July, 1931, p. 458, October, 1932, p. 592, and July, 1934, p. 287.) /

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CONTENTS

Whittier and Iowa	CHARLES ARTHUR HAWLEY	115
Economic Effects of the Corn-Hog Program in Iowa	RICHARD H. ROBERTS	144
The Historical Background of the Attitude of the Jasper Colony Toward Slavery and the Civil War	CHARLES ARTHUR HAWLEY	172
Some Publications		198
Iowana		202
Historical Activities		217
Notes and Comment		221
Contributors		223

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WHITTIER AND IOWA

In 1848 Augustus Caesar Dodge, a Democrat, went to Washington as one of Iowa's first two United States Senators. Iowa had been admitted to the Union two years before. Dodge had been born in Missouri thirty-six years before. His wife also came from Missouri and all her connections tended to strengthen his southern sympathy.

His father, Henry Dodge, an able soldier and statesman, served from 1836 to 1841 as Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin which until 1838 comprised the present States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and the eastern portion of the Dakotas. In 1838 the territory west of the Mississippi was cut off as the Territory of Iowa. When Wisconsin became a State in 1848 Henry Dodge became one of Wisconsin's first United States Senators. Thus it came about that father and son were in the Senate at the same time. Both were men of conviction as is shown by the fact that the father voted against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, strongly sympathizing with the north, while his son, Augustus Caesar Dodge, voted for the bill, to the intense displeasure of his anti-slavery constituents in Iowa. Whittier and the eastern abolitionists as well as the Salem Quakers rose in indignation when they heard that the Iowa Senator had described the bill as "the noblest tribute which has ever yet been offered by the Congress of the United States to the sovereignty of the people."¹

In the north, *abolitionism*, a dreaded movement, had taken on flesh in the person of William Lloyd Garrison, who on January 1, 1831, had published the first number

¹ See the *Dictionary of American Biography* and Pelzer's *Augustus Caesar Dodge*.

of the *Liberator*, a paper without moderation or toleration. Influenced by New England Transcendentalism, Garrison felt that slavery was a great wrong and could not be shown any toleration. To him as to Emerson, Thoreau, and Whittier, the word toleration meant allowing slavery to exist as an American institution. "On this subject", he wrote, "I do not wish to think, or speak, or write with moderation tell the mother to gradually extricate the babe from the fire into which it has fallen — but urge me not to use moderation in a cause like the present. . . . I will be harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice I am in earnest. . . . I will not retreat a single inch — and *I will be heard.*" In the eighteen forties nobody in Iowa talked in this manner. The pioneers were too much occupied with the difficulties of making a living to think about such questions.

Before 1834 several Quaker families who had been living in North Carolina adopted the abolitionist position. Finding themselves uncomfortable and entirely out of harmony with their neighbors, they emigrated north. At first they settled at Newport, Indiana, but later came into the territory of Iowa. This Quaker nucleus founded the town of Salem in 1835 and was destined in time to have great influence in developing an anti-slavery sentiment in Iowa.²

Almost from the day of its founding Salem became an important station on the Underground Railway and proved so formidable that few of the Missourians across the border, only a few miles distant, were able to regain the slaves who were fortunate enough to reach the Quaker settlement. The abolitionist sentiment in Salem waxed so fervent that it divided the community. One section, fearing to take the bolder part, fought slavery but in a more "Quakerish", that is a more pacifist, manner. But the

² See *The Palimpsest*, November, 1935.

more radical abolitionist group, maintaining contacts with eastern Quakers, agreed in every detail with Garrison.

With the establishment of the *Liberator*, John Greenleaf Whittier openly and definitely espoused the unpopular cause of abolition. The New England Anti-Slavery Society began its work in 1832, and the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833. In after life Whittier declared that the happiest day in his life was the day he signed his name to the roll of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Whittier edited and published the *Anti-Slavery Reporter* from June to November, 1833. From 1835 to 1837 he wrote articles against slavery for the *Anti-Slavery Record*, and from 1838 to 1839 he edited the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. But Whittier's editorial work which deals most directly with Iowa appears in the files of the *National Era*.³

This paper, established in 1847 by Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, was printed in Washington, D. C. Decidedly abolitionist in purpose and spirit, it printed serially from June 5, 1851, to April 1, 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* which did more, perhaps, than any other book to bring the slavery issue to a head. But this contribution to the *National Era*, although more widely known and more spectacular, had in the immediate period much less influence on Iowa than did Whittier's stinging editorials and his poems on slavery.

From the beginning of Augustus Caesar Dodge's career as an Iowa Senator, Whittier assumed the position of "watchman", like the Prophet Habakkuk of old. He had been for some time interested in the Salem Quakers and their daughter colonies in Iowa. His keen observation of affairs in the Middle West comes as a surprise to many who have thought of the gentle Quaker poet only as a

³ See files of the *National Era*. The editorials cited in this article are all from the *National Era*.

writer of hymns embodying a quiet mysticism. In reality he was an example of the "terrible meek". His righteous indignation overflowed into statesmanship of the sort almost unsurpassed in American history. An almost continuous output of articles and editorials by him marked the 1830's and 1840's. No one in America understood better than Whittier the issues which eventually resulted in the compromises of 1850 and the Civil War.

In the year 1850 the searchlight of abolitionism was turned directly upon Iowa. In Congress, Augustus Caesar Dodge held the leadership of the Iowa delegation. His sympathy and that of his wife were with his native south. Until he reached the age of fifteen he had lived in Missouri where slavery was taken for granted. It was recognized by the Constitution, protected by law, and defended by the religious institutions. Now he represented Iowa which stood for the new west. Since he believed that the majority of the inhabitants of Iowa had more sympathy with slavery than with the abolitionists, Dodge felt he could more easily follow his own feelings and the line of least resistance.

During the preceding November the "forty-niners" had declared against slavery for the new Eldorado — California — by adopting an anti-slavery Constitution. Iowa sentiment had helped to make this new platform of liberty, and the Salem Quakers were interested in the new "land of gold". Bayard Taylor's *Eldorado*, published in May, 1850, interested them not only because Taylor was a Quaker, but also because he seemed to represent the eternal spirit of adventure which appealed to them.⁴ Several members of the Salem community soon began preparations for the trip. Among those to leave was Reuben Dorland,

⁴ Taylor's *El Dorado*, p. 270, mentions the "Iowa rangers", one of whom he met in California in 1849.

founder and head of the Dorland Academy. Death overtook him on the way, and when the Academy was finally revived, it had a new champion in John Greenleaf Whittier. During this time Whittier's interest in Iowa continued unabated.

In the meantime Whittier had become acquainted with Bayard Taylor through their mutual interest in Scandinavian literature. In his later years in his Amesbury home, one of Whittier's most prized pictures on his wall was a sketch of a far northern church brought back by Taylor.⁵ Their acquaintance began with Whittier's editorship of the *National Era*. It was in 1847 that he became contributing editor of this paper which Gamaliel Bailey started in Washington, D. C., for the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. As contributing editor from 1847 to 1860 Whittier submitted a vast amount of material not all of which has to this day been sought out and collected.

The editorials which he wrote on Iowa are among the forgotten pieces. But for the history of Iowa, in the period immediately preceding the Civil War, they are of the utmost importance. Through this paper Salem and Iowa became ever more interested in both Taylor and Whittier.

Another point of contact with the Iowa Quakers was the friendship of Whittier and that eminent abolitionist and public benefactor Benjamin Lundy.⁶ Just when this friendship began is not definitely known. Lundy was born in New Jersey in 1789 and was therefore Whittier's senior by eighteen years. Early coming in contact with slavery, Lundy, true to his heritage as a birthright Quaker, became violently opposed to the system. Moving from place to place during his youth he finally settled in St. Clairsville,

⁵ This was told to the writer of this article during his visit to the Whittier home.

⁶ See Jones's *Later Periods of Quakerism*, Vol. II, pp. 561ff., also the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Ohio, where in 1815 he established an anti-slavery society which he called "The Union Humane Society".

At the beginning of the following year he issued an appeal for the formation of similar groups which should take the same name and work for the abolition of slavery. This move resulted in the rapid growth of many societies throughout the United States. Lundy also sent numerous articles denouncing the slave system to a paper known as *The Philanthropist* published at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. After a short time he was given a position on the editorial board. In 1821, however, he began publication of a new paper, *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*.

In addition to his editorial work he made constant journeys in the interest of abolition. In 1828 during a trip through the New England States he urged Garrison to join forces with him. It is likely that Whittier, then twenty-one, heard and met Lundy at this time. In 1829 Garrison went to Baltimore for a short time as associate editor with Lundy. In 1836 Lundy began a new publication which he called *The National Enquirer and Constitutional Advocate of Universal Liberty*. In March, 1838, Whittier went to Philadelphia to edit *The National Enquirer*.

The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society bought the paper from Lundy and on March 15th Whittier began his work as editor, changing its name to the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. Under Whittier's editorship it became a sort of second *Liberator*. The following year Lundy left for Illinois where his family had preceded him. He at once associated himself with all anti-slavery societies in the Mississippi Valley and as public Friend continued his visitations. It is obvious that his influence on the Iowa Quakers was very strong. His work was cut short, however, when, after a brief illness, he died in 1839. He was buried in the Quaker cemetery on Clear Creek, Putnam County, Illinois.

Thus the Quakers of Iowa at the beginning of 1850 had come to feel a responsibility for the extermination of a system which they believed so fundamentally wrong that it could be no longer tolerated. They had been trained by abolitionists who would neither give nor take quarter. As a result they watched the compromises, and prepared to meet any emergency. The Iowa Quakers were as determined as Whittier and Garrison.

The attention of the country was now turned to the "West". The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo had added an immense new territory to the original area plus the Louisiana and Florida purchases. Should this be free or slave territory? The abolitionists with one accord declared for freedom and their supporters continually increased in strength and number. The Wilmot Proviso was killed by the Senate. John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis held that slaves were property and as such Congress had no authority one way or the other.

The Congress of 1850 represented one of the most brilliant groups of statesmen Washington has ever seen — Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Douglas, Benton, Cass, Bell, Davis, Seward, and others of marked ability. Iowa's Augustus Caesar Dodge took sides with the members supporting slavery. In the midst of the difficulties, Henry Clay, then an old man, continued his efforts at reconciliation. Calhoun, too ill to deliver his last address, heard it read, and soon after died. Webster took the easier way to compromise. His "seventh of March speech" sealed his fate. His northern friends, among them his cousin, Whittier, were cruelly disappointed. Whittier's *Ichabod* ranks with Browning's *Lost Leader* as a lament over a fallen hero. To a man of Whittier's character Webster's attitude was unforgivable, especially when he upheld the Fugitive Slave Law which Emerson and other New Englanders so

thoroughly denounced. Then, too, Webster denounced abolitionists since they put their consciences higher than the country's law.

Seward sided with Whittier and Emerson, holding that there is "a higher law than the Constitution". Dodge failed to see the "higher law". Whittier kept all this in his mind as he followed Dodge's career, noting that he voted for all the provisions of the compromise measures. He also noted every word in Dodge's outspoken remarks against the abolitionists. But the last straw came in the passage of the new Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. This made it a Federal crime to help a runaway slave to freedom. Every station on the Underground Railroad was automatically outlawed. But Salem's stations became even more active. Henry Clay was held by the south as the "Great Pacificator" but by the abolitionists as the great traitor. Webster's glory was gone as in reality was Clay's. The latter died disillusioned two years later, and the former died broken hearted in the same year.

In looking over the situation early in 1850 Whittier seized upon the bold plan of drafting Charles Sumner for the Senate to oppose Dodge and the other pro-slavery leaders. Whittier would have run for the office himself had his health permitted. Since it did not, he sought out the brilliant orator, pacifist, and abolitionist of Boston.

Sumner, a Harvard man of great talent, studied law only to become convinced that politics was a loathsome thing. After two years of intense study of languages, peoples, governments, and politics in Europe he returned to Boston to enjoy the friendship of Emerson, Longfellow, Channing, James Freeman Clarke, Wendell Phillips, and Whittier. All went well till he shocked Boston with his Fourth of July address in 1845. Before the military he took the pacifist position and opposed all war. The Mayor of Boston

is reported to have said that by this position Sumner had cut his own throat, and the elite of Massachusetts predicted his political and social ostracism. But just the opposite occurred. He became almost overnight a popular lecturer before lyceums.

All this pleased Whittier, who, with his intuitive grasp of adroit political action, selected Sumner for Congress. In 1850 he visited Sumner and told him of "the large future" which he had shaped for him.⁷ Sumner answered the prophet's call; Massachusetts elected him and on December 1, 1851, he took his seat in the Senate with advice from Whittier to annihilate Dodge and all his ilk. Sumner immediately attacked the Fugitive Slave Law, taking the same position in regard to it as Emerson did. He also violently opposed passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill which Dodge called "the noblest tribute which has ever yet been offered by the Congress of the United States to the sovereignty of the people". Some of Whittier's most important and as yet uncollected editorials in the *National Era* concern his fight against Dodge's championship of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

WHITTIER, WILLIAM FORSTER, AND IOWA

A further connecting link between Whittier and Iowa was the English Friend, William Forster, an influential minister, writer, and traveler.⁸ Born near London in 1784,

⁷ See Jones's *Later Periods of Quakerism*, Vol. II, p. 654.

⁸ See Seeborn's *Memoirs of William Forster* (London, 1865). Forster kept a journal which forms the basis of this *Memoir*. He visited Nine Partners, New York, in 1823. Reuben Dorland, a teacher at that school, had left Nine Partners for Salem a few months before Forster reached America. He was now struggling to found his Academy. The interest in Dorland's project as well as his interest in slavery induced Forster to make the arduous trip to Salem. Whittier's first interest in the educational projects at Salem evidently dates from the account which Forster brought back to him from Salem. When Whittier finally gave up his plan to go "west" he began sending money to help the Salem schools.

Forster early showed a tendency to leadership in the Quaker Society. Like George Fox, he led the peripatetic life of a Quaker preacher for several years. About the year 1818 he settled at Norwich and for the rest of his life was known as William Forster of Norwich. In 1820 Forster came to the United States in the interests of the American Friends. His journey lasted five years during which time he visited all the important meetings in the United States and made a study of the slavery question.

After visiting the eastern States he went to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. While in Ohio he had printed "at Mount Pleasant 1,000 copies of three of the sections in the Book of Advices issued by our Yearly Meeting". He penetrated as far west as any settlements had been made, and, as Benjamin Seebohm, the editor, observes, "many were his privations in what was then truly a wilderness country". At this time he came in contact with persons from Missouri.

While in Indiana, Forster records in his Journal, after meeting he went home "with Matthew Coffin, an elderly friend, lately come with his wife and daughter from North Carolina". The Coffin family, with other North Carolina Friends, a little later became part of the nucleus of the settlement at Salem, Iowa. Later he mentions the Thomas Newsome family and adds: "There are four or five families in the neighborhood recently emigrated from Carolina".⁹

Following his visit to the Mississippi Valley, Forster returned east and visited New York and New England. His biographer records that he "was closely occupied in visiting the meetings of Friends in the southern parts of New England Yearly Meeting to the end of the First Month; but no detailed record has been met with his religious engagements during that period".¹⁰ It must have

⁹ Seebohm's *Memoirs of William Forster*, Vol. I, p. 348.

¹⁰ Seebohm's *Memoirs of William Forster*, Vol. I, p. 376.

been during this period (1822-1823) that Forster paid the visit to the Whittier home to which Samuel T. Pickard refers as one of the sources of comfort and encouragement to the family living on their lonely farm between Haverhill and Amesbury.¹¹ The admiration which the young Whittier formed for Forster in this early visit never diminished. Thirty-one years later when Forster died in Friendsville, Tennessee, Whittier, then a famous poet, paid him a tribute in a poem, *William Forster*. This poem, first printed in the *National Era* on July 20, 1854, Whittier introduced by a prose explanation of the work of Forster in America.

During these remaining thirty-one years Forster continued his interest in America and its problems. When the London Yearly Meeting in 1845 voted to send representatives to America, William Forster was selected to bear the Epistle. The Epistle referred to the separation of a group of the Indiana Friends from the main body due to a difference of opinion in regard to slavery. On August 23, 1845, Forster set sail with three other Friends, Josiah Forster, George Stacey, and John Allen.

The party landed in New York on September 9, 1845, after spending seventeen days on the Atlantic. The Friends of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and vicinity gave the party an enthusiastic welcome. Whittier at this time was considering "going to the West" to live, but he gave up the plan probably because his health could hardly endure the exposures and hardships of the wilderness.¹² If he had gone "west" he probably would have settled at Salem, Iowa, with the Quakers whom he admired most of all.

It seems also at this time that he conceived the idea of

¹¹ See Pickard's *John Greenleaf Whittier*, Vol. I, p. 37.

¹² Pickard's *John Greenleaf Whittier*, Vol. I, p. 307.

building in the unspoiled west a Utopia, a place of freedom. It was this very year, 1845, that Reuben Dorland came to Salem and founded his justly famous Seminary. What would the future have held for Whittier if he had followed his plan and had come to Salem the same year and perhaps in company with Dorland and Forster? Whittier was probably in New York to help welcome Forster and may have urged him to visit Salem. His *Lines Suggested by a Visit to the City of Washington, in the 12th month of 1845* probably refers to the voice of Forster calling for union and united action against slavery. The question now assumed a moral significance. The pulpit, the lecture platform, and literature all discussed the issue.

As soon as possible Forster set out for Indiana hoping to meet the Friends at Richmond, Indiana. He arrived there on September 29th. The Friends' Meeting received Forster as a peacemaker, and the differences began to heal.

Forster now determined to visit Iowa. The Iowa situation had been discussed in detail. Politically it was of vast importance to the anti-slavery party. By the Missouri Compromise, adopted in 1820, slavery was "forever" prohibited in Iowa. When the Territory of Iowa was organized in 1838, the territorial legislature passed an act to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law provided ownership of the fugitive slave was proved in the courts. The whole country watched with intense interest the first case tried in the Iowa Territorial Supreme Court. This case, known as the Ralph Case, was tried in 1839.

Ralph, a slave owned by a certain Missourian named Montgomery, entered into a contract with his owner to obtain his freedom for \$550, and was given permission to leave Missouri and to work in the Dubuque lead mines to earn the freedom money. After working five years he found it impossible to save the necessary sum. At this

juncture, he was kidnapped by two Virginians and was being transported back to Missouri, when a writ of habeas corpus was procured and the case tried before the Supreme Court. The Court gave Ralph his freedom. This set a precedent and it was ever after extremely difficult to convict a fugitive slave in Iowa.

On October 12, 1845, Forster set out for Iowa. After two weeks "diligent travel westward" the party found themselves in Salem. On October 27th Forster wrote this description to his wife:

Here we are, twenty miles west of the Mississippi, 1140 from New York, and, as far as I know, we have now arrived at the most remote point of our travels. We reached the river about an hour before sunset on Seventh-day evening. The ferry-boat was on this side, and it was long before they came for us; however we had daylight to enjoy the scenery, which was soft and very fine; the western banks steep. The average width of the river is about a mile; and as we went some distance down the river, it took us about half an hour to cross it. We found capital quarters at the Madison Hotel; a striking contrast to our previous night's lodging; — nine of us in a moderately large cabin — two travellers and the nephew of our landlady in a bed in one corner of the house — five of us on the floor — the sixth sitting by the fire all night. The next morning we managed to get to the meeting at New Garden, twelve or fourteen miles distant, before Friends were all assembled. A log house in the open prairie — neither tree nor fence within a considerable distance — pretty well filled with new settlers and their children: such a lot of babies as I had never before seen in so small a meeting. Friends were hospitable and affectionate.¹³

After leaving Iowa, Forster returned to Indiana, thence to Washington where he spent some time discussing the question of slavery with Congressmen and other leaders. Finally he went back to New England for a visit with Whittier, Garrison, and others. Considering his mission accomplished, he sailed with his party from Boston on May 1,

¹³ Seebohm's *Memoirs of William Forster*, Vol. II, pp. 198 ff.

1846, landed at Liverpool on the 14th, and went at once to London to report to the Yearly Meeting. The portion of Forster's report to this meeting dealing with Iowa read as follows:

On deliberating on the course which we should take, there being obvious reasons why we should proceed in the first place to the remotest settlements, we lost no time in setting out for *Iowa*. In that territory several meetings of Friends are now settled, and there is one meeting of those to whom the Epistle is addressed. We passed about a week in that country, and then proceeded to see two small companies of those who had seceded in the northern parts of Indiana, and one within the southern limits of Michigan.¹⁴

In 1853 Forster felt again the call to America. He was now sixty-nine years old and his health, due to the extreme labors of his peripatetic ministry, was no longer robust. In spite of all this, however, he embarked on the *Canada* at Liverpool on September 3, 1853. On this trip as on the preceding, Forster was accompanied by his brother Josiah, by John Candler, and by William Holmes. On this trip Forster brought an address from the London Yearly Meeting which he presented to the President, to the Governors of all the States, and to certain influential statesmen. The address advocated the complete abolition of slavery. The party reached Boston on the 15th of September, and gradually working its way south reached Washington in October. On "10th mo. 1st Seventh-day" he had the famous interview with President Franklin Pierce. The account as written by Josiah Forster supplemented by John Candler is as follows:

10th mo. 1st. Seventh-day.— We had an interview with Franklin Pierce, the President of the United States, at the Government House in the city of Washington; he received us affectionately and courteously. My dear brother introduced our errand, speaking of the long-felt interest of the Society of Friends in the termination of

¹⁴ Seebohm's *Memoirs of William Forster*, Vol. II, p. 202.

slavery and the slave-trade; and of the extended circulation of the address in Europe and in the Brazils. The President made some remarks on the present and more recent state of the question in the United States, and took a discouraging view of the prospect of an early termination of slavery amongst them. He recognised the concern of Friends as a religious one, and did not regard our coming as an interference. He encouraged the visit to the several governors as a likely means to carry out the concern, reminding us, as a reason for this, of the independence of the several states. The pressure of his duties as president would not allow of our reading the address. It was remarked to him that we had not much to do with slaves, but with slaveholders, and that we wished to pursue a quiet course. He appreciated this, believing it would facilitate our object. After expressing a belief that, if there was a sincere looking to our Father in Heaven, a way would open to terminate the system, we withdrew.¹⁵

The itinerary from Washington took Forster to Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana. While on their way to Indianapolis they were entertained at the home of Elijah Coffin, a relative of the Coffins at Salem, Iowa. From Indianapolis they continued to Illinois and Wisconsin. They next turned south, and the Journal tells of the continued interest in Iowa.

We now turned southward, returned to Chicago, and, traversing the wide prairies of Illinois, we crossed the Mississippi from Alton to St. Louis, and arrived there on the 16th of the Eleventh Month. During our tarriance in that city my dear brother printed an edition of 1,500 copies of the "Lock and Key," by J. J. Gurney; giving orders for sending them in packets to schools in Illinois, in Iowa, and in this city, and taking other copies for distribution in the Southern states. We went about forty miles westward, on the way to Jefferson City, by railroad; but my dear brother felt so run down in health and unequal to exertion, that he relinquished the remainder of the journey thither. John Candler and I, therefore, went forward by the stage, and, after a comfortable journey of twenty-four hours, on rough roads, through a wilderness country,

¹⁵ Seebohm's *Memoirs of William Forster*, Vol. II, p. 357.

and being ferried over several rivers, we arrived at the city, near the banks of the Missouri river.¹⁶

The account of the interview with the Governor of Missouri, Sterling Price, is as follows:

22nd.— We obtained an interview with the Governor of Missouri. He kindly granted us liberty to read the address. I felt the home-strokes which it contained. He asked at the close what we intended to do or proposed as a remedy. He was told it was not our business to presume so much; we left that with them, and believed a remedy would be found, if rightly sought for; whilst we saw the case encompassed with difficulties, and sympathized with them. He said Great Britain had inflicted slavery on them. It was replied, when the American Colonies threw off the yoke, they could have terminated the system; but that we thought it well to look forward and not backward. He spoke of some states that had already set free their slaves; and that in past years Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky were about to terminate slavery, had not other states interfered; here again we urged attention to the future. He spoke of some ministers of the Gospel who openly advocated slavery. We asked for a candid, serious meditation upon the address, and its scriptural argument, and pressed this upon his conscience. He spoke of the intelligence of his slaves. It was remarked the more the intellect is exercised, the more galling is the yoke of slavery found to be — for the love of liberty is inherent in man as his faculties are developed. The subject was calmly treated on both sides, and we came away acknowledging his kindness. A copy of the “Life of John Woolman” was given him.

We went early to rest, expecting to depart before three in the morning. Before midnight the address and the book were returned, and a letter stating that he was not satisfied with us or our views. On the 25th we returned to St. Louis.¹⁷

After leaving St. Louis the party continued to Baton Rouge, and then turned back through Mississippi, to Ala-

¹⁶ Seeböhm's *Memoirs of William Forster*, Vol. II, p. 365.

¹⁷ Seeböhm's *Memoirs of William Forster*, Vol. II, pp. 365 ff. Sterling Price, later a Confederate general, was greatly feared by the pioneers in Iowa County because of his threat to raid their settlements.

bama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee, where Andrew Johnson, the Governor, received them "kindly".

Forster was now in his seventieth year, and his body could scarcely stand the severe strain to which he put it. In January, 1854, the party reached Friendsville, Tennessee. The Friends here received him with joy, and he rejoiced with them and in their history. The settlement in Tennessee is closely connected with Iowa, and at one time the society considered migrating in a body to the latter State.

The first settlement of Friends in eastern Tennessee is not definitely known, but there was a settlement on the Nolichucky River in Green County in 1784, and another settlement at Lost Creek in Jefferson County in 1787.¹⁸

These pioneer Friends came mainly from New Garden, North Carolina, the original home of the first Iowa Quakers. In 1808 the Newberry Monthly Meeting was set up in Blount County, where Friendsville is now situated. The Constitution permitted the States to make laws regulating slavery. This turned the tide of immigration from the south to the territory which eventually became the State of Iowa. The proposition was laid before the Newberry (Friendsville) Monthly Meeting to close the Meeting entirely and form a colony in Kansas. David Morgan, a Friends' minister had already gone with James Allen, an Elder, to spy out the land. The Kansas colony was voted down. The result was that the majority came to Iowa. A few of their grandchildren have since returned to Friendsville from Iowa.

It was to this Newberry Monthly Meeting with its Iowa relationship that Whittier's friend, William Forster, came

¹⁸ The following material dealing with the relation of Iowa to the Newberry (Friendsville) settlement was kindly furnished me by Anna Ethel Foster, Librarian of the Academy at Friendsville. The letters containing this research are in possession of the writer of this article.

in January, 1854. In a few days he was dead. The minutes of Newberry Monthly Meeting held on February 4, 1854, had this memorial:

Our friend Wm. Forster of Earlham road Norwich in England died at the house of Samuel Low near the Holston (i. e. the Tennessee) River in Knox County East Tennessee on the 27th of the 1st mo. 1854 being 69 years of age; and was buried in friends burial ground at Friendsville in Blount County East Tennessee on the 29th of the same month; The recorder is requested to incert this in the Book of Records; The Clerk is directed to forward a copy of the foregoing minute to Norwich Monthly Meeting of friends.

And this meeting believing that it will be servisable to Truth in encouraging others to do likewise to prepare a Testimony of his Gospel Labors in this land and of his peaseful Close it appoints David Morgan and James Catlen to prepare and produse one to next meeting.

Thus passed one of Iowa's interested friends as well as the Friend who, when Whittier was an unknown farm boy, visited his home and inspired him to a life of service. On hearing of Forster's death Whittier wrote the well-known memorial poem *William Forster* which was first published in the *New Era* on July 20, 1854. In the opening stanza he refers to the first visit when Forster put his hand on the head of the unknown farm lad and thereby stirred within him an undying ambition like him to become a prophet.

The years are many since his hand
Was laid upon my head,
Too weak and young to understand
The serious words he said.

The final stanza relates Whittier's determination to take up the mantle left by the dying prophet:

Methinks the mound which marks thy bed
Might bless our land and save,
As rose, of old, to life the dead
Who touched the prophet's grave!

When Whittier turned his attention to Iowa he found in Senator Augustus Caesar Dodge the enemy of every ideal for which Forster had sacrificed his life. Curiously the influence of Forster on Whittier had been quite overlooked. But it may have been Forster who gave to Whittier the political and moral power to make Sumner Senator for Massachusetts and to help drive Dodge from power in Iowa. The judgment of Blaine, that Whittier was the greatest politician he had ever met, seems likely in time to be generally adopted.

WHITTIER TRIUMPHANT

During the thirteen years that Whittier served as corresponding editor of the *National Era* the paper published his editorials, book reviews, and the majority of his other writings. Whittier believed religion should side with right against wrong, with genuine love, which to him was charity in the sense of a cosmic power. When the clergy attempted to prove from the Bible that slavery and Christianity were compatible, he was filled with a righteous wrath. He became the "terrible meek". This side of his life he demonstrated significantly in his attack on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. The bill as introduced provided for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska. Stephen A. Douglas was chairman of the Committee on Territories and when the bill came to him in January, 1854, he rewrote it to provide for two Territories, Kansas and Nebraska. Senator Dodge gave the bill his vigorous and enthusiastic support to the horror of the Iowa Quakers. The bill was intended to make Kansas slave territory and Nebraska free. This meant a virtual annulment of the Missouri Compromise. The North rose in deep indignation. The legislatures of Massachusetts and several other northern States sent protests to Congress.

On April 6, 1854, the *National Era* reprinted an editorial from the Washington, D. C., *Sentinel* violently attacking the *Era* as "the great gun of abolitionism". It also called upon "the clergy whether for or against Nebraska, to keep the subject disconnected from religion". It continued by claiming that "the doctrines of the divine Founder of the Christian system, like the Constitution under which we live, neither establish nor inhibit slavery. They permit and protect it. . . . Men are not commanded by the Saviour, in any of his teachings, to abolish Slavery. So far from there being any command to abolish it, certain rules are prescribed for the treatment of men held in servitude and bondage".

The unsigned editorial comment in the *National Era* following the reprinted editorial seems certainly to be from the pen of Whittier. In the style of Whittier the answer is whipped back to the "theological politicians". "The *Sentinel* arraigns Doctor Beecher for meddling with a political question, and at the same time undertakes himself to meddle with a religious question. Is not the Doctor as well qualified to deal with the politics of his country, as the politician of the *Sentinel* is with the polemics of the Bible?" It should be remembered that Whittier greatly admired Beecher. In his Amesbury library a photograph of Beecher hung on one wall and opposite it a bust of Marcus Aurelius. Whittier is said to have sat between them and to have claimed that he himself was a combination of the two.

In the same issue of the *Era* (April 6) in a long signed editorial entitled "The Occasion and its Duties" Whittier points with pride to the fact that several of the northern legislatures, public meetings, and several municipal elections have all repudiated the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. (Whittier always calls it the Nebraska Bill.) "Never

within the memory of man have the people of the free States been so united upon any political question as they are at this moment in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the introduction of Slavery into the great territory of the West." Whittier continues: "Do we not know that Young America is grasping after new territory, now without the limits of the United States?" A little further on he quotes his fellow worker in the cause: "'The Fugitive Slave Law', says Ralph Waldo Emerson, 'partially unglued the eyes of the North, and now the Nebraska bill leaves us staring.' " Whittier concludes this long editorial by a call for action to defeat the bill.

During this period there was an animated correspondence between Iowa and the *National Era*. A sample communication is the "Meeting in Lee County, Iowa", in the issue of April 27, 1854. Whittier received it from Henry County, in which Salem was located. It follows:

The citizens of Marion township, Lee Co., Iowa, have been in the habit of holding township meetings every week, for the past three months. There has been a good attendance generally. At their last meeting the following resolutions were passed. They were presented by Joseph D. Hoag.

"1. *Resolved*, That the sovereign people have never delegated to Congress the right or power to legislate in favor of slavery, and that the attempt to do so, now being made, is a usurpation of power dangerous to our rights as freemen, and subversive of the principles of our Republican Institutions.

"2. *Resolved*, That that man who will lend his influence and vote to break down and destroy the plighted faith of the Nation, to promote his own sinister views, is unworthy of public confidence, and should be held to a strict account by a free and enlightened people.

"3. *Resolved*, That we look upon the Nebraska bill, as reported, amended, and supported by Judge Douglas, as aiming, in its provisions, at the above ends, and we therefore solemnly protest against it."

The secretary was instructed to send the above resolutions to the *National Era* and *Iowa True Democrat*, for publication.

William Payne, Secretary

Henry Co., Iowa, March 22, 1854.

In these resolutions Whittier's attitude stands forth in all its simplicity. Congress has no right to impose slavery, Senator Dodge is unworthy of public confidence, the Nebraska bill must be defeated. Joseph D. Hoag, a Quaker, submits the resolutions, and they are sent from Henry County.

In the issue of the *National Era* for April 27th, there appears a long editorial signed by Whittier entitled "A Miracle Needed". It reads in part as follows:

The Nebraska Bill, as a peace measure, does not work well. The more the troubled waters are oiled by it, the more they are disturbed. Every day adds more new embarrassment; every mail brings Job's tidings. Every wind comes loaded with an ominous growl of discontent. Democracy, which has been accustomed to sit in patient incubation upon all manner of queer projects, is ruffling her feathers and looking suspiciously upon the new claimant of her maternal solicitude. There is danger that she will take it for a snake's egg, and toss it out of the nest.

No one could better appreciate the difficulties in his way than does Senator Douglas. He has struggled against them with a perseverance worthy of the best of causes; but, so far as appearances go, he is losing ground; and it would seem that some novel and startling expedient is needed, to save him from the irretrievable consequences of a blunder, which, in the scale of political morality, is even worse than the crime which it involves.

The editorial proceeds to compare Stephen A. Douglas to Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and to Bedini, Governor of Bologna. In the case of each a miracle occurred to support his governmental policy. Douglas needs one too. Whittier proceeds with a caustic satire worthy the pen of Swift.

It occurs to us that the Senator's friend, the honorable and "reverend Mr. Johnson", ex-missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and delegate from Nebraska, might aid him in his present emergency. Might not the reverend gentleman recollect and certify to the fact, that while his Senatorial friend was defining with so much pious unction the duties of the Clergy on a late occasion, he, casting his eyes upward to the great dome of the Hall, in a state of ecstatic satisfaction, was favored with a vision of the Apostle of the Gentiles, carrying into execution the old Roman Fugitive Slave Law, and tying Onesimus hand and foot, to give him over to his master, Philemon?

In the meantime public sentiment in Iowa was working to defeat the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and Whittier was keeping in close touch with Iowa events. It was now all important to hold Iowa as a defender of freedom. As Iowa went, so must the nation go! Whittier watched the Iowa papers. This was easy to do since in the 1850's a general newspaper exchange was in effect. What Whittier did not see Gamaliel Bailey carefully noted.

In the *National Era* for May 4, 1854, appeared an editorial entitled "The People of Iowa and their Senators". This editorial, evidently written by Whittier in the first place, seems to have been added to by Bailey when he received it. The *Era* editorial was inspired by a three column editorial in the Washington, D. C., *Union* "intended to influence the election for state officers in Iowa, to be held in August". The *Union* editorial, said the *Era*, purports to be an answer to an address by James W. Grimes, the Whig candidate in that State for the office of Governor. Its particular object is to counteract the natural resentment felt in Iowa at the position maintained by its Senators in the late Nebraska debate in the Senate and certain remarks then made by Southern Senators. The *Era* editorial continued:

This electioneering document, full of misrepresentations, will be

circulated, we doubt not, by the Iowa Senators, all over the State, and be received as gospel by thousands of readers.

Now, we have nothing to do with Mr. Grimes or his statements, but we do not like to see people imposed upon.

The impudent claim is again set up, that the Nebraska Bill recognizes the rights of the inhabitants of a Territory to govern themselves—in other words, the principle of “popular sovereignty.” This is notoriously false, as has been shown a hundred times. The Territory is treated as in a condition of wardship.

The editorial in the *Era* goes on to say that the sovereignty is to be in Congress not in the people.

The pretence that the Bill recognises the principles of Popular Sovereignty is a miserable humbug, got up expressly to cheat the People.

Mr. Chase, an opponent of the bill, but a determined Democrat, as his record shows, used every exertion to bring the measure into conformity to the principle of Popular Sovereignty. . . . by moving to amend, so as to give to the People of the Territory the election of their Governor, Secretary, Judges, &c., instead of reserving their appointment to the President, after the pattern of the British rule for governing its colonies. These efforts were stubbornly resisted by Messrs. Dodge and Jones, of Iowa, and their “British policy,” as they would style it, had it been pursued by their opponents, is thus excused in the electioneering document:

“Now, we happen to know that both these gentlemen would have been glad to vote for such a provision, if by their votes it could be carried. That they did not go for it when offered by the deadly enemies of the bill—the abolition leaders in the Senate of the United States—who, with the true recklessness of their trade, sought to embarrass the friends of popular sovereignty, is quite true! No senator favorable to the Nebraska bill was verdant enough to be caught by the tricks of men whose avowed object was to destroy that measure, by any means, no matter how dishonest.”

This is rather too transparent. Actions speak more loudly than words. Because the opponents of the Bill, aware that it would pass the Senate, sought to make it less anti-Democratic, they are to be charged with striving to defeat the Bill! It is confessed, then, that the Bill, had it been amended so as to recognize the principle of

Popular Sovereignty would have been defeated; that its passage was secured only by provisions most grossly violative of Popular Sovereignty! Their plain duty, then, was to vote for it, whether their votes could carry it or not. As it is, we have their *votes*, their *acts*, for anti-Democracy, their *words* for Democracy. The country is cursed by self-styled Democrats, whose acts are forever giving the lie to their words.

Let the people of Iowa ask their Senators why Mr. Douglas and his *Democratic*(?) associates who reported the Bill, did *not exclude from it its present monarchical features?* Messrs. Dodge and Jones know this, and so voted to retain its monarchical features.

The electioneering document next notices the anti-alien clause, which, if the Bill pass, will prevent all alien settlers and cultivators in the Territory from taking any part in governing themselves; and it excuses Messrs. Dodge and Jones for voting for the Bill with this clause in it, because they knew it would be stricken out in the House. They did not know any such thing, nor can any one know whether this will be done or not.

As to the attempt to fasten this mean provision on Whigs, let the people of Iowa recollect that it is understood to have originated with a so-called Democratic Senator, and was sustained by the slaveholders, without distinction of party. It was not carried by Whigs against Democrats, but by slaveholders, with the aid of Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania, against non-slaveholders. . . .

Messrs. Dodge and Jones must be judged by the company they keep.

Much ado is made in this electioneering document about the following statement of Mr. Grimes:

"I abhor the sentiment announced by Senator Butler, that Iowa would be more prosperous with the institution of Slavery than with her industrious and patriotic German population."

This speech by Senator Butler of South Carolina, reported in the *Des Moines Valley Whig*, was made on the preceding 24th of February. It appears that neither Dodge nor Jones took exception to Butler's expressed belief that Iowa would be more prosperous with a slave population than with a German population. The *Era* editorial continued:

Their silence under such circumstances was disgraceful to themselves and disloyal to their state; and the lame explanation of Senator Butler on the 25th, made doubtless at their instance, cannot extenuate their conduct.

If the people of Iowa are not like their Senators, they will take care in their August election to show these gentlemen that they have sagacity enough not to be humbugged, and self-respect enough to prefer free labor to slave labor, or a free to a slave population.

The most important of Whittier's editorials in the *National Era* regarding Iowa, however, was the one entitled "Free Slave States". This appeared on July 27, 1854, just before the August election of that year. It follows in full:

We are among those who look with hopeful interest upon the movements of the Association for aiding emigration from the free states to Kansas. It is conducted by practical men, who are not accustomed to failure in the enterprises they undertake. There is, nevertheless, a question in respect to it, which we would like to have satisfactorily answered. Granting a preponderance of free State emigrants to the territory, and that, in consequence, Slavery is denied a place in the Constitution of the new State, we would still like to know what security we have that the moral and political power of Kansas will be found on the side of Freedom in the National Councils and in Presidential elections. We really cannot feel entire confidence in the stability of emigrants who, at home, have been by no means reliable. The slavery-prohibition clause in the Constitution of California was hailed as a Northern triumph, but it has thus far proved a very barren victory. The Representatives of that State have uniformly voted with those of the ultra slave States; their whole tone and bearing on the question of Slavery have been such as to lead a disinterested observer to suppose that the protection and extension of the detestable institution were the grand objects of their participation in the national legislation. When to this is added the fact that its local Legislature has cunningly evaded the constitutional prohibition of Slavery, and afforded slaveholders all needful security for holding and reclaiming their human chattels, we really cannot see much to boast of in "the free State of the Pacific."

Iowa — the near neighbor of Kansas — is another specimen of a

Free Slave State. From the hour of its admission to the present, its influence and votes have been given in favor of Slavery. Augustus Caesar Dodge's vote has always been as certain for any villanous [sic] scheme of Slavery Propagandism, as those of Butler and Atchison. Where the special blame of this state of things lies, we do not pretend to say — we hope, at least, that our Quaker friends there have clean skirts in the matter — but there is no disguising the fact that Iowa is now, and has been from the outset, so far as her action in the Confederacy is concerned, to all intents and purposes a slave State. We are glad to notice, at the present time, signs of reaction and protest against this unnatural and degrading alliance, sufficient, at least, to warrant the hope that, at the election about to take place, a new order of men will be returned to Congress. We notice, with pleasure, among the anti-Nebraska candidates, the name of R. L. B. Clarke, a brother of Grace Greenwood, and, like her, loving Freedom and hating Slavery with equal heartiness. He can scarcely fail to unite upon himself the entire anti-Nebraska strength of his district. Of the anti-Administration candidates in the other districts we have no personal knowledge; but, if they are reliable men, it is to be hoped that they will have the support of all parties opposed to Slavery extension. There is no time left for new arrangements and combinations. The anti-Administration candidates, as a matter of course, stand pledged to reverse the mischievous policy of the Dodges and Henns, and their election would go far to place Iowa where she belongs on the list of Free States.

In an unsigned editorial under date of December 28, 1854, entitled "Iowa" there appears the valedictory for the year. The editorial note sums up the vote by which Grimes was elected Governor of Iowa. "The Legislature, after some trouble, succeeded in effecting an organization. Governor Grimes, in an excellent Inaugural, thus refers to the Slavery Question: 'It becomes the State of Iowa — the only free child of the Missouri Compromise, — to let the world know, that she values the blessings that compromise has secured to her, and that she will never consent to become a party to the nationalization of slavery.' "

In his debate with John P. Hale in May, 1850, Dodge had declared his irrevocable determination to oppose the abolitionists and the "higher law" doctrine, which had come to be held by an ever increasing number of persons, and he held fast to his belief that the Constitution defended slavery and must be preserved. He affirmed the good faith of Iowa to abide by the terms of the Fugitive Slave Law. He cited the case of Ruel Daggs against Elihu Frazier and other Salem Quakers¹⁹ to prove he was backed by Iowa sentiment. But the Iowa attitude was changing, and changing more rapidly than Dodge realized. Causes are not won by words but by establishing new spiritual attitudes.

This new attitude is suggested in a letter published in the *National Era*, on September 21, 1854, giving a picture of pioneer life and changing opinion in Iowa:

Eureka, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1854

To the Editor of the National Era:

It is now more than a year since I gave you a sketch of home-hunting in Iowa. Our selection on a beautiful stream (Richland Creek) was away back in the wilderness It is now in the heart of a thriving neighborhood, with but little land vacant within seven miles of us. No one unacquainted with Western life of late years can realize the change one year has made. . . . We are now no longer ashamed to be known as Iowaians. Dodge and Jones! Whenever I thought of them, I wished they lived in some other State. The change is radical; it will last. In our precinct, not one Nebraska vote was given. The in-coming population is of the right sort.

Yours truly,

M.

This letter of a pioneer reflects the changing spirit. The dangerous doctrine of the "higher law", the tenets of the

¹⁹ An article in the *Annals of Iowa* (Third Series), Vol. VI, pp. 9ff., gives in full this interesting case. The counsel representing Daggs insolently referred to the Quaker Meeting House at Salem as the "Abolition Meeting House".

abolitionists, and the determination of the Quakers made the change. The powerful anti-Nebraska sentiment heightened by the *National Era* overwhelmed Senator Dodge, and in January, 1855, he was succeeded in the Senate by James Harlan. Whittier had triumphed. But this was only the beginning of his interest in Iowa. Soon a college in Salem was to bear his name, and from this college sturdy pioneers were to carry his name to California there to establish a city and a college each proudly to bear his name.

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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE CORN-HOG PROGRAM IN IOWA

The corn and hog industry in Iowa is just emerging from a very momentous period in its history. For two years the production of corn and hogs by most farmers in the State has taken place under contractual relationships with the United States government. Through the years 1934 and 1935 the Federal government, through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, offered contracts to Iowa corn and hog producers with benefit payments for holding the production of corn and hogs within certain percentages of the production in 1932 and 1933.¹ This AAA program, the 1934 drought, and the scarcity of pork in 1935 will be recounted many times in American history.

On January 6, 1936, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision upon the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, declaring, in the words of the majority opinion:

The Act invades the reserved rights of the states. It is a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the federal government. The tax, the appropriation of the funds raised, and the direction for their disbursement, are but parts of the plan. They are but means to an unconstitutional end.²

Under the compulsion of this decision the Agricultural

¹ For terms of the 1934 corn-hog control program and a discussion of its administration see Roberts's *The Administration of the 1934 Corn-Hog Program in Iowa* in *THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS*, October, 1935.

² For complete texts of the majority and minority opinions of the Supreme Court in the case of *United States v. Butler, et al., Receivers of Hoosac Mills Corp.* see 56 Sup. Ct. 312; 80 L. ed. 287; and *The Des Moines Register*, January 7, 1936.

Adjustment Administration that same day halted all activities in the control of corn and hog production and ceased making benefit payments to farmers on the 1935 corn-hog control program. The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the United States Treasury Department also stopped the collection of processing taxes from meat packers.³ The following day the county corn-hog control associations were ordered to incur no more expenses, and the AAA corn-hog control program was dead.⁴

What have been the economic effects of two years of the corn-hog program in Iowa?

Even since the AAA has been invalidated, it is not possible to determine the actual effect of the corn-hog program upon economic conditions. The multitude of variables in the economic field render uncertain any exact evaluation of the AAA.⁵ A vast quantity of statistics and economic facts are, however, available, and they present a fairly complete picture of what the corn-hog program has done in Iowa.

The corn-hog program aimed at higher corn and hog prices to the farmer to the end that his purchasing power for industrial commodities might be increased. It was designed to achieve this end by adjusting the production of corn and hogs in the United States to the effective economic demand for them.⁶

In order to reach even approximate conclusions as to the economic effects of the AAA it is necessary to compare the actual condition of the corn and hog industry in Iowa as it has developed under the corn-hog program with the condition of the industry as it probably would have developed

³ *The Des Moines Register*, January 7, 1936.

⁴ *The Des Moines Register*, January 8, 1936.

⁵ See FitzGerald's *Livestock Under the AAA* (Washington, D. C., Brookings Institution, 1935), p. 237.

⁶ See analysis below on reducing hog production to increase farmers' incomes.

had no corn-hog program been effective. The situation in the industry had there been no corn-hog program is not mere supposition. There are fairly definite factors that influence the activities of corn and hog farmers and exercise strong controls over production, marketings, and prices of corn and hogs. The statistics and economic facts available indicate the direction and extent of the trends in the corn and hog enterprise. It seems desirable, however, not to burden this article with the mass of statistical and economic evidence available, but to present primarily the conclusions reached through analysis of that evidence along with some discussion of the conclusions.

The following table presents some fundamental statistics of hog production and prices upon which this discussion must proceed.

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Iowa⁷ Farm Price per 100 Pounds</i>	<i>Number of⁸ Iowa Hogs Marketed</i>	<i>Gross Income from Iowa Hog Production</i>
1932	\$3.33	12,634,000	\$ 96,661,000
1933	3.44	11,874,000	94,514,000
1934	4.23	12,394,000	115,352,000
1935	8.84	7,200,000	153,000,000

Hog prices reached the lowest level in fifty years at the

⁷ Straight average of prices received by Iowa farmers on the fifteenth of the month for the calendar year. Calculated from figures presented in monthly issues of United States Department of Agriculture's *Crops and Markets*. The straight average ordinarily slightly exceeds the yearly average calculated by weighting with marketing statistics.

⁸ Figures of gross income and number of hogs for 1932 are taken from *Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture*, 1934, p. 601; for 1933 from the 1935 *Yearbook*, p. 572; for 1934 and 1935 from preliminary estimates of the Des Moines, Iowa, office of the Crop and Livestock Estimates Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The hog marketing year ordinarily used in agricultural economics runs from October 1st to September 30th, but the calendar year is used in this discussion to simplify presentation of materials. The 1933 figures do not include the hogs purchased in the emergency hog-buying campaign, and the 1934 and 1935 figures do not include corn-hog benefit payments.

end of 1932 and the beginning of 1933. The average price received by Iowa farmers for hogs during the calendar year 1932 was \$3.33 per hundred pounds; in 1933 the average was slightly higher, \$3.44. After the middle of 1934, hog prices rose almost steadily until the last quarter of 1935. The average price of 1934 was, however, only about 75 cents per hundred pounds above the 1933 average, while the 1935 average of \$8.84 was more than double the 1934 average. The gross income of the hog industry received by farmers showed a similar upward trend during this period, but it did not increase as much as hog prices, because farmers had fewer hogs to sell.

The decline in hog supplies moving to market was the most important factor in bringing about price increases. The emergency hog-buying campaign of 1933 and the purchases of pork products for relief purposes removed about 12.5 per cent of the 1934 hog marketings from commercial channels, mostly during the first six months of 1934. The emergency buying campaign throughout the United States brought about the purchase by the AAA, between August 23 and September 29, 1933, of a total of 6,188,717 pigs and light hogs and 222,149 sows. From November, 1933, to July, 1934, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration co-operated with the AAA to remove pork products from the commercial market equivalent to 2,000,000 live hogs.⁹

The pork products from purchases made under these programs were distributed directly to persons dependent upon the Federal government's relief agencies. The AAA financed a large part of the purchases for relief in order to remove price-depressing surpluses of hogs and pork from regular commercial channels. Between the emergency buying campaign and the first purchases for relief (in other

⁹ *Agricultural Adjustment* (Published by AAA as G-8), pp. 106-119; Fitzgerald's *Corn and Hogs Under the AAA*, p. 79; Fitzgerald's *Livestock Under the AAA*, pp. 71-80.

words, during the month of October, 1933) the Chicago hog market was glutted several times with hogs while buyers and sellers failed to settle a difference as small as 10 cents per hundred pounds in the prices bid for hogs and the prices at which hogs were offered for sale.

These buying programs were expected to bolster up the prices received by farmers for the hogs they sold between November, 1933, and August, 1934. The first half of 1934 did not show the 20 per cent rise in prices to farmers that would normally be expected to occur in response to such reductions, because during the months that the price should have been rising, the processing tax had the effect of depressing the prices received by farmers for hogs.

This processing tax was first established at 50 cents per hundred pounds live weight on November 5, 1933. The rate was increased to \$1.50 on February 1, 1934, and to \$2.25 per hundred pounds on March 1, 1934, at which point it continued until the decision by the Supreme Court on January 6, 1936.¹⁰

The hog processing tax was levied on the processors of pork products. The revenue from it was used by the AAA to make benefit payments on corn and hogs. The payments were intended to be attractive enough to hog producers to get a large percentage of them to participate in the program and make a reduction of 25 per cent in hog production. It was expected that enough of them would participate to achieve a reduction of about 20 per cent in the total number of hogs marketed.

Because of the manner in which the many factors of supply and demand operate upon the prices of pork and live hogs, the retail price of pork was expected to rise about 15 or 20 per cent in response to these reductions. The price of live hogs plus the amount of the processing tax was

¹⁰ *Corn-Hog Adjustment* (Published by AAA as CH-113), January, 1935, pp. 66, 67.

expected to be 35 or 40 per cent more than the price of live hogs before the AAA activities.

The reduction in the production of these hogs would take place under the 1934 corn-hog program between December 1, 1933, and November 30, 1934. The reduction would not, however, become effective upon live hog prices until about October 1, 1934, when the first 1934 hogs began to move to market.

The 1934 drought greatly over-shadowed the efforts of the AAA to adjust corn and hog production to the effective economic demand. It threw corn and hog production, marketing, and prices wide of the balances that had been planned by the AAA. Another factor that operated to raise the prices of both retail pork and live hogs — and, except to the extent that it was partly caused by the AAA, would have operated just as effectively without the AAA — was the rise in consumer incomes. It has been reliably shown that consumer demand for pork rose sufficiently from 1933 to 1934 to bring about a rise in hog prices of \$1.00 per hundred pounds and another 50 cents per hundred pounds in 1935.¹¹

Did the processing tax depress the price to farmers for live hogs? The retail price of pork could not change appreciably as a direct result of the processing tax because: (1) the supply of pork for the commercial market would not be changed appreciably as a direct result of the processing tax for nearly a year; and (2) consumers were paying as much for pork as they would with or without the processing tax and still take all the pork available off the retail market. Pork could not be withheld from the retail market in order to raise the price to consumers because it is a highly perishable commodity.

The meat packers in the United States always charge consumers "all the traffic will bear" for meat. That is,

¹¹ FitzGerald's *Livestock Under the AAA*, pp. 240-242.

they charge the highest prices that consumers will pay for the quantity offered. If the packers try to charge more, consumers turn to other foods. The unsalable surplus of meat piles up and quickly forces a reduction in meat prices. Since pork, during most of 1934 and 1935, was not on an "effective" export basis, no appreciable amount could be diverted into foreign markets to raise the domestic price. Thus the retail price of pork was not significantly different from what it would have been without the processing tax if the same supply of hogs had gone to market and the consumer demand had been the same. The packers were unable to "pass the tax on to the consumer" in the form of higher prices for pork.¹²

The meat packer could not absorb more than a fraction of the tax because he normally receives only about 70 cents per hundred pounds of live hogs for his processing services, while the tax amounted to \$2.25. The margin taken by the processors of most of the hogs marketed in the country, particularly the large packers in Chicago, amounted to about \$2.95 per hundred pounds during nearly the whole period when the processing tax was collected — the sum of the processing tax and the service charge.

Small meat packers in the Middle West and in the East found it necessary to cut into their operating costs in 1935 in order to buy hogs and sell their pork in the prevailing retail market. Competition among meat packers for live hogs and for retail markets for pork products became keener near the end of 1935 when several courts impounded hog processing taxes and packers expected the processing

¹² Shepherd's *The Incidence of the AAA Processing Tax on Hogs* in the *Journal of Farm Economics*, May, 1935, p. 321. Professor Shepherd summarizes the analysis in *Paying the Processing Tax* in the *Iowa Farm Economist*, January, 1935, p. 9, and in *Who Pays for the Hog Reduction Program?* (Bulletin No. 317, Extension Service, Iowa State College, July, 1934).

tax to be held unconstitutional. At this time many of them cut deeply into their margins (their operating costs plus the processing tax) and from their own pockets paid much of the amount of the tax into escrow under court order.¹³ Accounting for the gradual imposition of the processing tax in 1933 and 1934 and the small absorption of the tax by meat packers during 1934 and 1935, it is found that the prices paid to Iowa farmers in 1934 and 1935 for the hogs they sent to market were approximately \$1.75 per hundred pounds below what they would have been had the same reduction been made and no processing taxes been levied.

More of the hog processing taxes might have been passed on to consumers if the demand for pork in the United States were "inelastic". But the demand for pork is characterized as having "unitary elasticity". This means nothing more than that consumers will spend each year approximately the same proportion of their total annual income for pork. If the price of pork rises by 10 per cent in any particular year, consumers will buy 10 per cent less pork, and vice versa. Likewise if the supply of pork available to consumers declines 10 per cent in any particular year, consumers will spend the same proportion of their total annual incomes for the smaller supply. The price rises no more than 10 per cent unless the total of consumer incomes rises appreciably.

When the corn-hog program was being formulated, consideration was given to a plan to raise corn-hog farmers' incomes by levying processing taxes on corn and hogs and paying them directly back to farmers upon the hogs they took to market, without reducing corn and hog production

¹³ See Fitzgerald's *Livestock Under the AAA*, pp. 242-247, 270-273; Shepherd's *Who Should Get Impounded Processing Taxes?* in *The Des Moines Register*, February 14, 1936; Schultz's *Farm Position Weakened by AAA Ruling* in *The Des Moines Register*, January 14, 1936; and *Packers' Margins at Chicago* in *Agricultural Economic Facts*, February, 1936, p. 3.

as a part of the plan. Such a plan was discarded, however, because the tax on hogs would merely have come out of one of the farmer's pockets and gone into the other without increasing his income at all. In this case the farmer would have received no benefit since the supply and demand would have remained the same.

The unit costs of transporting and slaughtering hogs and distributing pork in the retail market remain practically the same whether the supply of hogs moving to market is relatively large or small. Packers' margins for slaughtering hogs at Chicago will remain at about 70 cents per hundred pounds over a short period of years whether the number of hogs slaughtered increases or decreases. The same is true for freight costs, retailers' margins, and the other costs of distribution. Since the unit costs of transportation, slaughter, and distribution amount to approximately 40 per cent of the retail price of pork when the price of hogs is normal, the price of live hogs will usually rise about 20 per cent when the supply declines 10 per cent. Similarly the price of live hogs will usually decline about 20 per cent when the supply is increased 10 per cent.¹⁴

With the hog and pork markets operating in this manner, railroads, packers, and retail dealers are most anxious that hog supplies be large, for they are able to expand their operations at a profit. Farmers, however, are at a distinct disadvantage when they oversupply the market. It is to their greatest interest to restrict the supplies they send to market to a quantity that will be taken at relatively high prices.

The export market for American pork and pork products declined steadily from 1918 to 1932. Farmers, however, expanded rather than decreased their hog production, leaving a greatly increased supply of pork and pork products for

¹⁴ See Roberts's *The Administration of the 1934 Corn Hog Program in Iowa* (Ph. D. thesis, State University of Iowa, 1935), Chapter VII.

the domestic retail market. Consumers spent about the same proportion of their total annual income for pork each year. Prices received by farmers for hogs declined by about twice as large a percentage as the supplies of pork sold upon the domestic market increased. The solution to the diminished farm income for hog production seemed to lie only in reducing production to meet the effective economic demand. All the AAA corn and hog activities in 1933 and the first half of 1934 were designed to remove from commercial markets the price-depressing surpluses of corn and hogs that had already been produced and to reduce the production of corn and hogs in 1934.

The emergency hog-buying campaign and relief purchases of pork and hogs both operated to reduce 1934 commercial hog marketings. The corn loan program, inaugurated in November, 1933, operated in the same direction, although this was incidental to pegging the price of corn. Without the corn loans, the buying campaign would have left more corn to be fed to the rest of the hogs on farms at that time and farmers would have fed hogs to heavier weights in contemplation of higher net incomes from their corn and hogs in the form of receipts for heavier hogs.

The corn loan program almost immediately doubled the cash prices of corn in Iowa, raising it from about 17 cents per bushel to about 37 cents per bushel. It placed approximately 135,000,000 bushels of Iowa corn under seal for a future price of at least 45 cents per bushel. The higher price for corn changed the corn-hog ratio almost overnight from one strongly favoring hog feeding to one very unfavorable to hog feeding.¹⁵ Under the impetus of this

¹⁵ The corn-hog ratio is the number of bushels of corn required to purchase 100 pounds of live hogs at any specific time. It is a valuable prognosticator of future hog marketings. A low ratio is unfavorable to hog feeding and forecasts hog marketings at light weights and in smaller numbers for the following marketing year. The average corn-hog ratio in Iowa is 13.2. For the last

unfavorable hog-feeding ratio between corn and hog prices, marketings were somewhat larger in numbers of hogs during the first half of 1934 than they would have been without the corn loans, but the hogs marketed averaged lighter in weight than they would have been otherwise. Furthermore, the loan program tended to decrease marketings in numbers of hogs for the last half of 1934 although, as we shall note later, the drought was even more effective in increasing marketings at the end of 1934.¹⁶

All attempts to evaluate the AAA are, of course, rendered much more difficult by the drought of 1934. This had more effect upon the production and prices of hogs at that time and up to the present time than any other single factor and greatly overshadowed the reduction planned by the AAA. By the middle of May the drastic effects of the drought and of the chinch-bug infestation upon the production of corn and small grains was very evident. Upon the basis of weather and crop conditions, corn prices began a phenomenal rise in spite of the millions of bushels under seal on farms. As the drought became more and more killing, corn rose in price from 38 cents per bushel on May 15th to 71 cents in September and 90 cents in December.¹⁷

three months of 1933 and the first half of 1934 the corn-hog ratios were:

October (1933)	17.1
November	11.2 (Corn loan program started here.)
December	7.7
January (1934)	7.7
February	10.6
March	10.3
April	9.4
May	7.9
June	7.7

¹⁶ There is probably no way to determine the extent of the effect of the corn-hog ratio upon hog marketings, but see the October, 1935, issue of *Agricultural Economic Facts* (Published by Extension Service, Iowa State College).

¹⁷ Prices received per bushel by Iowa farmers are taken from monthly issues of *Crops and Markets*.

Hogs were marketed at weights considerably lighter than normal because the drought destroyed all hay and forage crops in some sections and chinch bugs accompanied the drought to destroy feed grain crops. Stock that would have been kept through 1935 for breeding was marketed in large quantities. Iowa hog marketings during the last months of 1934 were probably at least one million hogs greater in number than they would have been with normal feed supplies.

Thus the drought marketings very materially depressed the price of hogs throughout the last six months of 1934. The average price received by Iowa farmers in this half of 1934 was \$5.06 per hundred pounds, considerably above the average of \$3.41 for the first half of the year, but far below the 1935 prices, which averaged \$8.84.

From the time the processing tax was instituted on November 5, 1933, it tended to depress the price of the live hogs marketed by nearly its full amount. The emergency and relief purchases of pork and hogs between August, 1933, and August, 1934, were effective in the opposite direction and tended to raise live hog prices. Until March 1, 1934, these AAA activities probably raised hog prices slightly more than the processing tax depressed them. The corn loan program tended to raise hog prices to a small extent in the first half of 1934. All these activities were effective in causing farmers to reduce their hog production in the first half of 1934. Hog prices were raised only to a small extent by them.

Corn prices were approximately twice as high as it is indicated they would have been without the corn loan program. Thus, the corn-hog feeding ratio was small and it was relatively unprofitable to feed corn to hogs. Also the relatively high corn loans had at this time relieved the need of farmers for immediate cash. It is not unreasonable to expect that the emergency hog-buying, the corn loans, and

the processing tax might have reduced the 1934 spring pig production by as much as 15 per cent even without the 1934 reduction program. It is doubtful, on the other hand, whether corn production would have declined nearly as much in the absence of the reduction program.

Would an appreciable reduction in hog production have occurred in the spring of 1934 without any of the AAA activities? Probably not. Iowa farmers would probably have received about 20 cents per bushel for most of the corn they sold in the winter of 1933-1934. They would probably have received about \$3.50 to \$4.00 per hundred pounds for the hogs they sold at that time. The corn-hog feeding ratio, therefore, would have been very favorable to hog production. It had been extremely favorable to hog production through the years 1932 and 1933 until the AAA activities began in 1933, and promised to continue so unless some action were taken.¹⁸ Farmers would have tended to hold their hog production in the spring of 1934 up to practically the same level as the two preceding years. They would have been as badly in need of cash income from crops as in 1932 and 1933 and for that reason probably would have held their corn acreage nearly as high in 1934 as in the preceding years, except insofar as the drought prevented corn plantings in May and June.

As a matter of fact, hog production actually decreased in the spring of 1934 by 23 per cent below the similar periods in 1932 and 1933. While a slight reduction might have been made without the intervention of the AAA, a decline of at least 15 to 20 per cent can be attributed to the several AAA activities working together.¹⁹

¹⁸ See *Crops and Markets*, February, 1935, p. 45.

¹⁹ "Pigs saved" by Iowa farmers, December 1 to June 1:

1932	10,609,000
1933	10,551,000
1932-1933 avg.	10,580,000

The corn-hog reduction program alone, however, was largely responsible for the smaller corn acreage in Iowa in 1934. Iowa corn acreage is not readily reduced by individual action. In the face of many declining factors of demand, Iowa farmers have steadily expanded their corn acreage from an average of 9,131,000 acres in 1910-1914 to 11,415,000 acres in 1930-1933. In the absence of the AAA, "fixed costs" of farming would have prevented any very effective unorganized reduction in Iowa corn acreage in 1934.²⁰

There is sufficient evidence to show that the amount of feed available for Iowa livestock after the drought became effective was at least as great for the State as a whole as it would have been without the AAA. The emergency hog-buying campaign saved the surplus corn of 1932 and 1933 and this could be used for feed after the drought had started. The corn-loan program kept the 1932 and 1933 surplus corn on the farms and at the lowest possible prices under the circumstances. The hog reduction program and other AAA activities caused a large part of the 23 per cent reduction in hog farrowings in the spring of 1934 and thus saved feed that would have gone to young pigs which could never reach marketable weights because of feed shortage. The AAA also conducted a concentrated feed saving and forage production campaign during the drought.

Sectional and individual effects were, however, different. The northern part of the State, where the drought was not so killing, lost to some extent by the AAA. Without the AAA, corn acreage in the State would undoubtedly have

1934	8,122,000
Reduction	23 per cent

These figures are taken from *Pig Crop Report* in *Crops and Markets*, July, 1934, p. 236.

²⁰ *Iowa Year Book of Agriculture* (Iowa State Department of Agriculture), 1934, p. 441.

amounted to nearly 11,000,000 acres, or about 2,000,000 acres more than the acreage actually planted, taking into account the effect of the drought on plantings. At the average yield for 1934 of 23 bushels per acre this would have provided nearly 50,000,000 bushels of 1934 corn in Iowa more than was actually produced.²¹ Most of this corn would have been produced in the northern section of the State. If the corn-loan program had not kept 1932 and 1933 surplus corn on the farms, this additional corn produced in the northern part of the State might have yielded much higher prices than existed at the end of 1934. Without the corn-hog benefit payments and the AAA drought bonuses upon livestock without feed, however, the farmers of the southern part of the State would have been unable to purchase as much north Iowa corn as they actually did. Thus, with AAA maintaining about the same total feed supply and increasing the money demand for it, the prices received for corn by those Iowa farmers who had corn to sell were probably not significantly lower because of the corn-loan program.

It has been pointed out that Iowa farmers reduced their hog production by 23 per cent in the spring of 1934 and that the several AAA activities affecting the hog industry were primarily responsible for this reduction. The 1934 fall hog production of Iowa farmers was, however, 60 per cent below the average of the two years preceding, but that entire reduction can be attributed solely to the drought.

²¹ Corn acreage in Iowa:

1932	11,849,000
1933	11,138,000
1932-33 average	11,493,000
Acreage under 1934 contract.....	10,181,000
Reduction required by contract.....	2,340,000
Total allowed for State.....	9,153,000
Acreage harvested	8,760,000

These statistics are from *Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture*, 1934, p. 415; *Crops and Markets*, December, 1934, p. 467.

In the southern half of the State the reductions can be attributed almost entirely to the extreme shortage of feed caused by the drought. In the northern part of the State feed was not so scarce as to cause a reduction of more than the 25 per cent provided for in the corn-hog contracts, but the northern crop-reporting districts showed practically as large decreases in hogs as the southern. The reductions in the northern sections took place almost entirely because of the low corn-hog ratio. Corn prices were very high in relation to hog prices and hog feeding was relatively unprofitable. North Iowa farmers saw more profit in shipping their corn, hay, and other feeds to drought-stricken areas than in raising hogs. For the entire year of 1934 the reduction in hog production by Iowa farmers was 33 per cent.²²

The 1935 corn-hog contracts provided for an increase of 20 per cent over 1934 (an increase from 75 per cent of the base production figures to 90 per cent), and therefore provided practically no limitations upon expansion of Iowa hog production in 1935. During the first half of 1935 Iowa pig production, however, showed a decline of 12 per cent under the spring pig production of 1934.²³ As the 1935 corn-hog program was entirely voluntary and offered relatively low payments for holding hog production as low as

²² Hog production data calculated from the figures for "pigs saved" in the "Pig Crop Reports" of the Crop and Livestock Estimates Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Pigs saved" by Iowa farmers, June 1 to December 1 and for entire year:

	<i>June 1 to Dec. 1 Year Ending Dec. 1</i>	
1932	3,889,000	14,498,000
1933	4,020,000	14,571,000
1932-1933 average.....	3,954,000	14,534,000
1934	1,602,000	9,744,000
1934 reduction.....	60 per cent	33 per cent

²³ 7,140,000 "pigs saved" by Iowa farmers, Dec. 1, 1934, to June 1, 1935.—*Agricultural Economic Facts*, July, 1935, p. 2; *Crops and Markets*, June, 1935, p. 240.

90 per cent of the 1932 and 1933 production, there is practically no indication that it provided any actual limitation even upon the individual farmers who signed contracts.

The reduction took place because of: (1) the extreme shortage of feed in some sections; (2) the unfavorableness of the corn-hog ratio to hog production in all sections; and (3) the shortage of breeding stock after the wholesale liquidation during the later months of 1934. Upon the basis of the analysis above for feed available, it is evident that the corn-hog program did not cause the reductions under the first two points. The question remains whether the hog reductions in late 1933 and early 1934 brought about by the AAA activities caused a part of the shortage of breeding stock in the spring of 1935.

There are no indications to show that the AAA activities did cause a part of this shortage. The northern one-third of the State had sufficient feed to retain all the desirable breeding stock available through the winter of 1934-1935. Corn yields in this part of the State averaged as high as 40 bushels to the acre in several counties.²⁴ Enough feed was raised in this section to sustain a quantity of breeding stock through the winter sufficient to increase production over 1934 considerably. All three of the crop-reporting districts comprising the northern one-third of the State, however, failed to produce as many hogs in the spring of 1935 as in the spring of 1934. In this part of the State it was not the shortage of breeding stock nor any local shortage of feed that caused a further decline in hog production in the spring of 1935. It was rather the greater profit to be made by shipping corn to drought-stricken areas in southern Iowa and nearby States.

On the other hand, the last half of 1935 brought an increase in Iowa fall pig production of 72 per cent over

²⁴ For estimates of yield of corn per acre and total production by counties, see *Iowa Year Book of Agriculture*, 1934, pp. 400-403.

1934.²⁵ The abundance of small grain and forage crops in the summer of 1935 brought an immediate reaction in the form of pig production increases. The prospects of average corn yields made larger summer and fall farrowings feasible, for the 1935 corn crop promised to supply adequate feed for fall and winter. Throughout the year 1935 the corn-hog ratio widened almost steadily, giving a strong impetus to feeding hogs to heavy weights and expanding hog production.²⁶

Hog marketings showed no increase in the last months of 1935 until December because spring farrowings were extremely late and the corn-hog ratio favored holding hogs for feeding. The low quality of much of the 1935 corn crop and the comparatively low corn-loan rate stimulated heavy feeding into the early months of 1936. For these reasons the first three months of 1936 promise to show a larger proportion of the October, 1935, to October, 1936, marketings than normal. Apparently a large proportion of the hogs from the 1935 spring pig crop have been held, not as market hogs, but as breeding stock, and will not go to market until next fall sometime as packing sows. Spring farrowings in 1936 promise to be 18 per cent larger in Iowa than during the same period in 1935.²⁷ Every factor favors such an expansion. Hog prices are high and corn prices relatively low. Farmers tend to react immedi-

²⁵ 2,747,000 "pigs saved" by Iowa farmers, June 1, 1935, to Dec. 1, 1935.—*Agricultural Economic Facts*, January, 1936, p. 2; *Crops and Markets*, December, 1935, p. 525.

²⁶ Corn-hog ratios in 1935:

January	8.3	May	10.2	September	14.7
February	9.0	June	11.4	October	14.1
March	10.8	July	11.6	November	17.7
April	9.9	August	14.3	December	19.1

Calculated from "Prices Received by Iowa Farmers" in monthly issues of *Agricultural Economic Facts*, 1935.

²⁷ *Agricultural Economic Facts*, January, 1936, p. 3.

ately to such a situation in which hog feeding is relatively profitable.

Thus, every evidence points toward larger marketings of hogs for each quarter of the year 1936 than the corresponding quarter of 1935. The extent to which this expansion of hog production above the unprecedented scarcity of 1935 will mean larger net incomes to farmers depends largely upon the rate of expansion of industrial production and industrial pay-rolls.²⁸

How many hogs would Iowa farmers have produced and sold in 1934, 1935, and 1936 in the absence of AAA activities? Commercial marketings in 1933 were not affected by the hogs that the AAA purchased in Iowa in the emergency hog-buying campaign, a total of 615,805 hogs, of which 70,341 were sows bred to farrow and 545,564 were pigs and light hogs—for these purchases were diverted into non-commercial channels. The absence of the campaign would have increased marketings in the first three-quarters of 1934 by approximately 750,000 hogs.²⁹

In the absence of the corn-loan program and the processing tax, the corn-hog ratio would have been much less unfavorable to hog production and feeding early in 1934. Hogs would have been held longer and fed to heavier weights. Hog marketings would have been larger early in 1934 and would have made hog prices very low, but probably no lower than they actually were. Corn prices on the farm would have remained around 20 cents per bushel

²⁸ See discussion at conclusion of this article. See also Soth's *The 1936 Iowa Farm Outlook* (Iowa State College Extension Service, November, 1935), Part I—The General Outlook, pp. 5-14; *The Agricultural Outlook for 1936* (Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture), November, 1935, pp. 2-8.

²⁹ *Agricultural Adjustment* (G-8), p. 322.

Pigs	545,564	
Piggy sows	70,341	
Probable production from piggy sows		250,000

and the ratio between corn and hog prices would not have become particularly unfavorable to hog production. From all the effective factors, except all of those caused by the AAA, Iowa farmers would probably have lowered their spring pig production in 1934 about 5 per cent, or to about 10,000,000 hogs. This larger production than did occur would have made marketings after the inception of the drought at least 1,000,000 higher than they were.³⁰ Production of hogs in Iowa would probably have been very much the same without the AAA during the fall of 1934 and the entire year of 1935.

The actual prices received by farmers for hogs in the year 1934 differed very little from what they would have been without the AAA. The AAA did bring about significant reductions in hog marketings for the entire year 1934. These reductions operated to raise the price of hogs throughout the year. The processing tax, however, tended to depress the price to about the same extent so that the market price received for hogs in 1934 was approximately the same price that would have been received if the AAA had not existed.³¹

The full effect of the \$2.25 processing tax was felt in 1935 upon live hog prices except to the extent that packers absorbed from 5 to 10 per cent of it in competition for the small supplies of hogs and considerably more at the end of 1935, in anticipation of its elimination by court action. The large tax delinquencies during the last six months of 1935 were more important in partially relieving the farmer of the processing tax than the small amount of tax evasion. The improvement of domestic demand was reflected in the \$8.84 per hundred pounds actually received

³⁰ See footnote No. 19 on "spring pigs saved". Because of the drought the rest of the 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 additional "pigs saved" would undoubtedly never have reached the market.

³¹ FitzGerald's *Livestock Under the AAA*, pp. 247-254.

by Iowa farmers. The absence of the AAA would therefore have left an average price of about \$10.60 per hundred pounds in 1935, about \$1.75 of the processing tax being passed back to the farmer.³² The entire processing tax and more, was, however, returned to the farmer in the form of benefit payments as indicated below.

The following table compares actual average hog prices and production figures with estimated average prices and production figures if the AAA had not been effective in Iowa.

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Actual Iowa Farm Price per 100 lbs.</i>	<i>Farm Price Without AAA per 100 lbs.</i>	<i>Hogs³³ Actually Marketed</i>	<i>Marketings Without AAA</i>
1933	\$3.44	\$ 3.44	11,874,000	11,874,000
1934	4.26	4.25	12,394,000	14,000,000
1935	8.84	10.60	7,200,000	7,200,000

The 1933 income of Iowa farmers for hog production was increased by the \$3,600,000 received in the emergency hog-buying campaign. The hogs purchased in this campaign would otherwise have been sold in 1934. The 1934 corn-hog benefit payments totaled about \$72,000,000, but only about \$40,000,000 was paid to Iowa farmers in the year 1934. The rest was held over until 1935 and was received by farmers with about \$20,000,000 from the 1935 corn-hog program. At the end of 1935, approximately \$22,000,000 was left to be paid upon the 1935 corn-hog program.

The following table presents the actual amounts received by Iowa farmers for hog marketings and the benefit payments received. It includes also estimates of the income Iowa farmers would have received from hog production if no AAA program had been in effect.

³² See preceding discussion on the incidence of the processing tax. See also FitzGerald's *Analyzing the Corn-Hog Program* in the *Iowa Farm Economist*, p. 14; and references cited in footnote No. 13.

³³ The 1933 marketing figures do not include emergency hog-buying campaign purchases.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF CORN-HOG PROGRAM 165

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Market Value³⁴</i>	<i>AAA Benefit Payments</i>	<i>Total Received</i>	<i>Total Without AAA</i>
1933	\$ 95,000,000	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 98,600,000	\$ 95,000,000
1934	115,000,000	40,000,000	155,000,000	130,000,000
1935	153,000,000	50,000,000	203,000,000	183,000,000

The 1933 benefit payments are the amount paid by the AAA to Iowa farmers for pigs and sows in the emergency hog-buying campaign. The figures for the other years include both hog benefits and corn "rental" payments because the Iowa farmer derives the great portion of his income for corn production from the sale of hogs.

It is seen from this table that the benefit payments in 1933 added \$3,600,000 to Iowa farm income. The total income in 1934, including benefit payments, was about \$25,000,000 more than it would have been without the corn-hog control program. It was also about \$20,000,000 more in 1935 because of the AAA. For the three years the total added to Iowa farm income by the corn-hog activities was about \$49,000,000. About \$18,000,000 of this addition to farm income was expected before the AAA decision to come directly from the general treasury of the United States government.

Benefit payments to Iowa farmers during the three years were divided between payments for corn and hog adjustments as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Corn</i>	<i>Hogs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1933		\$ 3,600,000	\$ 3,600,000
1934	\$20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
1935 (1934 program)	8,000,000	22,000,000	30,000,000
1935 (1935 program)	11,000,000	9,000,000	20,000,000
Total 1934 and 1935	39,00,000	51,000,000	90,000,000
1935 payments to be made..	14,000,000	8,000,000	22,000,000

³⁴ Calculated from weights of hogs marketed and marketings and prices given in preceding table. See also *Crops and Markets*, July, 1935, p. 296, for estimates of income from Iowa hog production.

Hog benefit payments were financed from processing tax collections. Until November 5, 1935, the end of the second marketing year during which corn and hog processing taxes were collected, corn benefit payments to Iowa farmers were financed from the following sources:

Hog processing taxes.....	\$17,000,000
Corn processing taxes.....	4,000,000
Bankhead fund	13,000,000
Deficit November 5, 1935.....	5,000,000

Total corn payments.....\$39,000,000

Thus, Iowa farmers received a total of \$39,000,000 for corn rental payments in 1934 and 1935, of which \$21,000,000 came from corn and hog processing taxes and \$18,000,000 from the general treasury.³⁵

The decision of the Supreme Court on January 13, 1936, turning back to the processors the \$200,000,000 in processing taxes impounded by the lower courts, promises to change considerably this analysis of the amount of benefit payments to Iowa farmers coming from the general treasury. The impounded and delinquent hog processing taxes amount to a total of nearly \$100,000,000. If the impounded taxes are all returned to the meat packers under the decision and are not re-collected by the Federal government, then the figures for benefit payments to Iowa farmers financed by hog processing taxes must be reduced by about \$24,000,000.³⁶ If this is finally paid from the general treasury of the Federal government and not financed directly by processing taxes, then that amount must be added to the above \$18,000,000, making a total of about \$42,000,000.

³⁵ FitzGerald's *Livestock Under the AAA*, pp. 259-264.

³⁶ The text of the Supreme Court's ruling may be found in *The Des Moines Register*, January 14, 1936. The U. S. Department of Agriculture's analysis of refunds and delinquencies of processing taxes is reported in *The Des Moines Register*, February 21, 1936.

With the reduction in the number of hogs raised and in corn acreage it is possible that Iowa farmers made a saving in "costs of production", but an evaluation of such a saving to farmers would be extremely difficult. On the other hand, "unit costs" of farming rose to some extent because Iowa farmers were receiving larger incomes and were able to pay more and because the price level in general was rising fast.

Other factors than control of production could and did undoubtedly have considerable effect upon the prices of corn and hogs and their effect upon the industrial purchasing power of farmers. For instance, the ratio between farm and industrial prices was unfavorable to agricultural interests in 1933 because industrial prices rose more rapidly than farm prices. The effects of the export market for corn and hogs and of changes in monetary conditions during the operation of the corn-hog program have not been analyzed in connection with this analysis. Most of the evidence available indicates that these two factors may be dismissed as largely negligible in their operation upon corn and hog prices from 1933 to 1935.³⁷

It has been pointed out that Iowa farmers would have saved about 50,000,000 bushels less of 1932 and 1933 surplus corn for the 1934 drought without the corn-loan program; also that they would have produced about 50,000,000 bushels more corn in 1934 had it not been for the corn-hog adjustment contracts.

It is difficult to determine the number of acres Iowa farmers would have planted to corn in 1935 without the corn-hog program. The stage was set for an unprecedented expansion to as much as 15 million acres. It is not possible to say, however, how much effect the AAA educational functions might have had on 1935 corn acreage.

³⁷ FitzGerald's *Livestock Under the AAA*, pp. 240, 241.

Furthermore, the AAA adjustments and benefit payments had helped farmers weather the drought and most of them did not require immediate cash from grain crops.³⁸ The best estimates available show that the lowest reasonable figure for Iowa corn acreage would have been less than five per cent below the 1932-1933 average, or about 11 million acres.³⁹ But with hog production in Iowa in 1934 and 1935 running about 30 to 35 per cent under the 1932-1933 average, due largely to non-AAA factors, there would have been a heavy surplus of corn in the winter of 1935-1936 had there been no 1935 corn-hog program.⁴⁰

This surplus would not have decreased the immediate incomes of most farmers, nor of farmers as a whole over the State, but would have thrown livestock and corn production out of balance and provided for a rapid decline in future Iowa farm incomes. With the farm price of hogs at \$8.80 per hundred pounds in December, 1935, and the farm price of corn at 46 cents per bushel, the corn-hog ratio provides a tremendous impetus to heavy livestock production in the near future in spite of the balancing

³⁸ The statistics of production in years following earlier droughts bear out very definitely the assertion that corn acreage would have increased and corn prices collapsed. For the years 1924 to 1926 the figures for Iowa were:

Year	Acre Thousands	Yield per Acre	Production Millions Bushels	Price per Bushel Dec. 1	Total Value Millions Dollars
1924	10,875	28.0	305	.93	\$283
1925	11,234	43.9	493	.56	275
1926	11,170	39.0	435	.56	243

Iowa Year Book of Agriculture, 1934, p. 441.

³⁹ Acreage planted in 1935.....	9,705,000 acres
Production in 1935.....	350,000,000 bushels
Minimum acreage without AAA.....	11,000,000 acres
Minimum production without AAA.....	400,000,000 bushels
Surplus without AAA.....	50,000,000 bushels

See *Crops and Markets*, November, 1935, p. 443.

⁴⁰ Reduction in acreage achieved by 1935 corn-hog program under the average acreage in 1932-33 was 1,700,000 acres. See *Crops and Markets*, July, 1935, p. 227.

effects of the 1935 corn-hog program. This is undoubtedly desirable, both from the viewpoint of industrial laborers and farmers, because pork has become so extremely scarce as a result of the 1934 drought. The primary necessity at this date is control of corn acreage in 1936 to stem a further decline in corn prices and a 1937 over-expansion of hog production.

The trend in Iowa corn acreage, production, prices, and income are shown in the following table.

<i>Calendar Year</i>	<i>Farm ⁴¹ Price Dec. 15</i>	<i>Acres ⁴² Harvested</i>	<i>Bushels Produced</i>	<i>Total Farm Value</i>
1932	\$.12	11,849,000	509,507,000	\$ 61,141,000
1933	.35	11,378,000	455,000,000	159,250,000
1934	.90	8,760,000	201,480,000	181,332,000
1935	.46	9,525,000	352,425,000	162,156,000

Because the destination of Iowa corn can not be determined satisfactorily, it is impossible to calculate the actual income received from corn production by Iowa farmers and the benefits in the form of income from corn adjustments alone. The data given above upon hog production and prices is sufficient to cover this phase of the corn-hog program, for the great part of Iowa corn goes directly to hog production, although its use in the cattle industry was under-emphasized in the operation of the corn-hog program.

The corn processing tax of 5 cents per bushel did not operate to reduce the price of corn received by farmers, but rather was passed on to consumers.⁴³

We have seen that Iowa farmers profited by the AAA program with regard to the corn and hog industry in 1933

⁴¹ *Crops and Markets*, December, 1934, p. 467, December, 1935, p. 487.

⁴² The "acres harvested" and "bushels produced" are from the December issues of *Crops and Markets*.

⁴³ FitzGerald's *Livestock Under the AAA*, p. 263.

to 1935 to the extent of about \$49,000,000, approximately \$18,000,000 of which would have come from the general treasury of the government of the United States if processing taxes due up to January 6, 1936, had been collected, but about \$42,000,000 of which may eventually come from the treasury. The picture is not yet complete because most of the pigs produced in 1935 will go to market during the first nine months of 1936. It is impossible to predict some of the factors necessary to a reliable determination of the income from 1935 pig production, as well as 1935 corn production. Some comments, however, are well supported by the economic facts involved in the corn and hog industry.

Marketings of hogs by Iowa farmers will be considerably heavier from January to March, 1936, than for that quarter of 1935. Marketings for the next six months of 1936 will average considerably heavier than they did from April to September, 1935. During the period following September, 1936, hog marketings can be expected to be much heavier than in 1935. Upon the basis of the December 1, 1935, pig crop report for "intentions to farrow", marketings by Iowa farmers after September, 1936, can be expected to exceed 1935 by 18 per cent.⁴⁴

The average price received by Iowa farmers for hogs in 1936 should not be below the average of 1935, unless new hog processing taxes are levied. The elimination of the old processing tax of \$2.25 per hundred pounds plus the expected increase in domestic demand for pork during 1936 should tend to offset all tendency of the increased marketings to reduce hog prices paid to farmers. Already the \$22,000,000 due Iowa farmers upon the 1935 corn-hog contracts is flowing out to contract signers. Furthermore, the

⁴⁴ *Agricultural Economic Facts*, January, 1936, pp. 2 and 3; *Crops and Markets*, November, 1935, p. 445; daily newspaper accounts of heavy receipts during second and third weeks of January, 1936, and in February, 1936, and accounts of hogs withheld from market because of weather conditions.

new soil conservation program⁴⁵ will provide additional benefit payments to farmers for increasing their acreages of hay crops and permanent pasture. Such a program will operate automatically to control the acreage of corn and other grains used in the production of livestock. It is expected that under such a program the production of feed grains will be maintained at the level justified by the livestock needs for feed grains. By this technique there will be no overwhelming surplus of grains, no precipitous declines in their prices, no extremely wide ratio between the prices of feed grains and livestock, and, therefore, no powerful impetus to overexpand livestock production. If a means of financing a voluntary program of this type with a minimum of burden upon any one group can be developed, there will be no need for direct control of livestock production under present conditions. The "ever-normal granary" plan must accompany such a soil conservation program in order to protect the nation against food shortages.

If marketings and prices are maintained in 1936 as analyzed above, Iowa farm income should be considerably greater in 1936 than in 1934 and 1935, and probably no less for the invalidation of the AAA.

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⁴⁵ The Soil Conservation Act of 1936 was signed by President Roosevelt on Sunday, March 1, 1936, barely eight weeks after the Supreme Court invalidated the Agricultural Adjustment Act on January 6, 1936. For a discussion of the new farm act, see *The Des Moines Register*, March 2, 1936.

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ATTITUDE OF THE JASPER COLONY TOWARD SLAVERY AND THE CIVIL WAR

An unrecognized aspect of the life and writings of the Swedish mystic, Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772), was his theoretical and practical interest in freedom. This led him to a new appraisal of the negroes and the question of slavery. Writing before the French Revolution, he advocated, from the standpoint of religion, many of the principles which later bore fruit in Europe and America and explain some attitudes held by some residents of Iowa during the Civil War.

All the world knows that Swedenborg was a pioneer in scientific discovery, that he anticipated the theory of evolution, that he was an eminent mathematician, that he held important government positions, and that he was the founder of a religious movement; but few know that he was also a pioneer in the realm of human relations and in Christian institutions. This latter term is used advisedly. Like his contemporaries, Voltaire and Rousseau, Swedenborg challenged institutionalism, especially that of Christianity; the difference between Swedenborg and the French philosophers lay in the fact that Swedenborg was constructively and creatively religious. Long afterward, when Emerson caught Swedenborg's spirit, he gave him the name *mystic* which has clung to him ever since.

Swedenborg's father was an eminent Bishop in the Swedish Church; and, from the age of six, the son had, he tells us, studied zealously the history and principles of Christianity. Later he became convinced that the church of his day as

then organized had killed the spirit of Christianity. When he was in London in 1744, he became deeply interested in the Moravians, who thought themselves the true Lutherans. From this contact with the London Moravians, Swedenborg experienced some influence similar to that felt by John Wesley, another great contemporary. In neither case can it be called a conversion — that is, in the commonly accepted sense of the term. Yet ever after both men were different.

During this period another movement was in progress — the Society of Friends or Quakers. Their founder, George Fox, died when Swedenborg was three years old; but he heard of the Quakers when a boy, and their revolt against institutionalism profoundly influenced him. Tempermentally he was quite unlike Fox and never adopted any Quaker customs. Some of his followers, however, became closely allied to the Friends, especially in regard to slavery. Thus the last quarter of the seventeenth century and the first three quarters of the eighteenth century saw the revolt of Voltaire and Rousseau, the new interpretation of religion by Swedenborg, and the rise of the Quakers, and the Methodists. Each of these was destined to influence America.

The revolt against institutionalism was common to all these movements. Swedenborg was not so much concerned about forming a new church as he was about preserving the spirit of religion, the part that must be left free. He did, however, recognize after the year 1757 that the old church had ceased to supply human need and then began to teach the New Church, or the Church of the New Jerusalem. The date of this New Dispensation ushered in the “second coming” of the Lord in *spirit*. This teaching Swedenborg took from the Gospel of St. John which had greatly influenced him. He rejected the teaching of Paul because it seemed

to him contrary to the "influx of the Spirit", and because of his seeming belief in a physical "second coming".

That Swedenborg now planned a New Church without the attendant evils of institutionalism was often difficult for his disciples to grasp. In his *Apocalypse Revealed*, however, he emphatically stated his purpose. "'And I John saw the holy city New Jerusalem coming down from God out of heaven,' signifies a New Church to be established by the Lord at the end of the former [1757], which will be consociated with the New Heaven in Divine truths as to doctrine and as to life."¹ This was written in 1766. From this time on he received continually the "influx of the Spirit", and believed the New Church would gradually permeate the old. No new organization would be needed, the one already at hand would change. In 1770 Swedenborg published his great work, *The True Christian Religion*. This, like all his works, was written in Latin with the avowed intention of converting the intelligentsia. Unlike the Apostle Paul, Swedenborg appealed directly to the Universities, the religious leaders, and the educated classes. In this latter book he again emphasized the New Church. He wrote:

There have been several churches on this earth, and in the course of time they have all been consummated, and after their consummation new churches have arisen, and so to the present time [1770] Consequently when truth is consummated in a church, good is also consummated there; and when this takes place, the church comes to an end, that is, is consummated. . . . It is written in many places that the Lord will come in the clouds of heaven. . . . And as no one has hitherto known what is meant by "the clouds of heaven", it has been believed that the Lord would appear in them in Person. Heretofore it has not been known that "the clouds of heaven" mean the word [i. e., *Logos*] in the sense of the letter, and that the "glory and power" in which He is then to come, mean the spiritual sense of the Word, because no one as yet

¹ *The Apocalypse Revealed* (Roteh Edition, 1925), p. 1015.

has had the least conjecture that there is a spiritual sense of the Word, such as this sense is in itself.²

As time went on, Swedenborg's disciples built a new organization. Some called it after the prophet's name, the Swedenborgian Church, but his followers called it the New Church, or the Church of the New Jerusalem. The first one to deny that Swedenborg meant to establish a New Church was his influential American disciple, Henry James, Sr. James was a co-worker with Emerson, Thoreau, and all the Concord transcendentalists, with William Lloyd Garrison and all the reformers, with Carlyle, Tennyson, and the best thinkers of the Europe of his day.³ James, an intimate friend of Emerson, proclaimed Swedenborg the greatest influence on his life; but, like Emerson, he felt free to criticise the master.

In 1850 Emerson published his *Essay on Swedenborg*. This essay aroused a tempest of criticism. It set James to work on his *The Church of God not an Ecclesiasticism*, which he published in 1854. This book had much influence especially in the Middle West where the New Church Societies were rapidly multiplying. As a result, James followed this book with five others in rapid succession: *The Nature of Evil* (1855), *Christianity the Logic of Creation* (1857), *Substance and Shadow* (1866), *Secrets of Swedenborg* (1869), and *Society the Redeemed Form of Man* (1879). This latter book was especially extolled by the Swedenborgian pulpits and study groups of Iowa, urged upon the people as a key to social betterment, and described as true to the spirit of the master.⁴

Another contribution which Swedenborg made to the

² *The True Christian Religion* (Lippincott, 1925), Secs. 753f, 757, 776, 779.

³ *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, January, 1885, p. 53. See also Perry's *The Thought and Character of William James* (Boston, 1935), Vol. I, where James's relation to Swedenborg is discussed in detail.

⁴ *The Echo* (Published at Solon, Iowa), 1900-1903.

thought of the eighteenth century was his doctrine of "correspondence". It is true this was not new. It was used by Plato, the Neoplatonists, the Cambridge Platonists, and John Milton. In fact the best general example is found in *Paradise Lost*:

What if earth
Be but a shadow of heaven, and things therein
Each to the other like, more than on earth is thought?⁵

Paradise Lost was published twenty-one years before Swedenborg was born. But Swedenborg's presentation of this ancient doctrine worked an influence far beyond that of his predecessors. It molded the thought of Emerson and through him the expression of the whole transcendental movement in America.

Another reason for the rapid spread of Swedenborgianism was its complete acceptance of the findings of science. Swedenborg was the foremost scientist of his day. He sensed the coming "warfare of science and theology", thought it unnecessary, and prepared for it his interpretation of the Bible. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, everybody read the Bible and the majority claimed to take it as their guide in matters of intellect and social behavior.

Swedenborg told his readers not to take the Bible literally. Being a profound student of the Gospel of John, he caught the attitude of Jesus in his discussion with the literal minded Nicodemus. Swedenborg taught an *internal sense* of scripture. This, often confused with the old allegorical interpretation, insists upon the moral implication and ignores much of the actual text. There could be no quarrel with science on this basis. This also influenced Emerson and the whole literary output in America during the first half of the nineteenth century.

⁵ Book 5, lines 575-577.

The opposition to institutionalism and the doctrine that things on earth "corresponded" to things in Heaven had some effect on the attitude of Swedenborgians on slavery.

But the most direct and important influence of Swedenborg was in the direction of *freedom*. In his writings he took the side of the negro, giving him abundant praise. He believed that the African, in his unspoiled condition, was really a higher type than his so-called civilized captor. Symbolically he pictured the development of the New Church in Africa among these unspoiled children of nature who lived the good life, according to the best of their knowledge, and, as he believed, worshipped one God. In *The Last Judgment*,⁶ Swedenborg gives a detailed description, in the manner of the romanticists, of the Africans:

I have heard it announced that at this day a church is being established with many in Africa, and that revelations are made at this day; and that they are receptive of the Heavenly Doctrine, especially concerning the Lord. . . . And, as I was attending, I heard that they were expecting a revelation concerning Christ, whom they call the Only Man, from whom every man is a man Moreover, they knew many things respecting heaven and hell, of which Christians are ignorant. . . . *These said that it could not be otherwise than that God, the Creator of the Universe, should appear in the world, because he created men, and loves them; and that His appearing must be made even to the ocular sight in the human form.*

It was afterwards shown in obscure vision how the Heavenly Doctrine would proceed in Africa; namely, towards the interior parts, even to the middle of it; and that it would then proceed towards those who were at the sides on the Mediterranean Sea, but not to the coast; and then, after a time, would turn itself back towards Egypt. . . . That doctrine [of the New Church] does not extend as far as to the Africans that dwell near the coasts, since the Christians come thither, who insinuate scandals, and who have a human and not a divine idea concerning the Lord. The Africans are more receptive of the Heavenly Doctrine than others

⁶ *Last Judgment* (Posthumous, 1928 edition), Vol. I, Secs. 115-124.

on this earth, because they freely receive the doctrine concerning the Lord, and have it as if implanted in themselves that God will altogether appear as a man. They are in the faculty of receiving truths of faith, and especially its goods, because they are of a celestial disposition The African race can be in greater enlightenment than others on this earth, since they are such that they think more interiorly, and so receive truths and acknowledge them.

In a long passage in *A Continuation Concerning the Spiritual World*,⁷ he declared that "the Africans are more *internal* than the rest of the Gentiles". That is they are more receptive to truth as it is intuitively grasped. "The Africans comprehended and received these truths, [anthropomorphism and incarnation] because they think more internally and spiritually than other nations. Such being the character of the Africans even in the world, there is, at the present day, a revelation among them They acknowledge our Lord as the God of heaven and earth Ingenious wickedness, too, they call stupidity, because there is not life, but death, in it. . . . It was told me from heaven, that the truths now published in the Doctrine of the New Jerusalem concerning the Lord, concerning the Word, and in the Doctrine of Life for the New Jerusalem, are orally dictated by angelic spirits to the inhabitants of this portion of the globe." He goes on to show a *correspondence* between their physical and spiritual hunger. He also shows their spiritual superiority to the institutionalized Christians of Europe. He held it superfluous and unnecessary for European missionaries to try to force upon the Africans their "old church" institutions.

To emphasize this Swedenborg wrote: "In Heaven the Africans are the most loved of all the gentiles; they receive the goods and truths of Heaven more easily than the rest; they wish to be called the obedient, not the *faithful*."⁸ By

⁷ Secs. 73-78.

⁸ *Arcana Coelestia*, Sec. 2604.

“faithful” he meant subject to man-made creeds and confessions of faith. Their natural knowledge of God and their desire to obey him, he held, goes back to primitive times when inspiration came to men as to the Old Testament prophets who had no Bible. So “from these Words [ancient revelation, Word, Logos] religious things spread through Egypt and Ethiopia into the kingdoms of Africa”.⁹ He also held that the Africans were more moral in their sex and marriage relations than the institutionalized Europeans.¹⁰

He reached his climax when he boldly proclaimed that the “Heavenly Doctrine will spread itself through Africa and thence into Asia — that the church which now perishes in Europe will be established in Africa, and that this will take place from the Lord alone through revelations, and not through emissaries from Christians”.¹¹ In fact, he said, the New Church (minus institutionalism of course) already existed in Africa where “they freely receive the doctrine concerning the Lord. They have it, as it were implanted in them that the Lord will appear altogether as a man. They are in the faculty of receiving truths of faith”.¹²

The effect of this teaching was almost immediate. In spite of the fact that Swedenborg idealized the Africans, wrote without ever having visited that continent, and was largely motivated by his rejection of the religious institutionalism of his time, the Swedish government, assisted by the French, sent an expedition to explore Africa (which up to that time had been scarcely penetrated) in the interest of bettering the condition of the negroes throughout the world.

⁹ *Doctrine of Sacred Scripture*, p. 117.

¹⁰ See *Conjugal Love*, Sec. 113f.

¹¹ *Spiritual Diary*, Sec. 4777.

¹² *Last Judgment*, p. 118.

This expedition, which long has escaped the attention of historians, was due to one of the earliest anti-slavery agitators, Karl Wadström. He was twenty-six when Swedenborg died in London on March 29, 1772. Early becoming a disciple of Swedenborg, he was especially influenced by the master's writings on the Africans. Taking these writings as inspired truth, his humanitarian leanings induced him to call together certain other Swedenborgian disciples at Norrköping in 1779 to form an organization to combat slavery in all its forms. Aside from George Fox's famous *Letter to the Barbadoes* in 1671 and sporadic attacks by the Quakers, this was the first organization to attack slavery. The time seemed ripe.

Gustavus III, who came to the throne of Sweden in 1771, looked with favor upon the new humanitarianism and mysticism. Halldin, the poet, made much of the teaching of Swedenborg and he was widely read. Sir Augustus Nordenskjöld, an eminent mining engineer and chemist, advocated the principles of Swedenborg and proved of great assistance to the cause. The new proposal proved so popular that Dr. Spaarman, a well known Swedish botanist and physicist, and Captain Arrhenius joined Wadström in preparation for the African expedition. In May, 1787, Gustavus III sent the expedition with Wadström at its head to explore Africa, for the purpose of establishing a Swedish colony on the western coast as a base from which to oppose the slave trade. M. de Staël, Swedish Ambassador to Paris, lent his interest to the movement and persuaded the French government to grant the commission a free passage on a French boat from Le Havre to Senegal. In August they set out with the determination to fight a victorious battle against slavery.

The members of the party made careful notes both from a scientific and from a humanitarian point of view. At the

end of the year 1788 they set out on their return journey. Wadström came at once to London on his return to Europe to consult Robert Hindmarsh, the most active leader of the New Church movement in England. They gathered about them Henry Gandy, Thomas Clarkson, and Granville Sharp, and all threw their resources at the feet of William Wilberforce. The anti-slavery cause now became a major issue not only among the disciples of Swedenborg, but also throughout the whole of England.

In the meantime Wadström began putting his notes in order with the idea of publishing a book dealing with his African expedition. His first book, the reworking of these notes, was published in London the next year, 1789, under the title *Observations on the Slave Trade. . . . during a Voyage made in 1787 and 1788 in company with Dr. A. Spaarman and Captain Arrehenius*. This book was later translated into French and exerted a far-reaching influence. In 1794 Wadström published his *Essay on Colonization In Africa including those of Sierra Leone and Bulama*.

In the meantime the influence of Wadström, Hindmarsh, and the Swedenborgian groups had penetrated America. The first person actively to promote the cause of the New Church and its social outlook on slavery was James Glen, a Scotchman, who was converted to Swedenborg's teachings in 1781. He early determined to become a messenger of the new doctrine to America. After a term of preparation he reached Philadelphia, where, on June 5, 1784, he delivered the first Swedenborgian lecture in the new world. Several persons soon after "received" the doctrines, and Glen then moved on to Boston, where more converts were made. The writings of Swedenborg now began to circulate freely in reading groups along the Atlantic coast. In October of this year a box of New Church writ-

ings was received from England. They were eagerly bought at a Philadelphia auction and became the nucleus of the Philadelphia Society.

The New Church spread rapidly across the Alleghenies into the Middle West. The movement was strong enough in 1812 to publish a periodical at New York. This journal, called *The Halcyon Luminary*, was published by Samuel Woodworth, the poet. Woodworth, who is popularly known as the author of *The Old Oaken Bucket*, was one of the most enthusiastic followers of Swedenborg in the early days of the New York Society. His literary ability and prestige made *The Halcyon Luminary* a decided success from the first. During the first year it had more than 3000 subscribers and made a large number of converts. As the New Church grew, it soon had between fifty and sixty periodicals. Many of these, like the *Echo* in Iowa, were intended to circulate within a State. Others, however, had national and international circulations. The most important of the latter group was *The Intellectual Repository*, which began publication in January, 1812, in London. This journal had a wide circulation in America and influenced American public opinion for several years. It was to this paper that James Glen, the first to introduce Swedenborgianism to America, sent his letter *On the Negro Character*, quoted later.

Glen, after his visit to North America, decided to carry the new doctrine to South America. Accordingly he established a New Church at Demerara, in British South America, in 1788 and continued as its pastor until his death on September 8, 1814. During this pastorate he traveled widely, founding "reading groups" and making a careful study of the African. The more Glen saw of the negro, the more he became convinced that his idealized picture, gathered from the writings of Swedenborg, must be changed,

and he modified his idea about giving negroes freedom without careful preparation. He also found it difficult to lead them to an acceptance of Christianity. They preferred rum and tobacco to the "heavenly wisdom".

Glen's point of view, as expressed in his letter of 1812, is of great importance since it fixed the attitude of the majority of New Church leaders in England and America on the slavery question. The New Church now decided the best policy was to accept the institution of slavery for the time being, and to attack the slave trade. Denmark had voted to prohibit the importation of slaves in 1792. In 1813 Sweden and in 1815 the Dutch abolished the slave trade. The immediate acts were mainly due to the influence of the French Revolution, but a remote reason lay in the agitation of the New Church leaders as they interpreted Swedenborg. In the light of this, Glen's letter, read alike by the English and the American New Church Societies, is significant. The letter in full is as follows:¹³

ON THE NEGRO CHARACTER

To the Editors of the Intellectual Repository

M. D. H. 5th December, 1812 and 55. Mibiri, Demerary.

Gentlemen:

Among the infernal falses received and taught by the Babylon and the Dragon, this is a gross one, that the most dark and distant nations are all capable of being, by their own zealous missionaries, made good and sincere christians. I heartily hope the new church of the Divine Human will never be tainted with this gross false: — indeed there is no fear of it; as Swedenborg, in various places of the revelations, by him, and especially in the adorable revelation concerning *Divine Providence*, has placed this subject beyond a doubt.

It is the will of Divine Providence that I should live now about 36 years in this colony; and sorry should I be to see it, and all the

¹³ I am indebted to Professor Reginald W. Brown, librarian at the Library of the New Church Academy, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, for the correct text of this letter.

West Indies, thrown into anarchy and deep distress, from a false notion, against the laws of divine order, that the time is now come when all the poor negro slaves, who are sitting in the shadow of death, can lift up their eyes and see the glorious light of the Gospel.

That slavery is *not the will* of the Divine Father of mankind every man must allow; but that it is *a permission* of the Divine Providence, no reasonable man can deny: it is permitted, like wars, like diseases, and various other evils on this earth, not only to prevent a much greater evil, but, if possible, to be the means of good. — I am very sensible that the whites in the West Indies are deep in the loves of self and the world; but these very whites live according to the good laws of civil life, *and in this state many of them are very excellent men, and valuable members of civil society*: but if negroes, under the pretence of being christians are to become free people, then all laws of civil life are at an end, and *murders, conflagrations and desolations* march forth in infernal triumph here, and bankruptcies among the creditors in Britain. The very best of the Fula (Foola) and Mandingo negro men, who can write Arabic, read the Alcoran, and chant prayers, and who I believe are good mahometans, yet, as the sign of their being born gentlemen in their own country, will say, when asked, “my father had six wives,” or “ten wives:” the love of polygamy is hereditary in them; how much more in the other negro nations, who, in comparison with the Fula and Mandingo, are illiterate and savage! This love of polygamy is *in the inmost delight* of all negroes, and accumulates or increases in successive generations, and in them it is *not* imputed as a sin after death; but *for this reason* it is against the laws of Divine order that they should become christians. And if the men are in this love of polygamy, I may venture to say, a large majority of the women are in the still worse lust of polyandria.

To make *external, superficial and apparent* christians of all the negroes in all the West Indies may be easily done in two or three months; but what is an *external without an internal*? It is a *deception*, it is a *profanation*, and is of no importance after death; when all externals which do not correspond with internals are cast off for ever.

I believe the negro regiments which Great Britain raised in the West Indies within these last twenty years were all manufactured into christians by baptism: but let me ask any reasonable man if this was not prostituting and profaning what should be sacred?

At this rate, any negro may be baptised christian for three or four dollars, and can show a certificate that he is so.

It may be said, "instruct the rising generation of negroes, begin to teach them when they are five or six or seven years old, and you will make them real christians." In answer to this, I say, from the bottom of my heart, I believe a negro, or any kind of Indian child, at six or seven years old, is so full of hereditary evil, that is, of pride and greed, of self and the world of sensual and corporeal affections, that it would be as easy to turn a young dog into a young sheep, or to turn a young lime tree into a young mango-tree, as to make them *real internal christians*, etc.

But, by the laws of Divine order, the most illiterate negro is capable of knowing the grand opposites and contraries of good and bad, truth and false. They all know, or are capable of knowing, that *good and truth is of and from God*, and that, in the state God has been pleased to place them in this life, obedience to their master is *good and truth to them*, while disobedience and rebellion is bad and false to them; and that all bad is of and from hell, and leads into hell and all its distress in this life and after death.

I hope, gentlemen, the importance of this subject, in which thousands, I may say millions of mankind are interested at this important period of time will be deemed worthy of an investigation in your valuable miscellany: It is alone the recipients of the divine revelations of Swedenborg that can see this subject in the light of genuine truth, and *disperse the gross and heavy smoke of infernal falses*, in which it has been hitherto obscured and suffocated.

I will safely venture to say, few men have ever enquired by questions, into the thoughts, ideas and affections of negroes and American Indians here, more than I have: and though they have seen me most desirous to pump up all the knowledge I could out of them, yet I never yet found one who had the least desire to enquire after any knowledge of any kind by a single question put to me. Yea, I am certain there is no negro or Indian here, man or woman, who would not *ten times rather* chuse a hand of tobacco, or a bottle of new rum, or five or six bits in dry money, than any kind of knowledge that I could communicate; and as to spiritual knowledges of any kind, they are totally averse to them; they deem them idle and useless: money and sensual pleasures, and fine clothes, are seated in the inmost chamber of their affections.— Can such persons ever be made *real and internal christians*?

Gentlemen, hoping the adorable mercy of the Divine Human will strengthen you to persevere in your noble efforts.

I subscribe,

James Glen

The New Church came prominently on the American political scene with the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson to the presidency in 1801. The new President's tolerance and broad-mindedness endeared him to such young and growing organizations as the New Church. On the occasion of Jefferson's inauguration on March 9th, the Baltimore Society sent him a letter of congratulation to which he replied. This was the beginning of a correspondence which followed between the head of the Baltimore Society and Jefferson.

The one to bring the New Church prominently into the realm of politics was John Hargrove. Trained as a Methodist minister, Hargrove in 1797 became a convert to the new movement. In 1798 he issued a *Valedictory to the People called Methodists*. This called forth much severe criticism from his former church. Encouraged by his wife, however, he held to his determination to follow his convictions and was soon after reordained in the Swedenborgian Church. The next year he became pastor of the Baltimore Society. This was during the pamphlet period which began about 1792, and the New Church put out a large number of pamphlets which exerted a wide influence.

On December 26, 1802, Hargrove delivered before President Jefferson and the Congress at Washington a sermon on *The Leading Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church*. This occasion was made memorable by the fact that Hargrove definitely stated the position of the New Church toward politics. Taking his text from Job 32:10, he said after introducing his subject, "And forever adored be that gracious Providence, who has cast my lot in this happy land, where every man is permitted to announce his opinion free-

ly and boldly, and, 'none to make him afraid.'"¹⁴ He then proceeded to explain the doctrines held by the New Church, concluding with this significant declaration: "But, perhaps, *some* of my attentive and intelligent audience are ready to say, What! Not one word on politics before you conclude? No — not one word. Our supreme executive, the grand legislature, have not, as yet, invaded the offices or duties of the ministers of the gospel; I pray God *we* may never interfere with theirs."¹⁵ This declaration of the New Church, made by Hargrove on December 26, 1802, set a precedent.

The Lutheran Church in America, especially the Missouri Synod, adopted a similar attitude. This explains why the New Church and the Lutheran Church did not split into northern and southern divisions over the slavery question. On December 25, 1804, Hargrove again preached before President Jefferson and Congress, taking his text from Psalms 96:13. This sermon was printed (in February, 1805) at the written request of J. B. Earle, a member of Congress from South Carolina.

Glen's *Letter* and Hargrove's two sermons before President Jefferson and Congress tended to clarify the attitude of the New Church toward slavery and politics. The church, as such, settled down to the position that slavery, as then existing, was an evil but not necessarily a sin, and thus was not a problem for the church. The members of the various Societies, however, did not all agree cheerfully to this.

The most outstanding example was the lecture, *Christianity and Colonial Slavery Contrasted*, delivered by Thomas Goyder on April 28, 1833, at the New Church in Waterloo

¹⁴ *Sermon on the Leading Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church*, p. 6. The sermon was printed in pamphlet form in 1803 soon after delivery and had a wide circulation.

¹⁵ *Sermon on the Leading Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church*, p. 22.

Road, London. Taking his text from Exodus 21:16,¹⁶ Goyder set out to show the complete incompatibility between the New Church and the institution of slavery. Objecting vigorously to Hargrove's declaration that the New Church should keep out of politics he said, "Here, perhaps, some who teach the absurdity of all absurdities, the doctrine of passive obedience, may urge an objection, and maintain that a Christian minister is stepping altogether out of the line of his ministerial duty, interfering with the political affairs of the country in which he lives."¹⁷

Goyder believed the pulpit was decidedly the place to attack and to discuss "the policy of civil government" which he proceeded to do in a vigorous manner. He held slavery and Christianity incompatible for the following reasons: (1) slavery is due to the love of avarice which degrades a fellow man; (2) Christianity forbids keeping negroes in bondage while they are being instructed for freedom; (3) the natural right of man is freedom; (4) the Bible, in both the Old and New Testament, opposes slavery. It is, therefore, perfect nonsense to attempt to teach, with effect, the doctrines of Christianity, to men whom you hold as slaves! Calling upon such authorities as Paley, Blackstone, and Ivimey,¹⁸ he concluded, "*Christianity and Slavery* are altogether incompatible, they are *perfect antipodes*; they can make not the slightest approximation towards union; there can be no covenant between them."¹⁹ Goyder especially attacked the idea of permitting slavery in the English col-

¹⁶ "He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death."

¹⁷ *Christianity and Colonial Slavery Contrasted*, p. 4. This lecture was printed in pamphlet form in 1833.

¹⁸ Joseph Ivimey (1773-1834), Baptist minister, historian, and anti-slavery writer, worked for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. His *The Utter Extinction of Slavery* exerted a wide and lasting influence.

¹⁹ *Christianity and Colonial Slavery Contrasted*, p. 7.

onies and in America on the pretence of "converting the heathen". Concluding the delivery of this lecture the following petition was submitted to the congregation and, after being signed, was sent to Parliament.

The following is a correct copy of the Petition which was agreed to and signed by the Members of the Congregation assembling for divine worship, in the New-Jerusalem Church, Waterloo Road. To the Honourable and Commons, also to the Lords of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled The Humble Petition of the Members and Congregation of the New-Jerusalem-Church, Waterloo Road, in the Borough of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey.

Sheweth,

That your petitioners ardently desire the entire and immediate extinction of the degrading and anti-christian system of Slavery throughout the British dominions.

That your petitioners are expecting with intense anxiety the development of the "safe and satisfactory" plan for the abolition of Slavery, which his Majesty's Ministers have declared their intention of disclosing to Parliament on the 14th of May.

That your petitioners are cordially solicitous to assist and support the government in this great achievement, in behalf of justice and our common nature, so honourable to those who shall accomplish it, and by which they will manifest to the world, that they revere the divine precepts, not in word only but in deed, by acting towards our fellow creatures of whatever clime, colour or language, in like manner as they would be done unto.

That your petitioners are deliberately and decidedly of opinion, that the Slaves of the British Colonies have an undoubted and indefeasible right to their freedom without delay and without condition. Your petitioners therefore earnestly implore your Honourable House to adopt decisive measure for the immediate removal of this foul blot, this scandalous violation of the great principles of justice and humanity.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed by 192 Persons, attending the Church. Under the Ministry of the Rev. Thomas Goyder.

Witness — J. Alvey, sen. 1 May, 1833.

To be presented —

To the Lords by Lord King.

To the Commons by J. Dennison, Esq. M. P.

Many Americans agreed heartily with Goyder, but the New Church, as such, took no definite action beyond its declaration, already made, that slavery was an evil. The German pioneers, however, who settled first in St. Louis and later in Iowa, had a deep sense of freedom, and steadfastly refused to countenance slavery in any form. Their introduction to it first in New Orleans and later in St. Louis, where they actually saw slaves sold on the auction block, made them ready to join the party of Abraham Lincoln.

In the meantime Richard De Charms wrote his famous appeal. Born in Philadelphia on October 17, 1796, of Huguenot stock, Richard De Charms grew up with a sense of freedom and the value of maintaining it at all cost. His ancestors had fled to England in 1685 after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the story of their sufferings had remained fresh in the minds of their descendants. While in Yale, from which he received his degree in 1826, he began the study of Swedenborg. Convinced of the truth of the writings of Swedenborg which were then spreading rapidly across the country, De Charms decided to go to London to study for the ministry of the New Church under Samuel Noble, the recognized authority on Swedenborg.

When De Charms returned to America, he entered actively into the work of the Church, editing and writing, and in 1832 he became pastor of the New Church in Cincinnati. This group, actively interested in spreading the *Writings* throughout the Middle West, continued by means of pamphlets, missionaries, and lecturers to make "receivers". The number of "receivers" grew rapidly. In 1842 Reverend T. O. Prescott, of the Cincinnati Society, organized the First New Church Society in St. Louis. From this

date the anti-slavery teachings of the New Church profoundly influenced the entire Mississippi Valley. It was this St. Louis Society which developed the colony which later settled in Iowa County.

In the meantime the influence of De Charms was increasing through *The Precursor*, a monthly periodical which he began publishing in Cincinnati in September, 1836. In 1840, De Charms accepted a call to Philadelphia thereby becoming yet more influential in national affairs. While acting as minister in Philadelphia, he delivered at Washington in 1850 his famous *Discourse on the True Nature of Freedom and Slavery*, the occasion being the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of Washington's birth. This address was printed almost immediately in pamphlet form and widely distributed. It was much discussed in St. Louis and to a great extent determined the attitude of the New Church group in that city. It was during this year that the Iowa Society was "spying out the land" and preparing for their trip north. De Charms asserted that the white man debased himself by enslaving his black brother and that slavery made labor disgraceful. "In this respect, it is more especially a civil and political evil."²⁰ He continued:

But whether slavery is a *sin*, is quite another question. Not a little confusion of ideas seems to prevail in some minds on this subject. . . . "The Lord", says the doctrine of our Church, "required no more of a man than that he should do according to what he *knows* to be true" Hence, if slavery be an evil, all who are implicated in it — even those who are innocently implicated — must suffer in some degree from it. But those who do not know, or believe, it to be wrong, are not condemnable on account of *as sin*. Neither are those guilty sinners, who have had slavery entailed on them by hereditary transmission. But to those who do know, or believe, it to be sinful, the implication of it is indeed a heinous offence both against God and man. . . . Now we cannot

²⁰ *A Discourse on the True Nature of Freedom and Slavery*, p. 22.

believe that slavery in our southern states is heinously sinful. We do indeed believe it is an evil: but we hold it to be an evil mercifully permitted, in the divine restorative economy, for an ultimate or final good. . . . The institution of slavery was entailed upon the southern states by the mother country's cupidity. Hence we regard it there in the light of an hereditary evil, which requires much love and wisdom — great prudence, care, patience and tender solicitude — in its eradication. It must be regarded as a politically constitutional disease, which can be cured only by time, wise political dietetics, and intelligent skill exciting the body politic's recuperative energies.²¹

De Charms thought that slavery should be ended by a gradual process. This theory went back in the main to James Glen. The main body of the New Church fell in line with him. The anti-slavery sentiment, however, was strong enough to hold the members of the Church solidly against slavery. When the Republican party was formed in 1854, opposed to the extension of slavery, all the Iowa New Churchmen joined the party.

The Jasper Colony, at this time, was scarcely three years old and had gone through an economic change that might have been serious had the colonists not formerly agreed to hold together religiously. Having come to Iowa County some time during the spring of 1851, they had formally worked out a constitution to which they all bound themselves as did the Pilgrims in the Mayflower Compact. The binding article of the agreement made by the Iowa Swedenborgians read as follows:

The only religion that shall exist here among us, shall be that in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of the New Jerusalem as revealed for all time through divine revelation given to the world by Emanuel Swedenborg. Only those shall be admitted to membership in this society who accept these doctrines in the governing of their lives. And any deviation from these divine teachings shall not be tolerated — against this the elders of the congre-

²¹ *A Discourse on the True Nature of Freedom and Slavery*, pp. 26ff.

gation, who at all times shall be characterized by love and wisdom, shall be on guard.²²

This agreement was signed by Carl Frederick Naumann, H. H. Diekhöner, Heinrich Groeth, Carl Mielke, J. H. Scheele, F. W. Diekhöner, I. Ch. Klaus, Johann Heinrich Schachtsick, Valentine Hartmann, Frederick Schachtsick, Carl Otto Vette, Heinrich Christoph Kostfeld, F. W. Junker, Frederick Wm. Diekhöner, II, Hermann Schloemann, E. Heinrich Schloemann, Johann Fredr. Schlüter, Casper Heinrich Uthoff, Frederick Grothoff, and Karl Kunz.

In the spring of 1853 the colony, which had organized on the basis of communal life, abandoned the idea of communism and the colonists began to buy their own farms. This change, however, in no sense broke the harmony of the members of the Iowa New Church, nor did it have any effect on the attitude of the colonists toward social or religious questions. The communism seems to have been, like that of the early Christians from whom they took the pattern, entirely voluntary.

Since the Swedenborgian colonists were, however, entirely European in background and feeling, they had no desire to forsake their new homes which had cost them so much travel and effort, for service in the United States army. As time went on and the conflict drew near, patriotic meetings were held in the Excelsior School²³ and addresses were made by sympathizers with the cause of freedom. The entire membership of the Lenox group believed slavery to be a great evil. They held, however, to the moderate view of the Swedenborgians represented by Glen and Hargrove and never adopted the extreme abolitionist position. They all

²² Constitution of the First German Church of the New Jerusalem in Lenox Township, Iowa County, Iowa.

²³ For the history of this school see the article, *Excelsior*, in *The Palimpsest*, June, 1935. The information here is from private letters to the author.

voted for Lincoln and supported him loyally — especially his Emancipation Act.

The men of the neighborhood were members of the Home Guard. They drilled carefully and faithfully, expecting that they might be attacked from the south. On several occasions men were gone for several days to a larger community, probably Vinton, to receive special drill. The local organization was very far from being adept and the men were well aware of this. The members of the New Church Society never planned to enlist, but they did purpose to be ready for any attack that might be made upon them. As men in the neighborhood were drafted for service in the Civil War, they went to join a company at Muscatine. Those who returned home to Lenox on furlough took charge of the local men and gave them more thorough drilling.

A memorandum sent in a letter tells the story of Captain George C. Burmeister who in April, 1861, was a student in Western College. At this time he was "President of the Light Guards". A request came to this group for volunteers. On April 20, 1861, eleven young men went from Western College to Cedar Rapids to enlist in the First Iowa Regiment. Captain Burmeister was from Lenox but not a member of the New Church. On a hurried visit to his home he made a speech in the Excelsior School which created a "great stir". His parents did not want him to go to the front, but he insisted and enlisted in the First Iowa Regiment.

About this time "the Union League" furnished speakers for patriotic meetings in the Excelsior School. The speakers presented the cause for freedom which touched the German colonists. They never forgot that freedom was their own purpose in establishing their colony. After the speeches the speakers always "asked for volunteers etc". Often violent discussions followed the speeches by members of

the Union League. Sometimes there were "some present who believed the south should decide about the holding of slaves, and the North should 'keep out' ". These latter, however, were not members of the Lenox group.

Women's patriotic meetings among the Swedenborgians were also the order of the day. The women often traveled long distances and attended meetings "north in Benton County". They called these meetings "quilting bees". At these "bees" the women made uniforms and various articles for the soldiers. The girls wrote to and received letters from the "soldier boys". The Lenox Society had always kept in close touch with Muscatine and Keokuk. It was at this time that Mrs. Annie Turner Wittenmyer, working through the Soldiers' Aid Society, an organization started in Keokuk, attracted national attention. She enlisted the sympathy of the women of Iowa who formed local groups for welfare work on behalf of the soldiers. These groups did the work since taken over by the Red Cross.

As the war went on, the "Home Guards" took their drilling ever more seriously. A pasture belonging to Newton Wilkins was finally chosen as the most central place for the drill field. Wilkins, who conducted the first post office in the township, also acted as drill master. The "Home Guards" comprised the men of the Lenox New Church and also the men of the entire neighborhood. Later Wilkins enlisted and the Guards went to the nearby settlement of Norway to drill. A Mr. McQuin took Wilkins' place unless some soldier from the community was home on furlough when the duty was given to him.

Patriotic meetings under the direction of the "Union League" were also held at Norway. At the latter place the meetings were often addressed by Mr. McQuin and by Jacob Springer as well as by many others. The speakers were always men loyal to the North.

During the period of drilling at Norway sham battles were often held, in which those representing the South were always defeated. These men were armed with "plaster laths" while those representing the North were fully equipped by the government with canteens, knapsacks, and with muskets with bayonets attached.

On one occasion, a rumor reached Iowa County that General Sterling Price was making a raid in Missouri and that he planned to march into Iowa. Soon another rumor quoted Price as boasting that "he would go into winter quarters in the Amanas where the fat oxen would furnish good food for his men". All Iowa County prepared for a possible invasion. The men drilled, while the women kept steadily at their work. General Price kept gaining; then came the good news that he had been checked at the battle of the Big Blue, near the Kansas boundary. At least one Lenox man served in this campaign. He wrote home and his letters were eagerly read by the entire community.

The "founders" of the Lenox Colony seem to have been free from race prejudice. Being Germans, they had none of the race feeling characteristics of the southern States. During their stay in St. Louis they had seen the results of this racial feeling and of the slave traffic. They had seen slaves sold on the auction block in front of the old Courthouse. At least one member of the colony had, in St. Louis, been in the employ of a wealthy slave-holder who also employed white men. He described how the white family "dined apart" and how the white employees were served in another room by themselves, while the negroes "squatted out under the trees until the others had finished when they were given what remained".

To this German colonist who had come to the "new country" this seemed the extremity of social injustice. One day he beckoned to an aged and faithful negro, for whom he had

developed an affection, to come to sit beside him at the table. The negro at first refused to come, but at the insistence of the German, he finally came. Since the newcomer could speak only a few words of English, he was at a loss to understand the turmoil which followed. He was seized, and his life threatened. Finally a fellow workman who spoke both German and English came to his rescue and explained that the German meant no offense, that he was a foreigner, and did not know the "ways of the country". Many such cases came to their notice. Not one of the Lenox colonists had the slightest sympathy with slavery.

The Lenox group had yet another reason for their hatred of slavery and of war. Their good neighbor, postmaster, drillmaster, and friend, "Newt" Wilkins, was captured and kept a prisoner in Andersonville. His hardships and intense suffering while in prison caused his death and his body was buried in a country cemetery near the Lenox New Church. The story of his suffering and his early death deeply impressed the German colonists with the cruelty in the new world. They had hoped for better things in America!

At last the weary years of the war came to an end. The Lenox New Church group had experienced the ruthlessness which men continued to practice in a country so new that they had hoped such things need not be. But they held fast to their teaching and their hope for a new day. They clung closer to Jasper²⁴ and its symbolism of the Utopia that is to come. "The first foundation was Jasper."

CHARLES ARTHUR HAWLEY

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY IOWA

²⁴ The colonists named the new colony Jaspis (English Jasper) from Revelation 21: 19 — "The first foundation was jasper." This the colonists, reading Luther's translation, applied to their new home in Lenox, Iowa County.

SOME PUBLICATIONS

The British Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest. By Louise Phelps Kellogg. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1935. Pp. 361. Plates, maps. This book is a logical sequence to Miss Kellogg's *French Régime in Wisconsin and the Northwest* which appeared in 1925. It begins with the British occupation of Wisconsin following the departure of the French in 1760. The next twenty years mark the heyday of the fur trade with hundreds of *voyageurs* and *engagés* gaining a livelihood from the traffic in furs and pelts. Although the territory embracing Wisconsin and the old Northwest was ceded by Great Britain to the United States at the close of the American Revolution, the Canadian government maintained a garrison at Mackinac for a number of years. Even when the British surrendered the posts at Mackinac and Detroit in 1796, following the treaty of Greenville, their strongly entrenched position allowed them to wield a dominating influence for another score of years. It was not until the close of the War of 1812 that the British régime might be said to have ended, hence the author covers the period from 1760 to 1815. Miss Kellogg has attacked her subject in a scholarly and dispassionate manner. The book is written in a lucid style and gives evidence of indefatigable labors in the sources of the period under survey. The reader interested in Iowa history will constantly meet such names as Jonathan Carver, Peter Pond, and Jean Marie Cardinal; dusky Sauk, Fox, and Winnebago Indians stalk the pages of the book; and the reverberations of the American Revolution and the War of 1812 are felt along the eastern border of Iowa. Miss Kellogg has painted a splendid background for the study of Iowa history.

The New Frontier and the Old American Habit, by Frederick L. Paxson, is one of the articles in *The Pacific Historical Review* for December, 1935.

Ohio As A Frontier State, 1803-1830, from *A Four-Volume Reference Library on Ohio*, edited by Simeon D. Fess, is one of the articles in *Americana* for January, 1936.

The Minnesota Historical Society has prepared and published a pamphlet on *Copying Manuscripts*. This *Special Bulletin* was compiled under the direction of Grace Lee Nute, Curator of the Manuscript Division.

French Catholic Missionaries in the Present United States (1604-1791), by Sister Mary Doris Mulvey, has been printed by the Catholic University of America as Volume XXIII of the *Studies in American Church History*.

The *Political Science Quarterly* for March contains a second installment of *The Wage-Earner in the Westward Movement*, by Carter Goodrich and Sol Davison. The first installment appeared in the issue for June, 1935.

Robert William Wells, Jurist, Public Servant, and Designer of the Missouri State Seal, by Roy T. King; and *The Panic and Depression of 1837-43 in Missouri*, by Dorothy B. Dorsey, are the two articles in *The Missouri Historical Review* for January.

The Turnover of Farm Population in Kansas, by James C. Malin; *Ferries in Kansas — Neosho River*, by George A. Root; and *Ellsworth as a Texas Cattle Market*, by F. B. Streeter, are the three articles in *The Kansas Historical Quarterly* for November, 1935.

The University of Michigan Press has recently issued *Transactions of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Michigan, 1805-1814*, in two volumes, edited by William Wirt Blume. These volumes constitute the first two volumes of the *University of Michigan Publications: Law*.

Fraudulent Aboriginal Pipes, by George A. West; and *Fraudulent Artifacts*, by Herbert W. Kuhm, are the two articles in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* for December, 1935. The January, 1936, issue contains *Indian Fords of the Rock River*, by Charles E. Brown; and *Additional Pleasant Lake Mounds*, by Kermit Freckman.

Old Ballad Days in Western Missouri, by De Witt Clinton Allen, appears in the November, 1935, issue of *Glimpses of the Past*, published by the Missouri Historical Society. The number for January-February, 1936, contains *Letters of Robert E. Lee to Henry Kayser 1838-1846*.

Lincoln Knew Shakespeare, by R. Gerald McMurtry; *The Story of the Brown County Art Colony*, by Adolph Robert Shulz; *A History of the Poll-Tax in Indiana*, by Clement T. Malan; and *Organizing History for Teaching*, by Robert La Follette, are some of the articles in the *Indiana Magazine of History* for December, 1935.

The issue of *Mid-America* for January contains three articles relating to western history: *Some Hitherto Unpublished Marquetteiana*, by Gilbert J. Garraghan; *The Jesuits in Ohio in the Eighteenth Century*, by W. Eugene Shiels; and *The Judiciary Act of 1789 — A Stepping Stone in National Development*, by John A. Zvetina.

Christmas and New Year's on the Frontier, by Bertha L. Heilbron; *The London Background of the Radisson Problem*, by Fulmer Mood; *Radisson and Groseilliers' Contribution to Geography*, edited by Grace Lee Nute; and *The Grand Army of the Republic in Minnesota, 1866-80*, by Frank H. Heck, are the four articles in *Minnesota History* for December, 1935.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History for December, 1935, contains the following articles: *Memoirs of a Civil War Sleuth*, by William Wrigley Winterbotham; and *New Upsala: The First Swedish Settlement in Wisconsin*, by Filip A. Forsbeck. Under *Documents* are *Memoirs of a Sauk Swiss*, by the Rev. Oswald Ragatz; and a continuation of *Excerpts from a Whaler's Diary*.

The Slavery Background of Foster's My Old Kentucky Home, by Thomas D. Clark; *A Bibliography of Eighteenth Century Kentucky Broadides*, by Douglas C. McMurtrie; and *The Court Proceedings of 1806 in Kentucky Against Aaron Burr and John Adair*, by Samuel M. Wilson, are three of the articles which appear in *The Filson Club History Quarterly* for January.

The Van Meteren's of Holland and America, by Amelia Clay Lewis Van Meter Rogers; a continuation of *Lafayette in Kentucky*, by Edgar Erskine Hume; and *The Three Transylvania Towns, Boonesborough, Nashville and Henderson*, by Susan Starling Towles, are three articles in the January issue of *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*.

Illinois Census Returns 1810, 1818, edited by Margaret Cross Norton, has been published by the Illinois State Historical Library as Volume XXIV of the *Collections*. It is the second volume in the *Statistical Series*. A similar volume for 1820, also edited by Miss Norton, appears as Volume XXVI of the *Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library* and Volume III of the *Statistical Series*.

McNair Correspondence: Land Problems in Northwestern Pennsylvania, by Marian Silveus; *The Antimasonic Movement in Western Pennsylvania*, by J. Cutler Andrews; *The Early Settlement of Indiana County, Pennsylvania*, by Cortlandt W. W. Elkin; and *Fugitive Slaves in Indiana County*, a paper by Mrs. Sarah R. Christy, are the contributions in *The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* for December, 1935.

The Winter Number of the *Michigan History Magazine* includes the following articles: *Detroit Michigan's Capital 100 Years Ago*, by George N. Fuller; *Fort Wayne, Detroit*, by Wade Millis; *A Michigan Landmark* (Michigan Female Seminary), *Passes*, by Richard B. Schopbach; *Paul Bunyan's Land and the First Sawmills of Michigan*, by Carl Addison Leach; and *The Executive Veto in Michigan*, by Harold M. Dorr.

The El Paso Claim Club, 1859-1862, by George L. Anderson; *Mountain Men* — "Big Phil, the Cannibal", by LeRoy R. Hafen; *Rev. Jacob Adriance, Pioneer Colorado Minister*, by Effie L. Burrill; *John Campbell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado*, by Horace N. Hawkins; and *The Public Printing of the First Territorial Legislature of Colorado*, by Douglas C. McMurtrie, are the articles in the March issue of *The Colorado Magazine*. Judge Campbell was, at one time, an Iowan.

Colonial Settlement and Early Revolutionary Activity in West

Florida Up to 1779, by Garland Taylor; *Anti-Catholic Propaganda and the Home Missionary Movement, 1800-1860*, by Ray A. Billington; *Public Versus Private Control of Higher Education in Michigan, 1817-1855*, by Willis Dunbar; *The Star Route Cases*, by J. Martin Klotsche; and *Diary of a Journey in Arkansas in 1856*, edited by Charles S. Sydnor, are the articles in the December, 1935, issue of *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

Volume XVII of the *South Dakota Historical Collections*, edited by Lawrence K. Fox, Secretary of the State Historical Society, includes the following papers and reports: membership list of the Society; *Madame Dorion of the Astorians*, by J. Neilson Barry; *The Grave of Madame Dorion*, by T. C. Elliott; *Twenty Years of Brown County Agricultural History 1880-1899*, by Marc M. Cleworth; *The Sioux Wars*, by Charles E. DeLand; *The Episcopal Mission to the Dakotas*, by K. Brent Woodruff; and *Material Culture of the Teton Dakota*, also by K. Brent Woodruff.

IOWANA

The Iowa Sheriff, for December, 1935, includes an account of the establishment and history of the Iowa State Sheriffs Association.

Eighty Years of Swedish Baptist Work in Iowa 1853-1933, by L. J. Ahlstrom, has recently been published by the Swedish Baptist Conference of Iowa.

A second volume of *Delaware County History* has recently been published by the author, Miss Belle Bailey. This covers the period from 1850 to 1870.

A Knoxville Physician's Part in the World War, from the diary of Mayor C. S. Cornell, has been printed in pamphlet form by the *Knoxville Journal*.

Norman Dunshee, Professor of Ancient Languages, Drake University, by F. I. Herriott; *A Trip to Kansas and Return*, by Benjamin F. Pearson; and *Some Studies in the Development of Railroads in Northeast Iowa*, by Iola B. Quigley, are the three articles in the *Annals of Iowa* for January, 1936.

The Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society for January contains part two of the *History of the State Society of Iowa Medical Women* (1906-1935), by Effie S. McCrea. The February issue contains *Milestones in Public Health 1880-1934*, by J. H. Kinman. In the March issue Ferdinand J. Smith contributes *History of Drake University College of Medicine*.

SOME RECENT HISTORICAL ITEMS IN IOWA NEWSPAPERS

Founding of Humboldt College, in the *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, August 1, 1935.

Pioneer stories of Boone County, by C. L. Lucas, in the *Madrid Register-News*, August 1, 15, September 5, November 21, 1935, January 9, February 6, 1936.

The passing of the Pottawattamies, by Elmo Scott Watson, in the *Keystone Bulletin*, August 1, 1935.

The Trappist monks, by B. L. Wick, in the *Legrand Reporter*, August 2, 1935.

The *Sioux City Volksfreund*, edited by Oscar A. Huffman, suspends publication, in the *Sioux City Journal*, August 2, 1935.

Hedrick once had kite race track, by Mrs. W. E. Richardson, in the *Oskaloosa Herald*, August 2, 1935.

The story of the Bremer County courthouse, by Mrs. Jennie Case, in the *Waverly Republican*, August 7, 1935.

How the house where John Brown's men spent the winter of 1856-1857 looks today, a drawing by Frederick Polley, in the *Forest City Summit*, August 8, 1935.

Louden was once called Mt. Olive, by W. E. Gaston, in the *Glenwood Opinion-Tribune*, August 8, 1935.

The first post office of Lyon County, in the *Rock Rapids Reporter*, August 8, 1935.

Old political battles in Cedar Rapids, by Malcolm Thompson, Jr., in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, August 11, 1935.

Fayette County in early days, in the *Waterloo Courier*, August 11, 1935.

The Clermont homecoming, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, August 11, and the *West Union Gazette*, August 14, 1935.

An account of Mills County, in the *Atlantic Telegraph-Herald*, August 12, 1935.

The beginnings of State Center, in the *Marshalltown Times-Republican*, August 15, 1935.

The story of Massena, by E. A. Place, in the *Atlantic News-Telegraph*, August 17, 1935.

The Spirit Lake Relief Expedition, by Richard Merryman, in the *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, August 17, 1935.

Fort Dodge history began one hundred years ago, by William Hamilton, in the *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, August 17, 1935.

The Indians at Tama, by Alice Witosky, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, August 18, 1935.

Early history of Rockford, in the *Waterloo Courier*, August 18, 1935.

Politics in Jasper County in the 70's, in the *Newton News*, August 19, 1935.

History of the Waukon public schools, in the *Waukon Republican & Standard*, August 21, 1935.

History of Wapello schools, by Mrs. Edith Springer McCullough, in the *Wapello Republican*, August 22, 29, 1935.

Pioneer days in Marion County, in the *Melcher Union*, August 22, September 12, and the *Oskaloosa Herald*, September 9, 1935.

The Salem centennial, in the *Burlington Gazette* and the *Mt. Pleasant News*, August 22, 1935.

Salt in Iowa, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, August 26, 1935.

- Premium list of Mahaska County fair in 1886, in the *Oskaloosa Herald*, August 27, 1935.
- Fire fighters at Washington, in the *Washington Democrat Independent*, August 29, 1935.
- Stories of Delaware County history, 1850-1870, in the *Manchester Democrat-Radio*, August 27, 1935.
- S. H. Taft, the founder of Humboldt, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, August 31, 1935.
- Homer, the first county seat of Webster County, in the *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, August 31, 1935.
- The George W. Hanna family in Iowa, by Roger Leavitt, in the *Cedar Falls Record*, August 31, 1935.
- Traer's first home and post office, in the *Waterloo Courier*, September 1, 1935.
- Miss Althea R. Sherman and Dr. E. A. Sherman, by Florence L. Clark, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, September 1, and the *Ottumwa Courier and Oelwein Register*, September 6, 1935.
- Fragments of Jasper County history, compiled by the Jasper County Historical Society, in the *Newton News*, September 2, December 3, 10, 1935, January 14, 1936.
- Sketch of the life of L. T. Shangle, in the *Des Moines Tribune*, September 3, 1935.
- John C. Crockett, former resident of Iowa Falls, has been chief clerk of the United States Senate for twenty-eight years, in the *Iowa Falls Citizen*, September 5, 1935.
- Jesse James stopped at home of M. L. Evans, by Willard Robbins, in the *Seymour Herald*, September 5, 1935.
- The parish history of Saints Peter and Paul's Catholic Church, by N. J. Pfeiffer, in the *Keokuk County (Sigourney) News*, September 5, 1935.
- The story of my life, by Joseph B. Swinburne, in the *Hopkinton Leader*, September 5, 1935.

- First annual meeting of the Johnson County Old Settlers' Association, in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen*, September 9, 1935.
- Early Iowa history, by Mrs. Frances Westfall, in the *Anamosa Eureka*, September 12, 1935.
- Indian chiefs, by Elmo Scott Watson, in the *La Porte City Progress-Review*, September 12, 1935.
- Sketch of the life of Frances Marion Straight, by Peter Jacobs, in the *Shenandoah Sentinel*, September 14, 1935.
- Amana as it is today, by Bertha M. H. Shambaugh, in the *Des Moines Register*, September 15, 1935.
- Sketch of the life of L. W. Housel, in the *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, September 16, 1935.
- History of Buena Vista County, by James D. Adams, in the *Storm Lake Register*, September 17, 1935.
- Elijah Buell was first settler at Lyons, by Winifred Murphy, in the *Clinton Herald*, September 17, 1935.
- Early history of Spirit Lake, in the *Estherville Enterprise*, September 18, 25, 1935.
- Congregational Church of Merville is fifty years old, by B. T. Latham, in the *Merville Mail*, September 19, 1935.
- Early theatre history, by Anna Mahara, in the *Charles City Press*, September 19, 1935.
- John Huff was first settler in Jefferson County, in the *Fairfield Ledger*, September 20, 1935.
- Choosing a name for the county seat of Franklin County, in the *Waterloo Courier*, September 22, 1935.
- St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church at Spillville observes its diamond jubilee, in the *Decorah Journal*, September 25, 1935.
- The first consolidated school west of the Mississippi was at Buffalo Center, in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette*, September 26, 1935.

Steamboat "Charles Rodgers" came to Ft. Dodge in 1859, in the *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, September 28, 1935.

Courthouse of Boone County, built in 1866, has been razed, in the *Ames Tribune-Times*, September 30, 1935.

How snowstorms came to be called "blizzards", in the *Estherville Vindicator & Republican*, October 1, 1935, and the *Des Moines Register*, February 16, 1936.

How Clarksville was settled, in the *Estherville News*, October 2, 1935.

Sketch of the life of Mrs. Pauline Kimball Partridge, in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen*, October 3, 1935.

Events in Hamburg history, from an old paper, in the *Hamburg News*, October 3, 1935.

Anniversary of the Congregational Church at Clear Lake, in the *Clear Lake Reporter*, October 3, 1935.

Iowa Falls might have been called Rocksylvania, in the *Waterloo Courier*, October 6, 1935.

Davenport Democrat was founded eighty years ago, in the *Davenport Democrat*, October 13, 1935.

Birthplace of Wm. Cody torn down, by Herbert Plambeck, in the *Davenport Democrat*, October 13, 1935.

The Davenport Public Museum, in the *Davenport Democrat*, October 13, 1935.

Devon is a "ghost" town, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*, October 13, 1935.

The bar of Scott County, in the *Davenport Democrat*, October 13, 1935.

William B. Conway named Davenport as capital of Iowa Territory, in the *Davenport Democrat*, October 13, 1935.

When the tornado struck Newton in 1918, in the *Newton News*, October 15, 1935.

Pioneer centers of Woodbury County, by John F. Joseph, in the *Moville Mail*, October 17, 24, 1935.

Early history of Methodist Episcopal Church at Chariton, in the *Chariton Herald-Patriot*, October 17, 1935.

How the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad came to Fort Dodge, in the *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, October 19, and the *Humboldt Republican*, October 25, 1935.

Old Trading Post in Henry County, in the *Mt. Pleasant News*, October 21, 1935.

John Brown at Springdale, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, October 21, 1935.

Old Mitchell Seminary, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, October 22, 1935.

The old town of Salem, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, October 23, 1935.

When Jesse James raided Corydon, by Herbert G. Owens, in the *Des Moines Tribune*, October 24, 1935.

Herbert Hoover's birthplace, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, October 26, 1935.

Mrs. Mollie Merrit's reminiscences of Seymour, by Willard Robbins, in the *Seymour Herald*, October 31, 1935.

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- Some boundary wars, by Elmo Scott Watson, in the *La Porte City Progress-Review*, November 21, 1935.
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Amana, by William Harmon Norton, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, November 26, 1935.

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Historical graves of Pottawattamie County, by O. J. Pruitt, in the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, December 8, 1935.

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Slavery days in Iowa, in the *Sidney Argus-Herald*, December 12, 1935.

James Waddicor came to Sac County in 1868, by B. I. Hubbard, in the *Sac City Sun*, December 12, 1935.

Roger Leavitt tells how he became interested in local history, in the *Cedar Falls Record*, December 13, 1935.

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Mrs. H. Wormhoudt is one of the two survivors of the Holland colony of 1847, in the *Pella Chronicle*, January 9, and the *Ottumwa Courier*, January 16, 1936.

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Sketch of the life of Thomas E. Taylor, in the *Independence Conservative*, February 26, and the *Independence Bulletin-Journal*, February 27, 1936.

Audubon County from 1851 to 1904, by E. M. Cole, in the *Audubon Advocate-Republican*, February 27, 1936.

Sketch of the life of John E. Craig, in the *Fort Madison Democrat*, February 27, 1936.

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

The Seventeenth Annual Indiana History Conference was held at Indianapolis on December 13 and 14, 1935.

The State of Kansas celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its admission to the Union on January 29, 1936. Governor Alfred M. Landon was the chief speaker at the Kansas Day dinner.

The Missouri Historical Society held a meeting at the Jefferson Memorial on January 31, 1936. "Early Missouri Houses", an illustrated lecture by Charles van Ravenswaay, was the main feature of the program. At the meeting on February 28th, the speaker was The Reverend John S. Bunting and his subject was "Robert E. Lee".

The Louisiana Historical Society held its centennial anniversary services at New Orleans from January 8 to 15, 1936. The celebration included a reception on the eighth, ceremonies at the State University on the following day, a costume ball on the evening of the tenth, a parade on Sunday, the twelfth, a public meeting at the Cabildo on the thirteenth, and a banquet on the fifteenth.

The Minnesota Historical Society held its eighty-seventh annual meeting at St. Paul on January 13, 1936. Meeting with it was the Sixteenth Annual Conference on Local History Work in Minnesota. The program included the following papers and addresses: "Developments in the Field of Community History in 1935", by Willoughby M. Babcock; "An English Hunter on the Frontier", by Grace Lee Nute; "A Doctor Looks at History", by Dr. T. H. Magath; "The Government Indian Farmer", by Sister Grace McDonald; and "The National Archives of the United States", by Robert D. W. Connor. Various museum groups were on display.

The State of Michigan celebrates its hundredth anniversary in 1935-1936. Celebrations have been held in many communities and a special centennial stamp was issued by the Post Office Depart-

ment in honor of the State. On November 11-16, 1935, the Women's Centennial Exposition was opened at Grand Rapids. The State Historical Society of Michigan held two meetings in honor of the centennial. One was at Battle Creek commemorating the adoption of the first State Constitution on October 5, 1835. The program included: an address on "The Convention and Constitution of 1835", by Harold M. Dorr, and several other addresses. The second meeting was held at Detroit on November 2, 1935. Many officials and prominent men spoke or sent messages.

IOWA

The Congregational Church of Charles City is preparing a room to be used as an historical museum for the church and for Charles City.

A collection of historical relics connected with the city of Clarinda is being assembled in the public library. These, and others loaned for the purpose, were on display during the first two weeks the historical room was opened — the last week in November and the first week in December, 1935.

On December 17, 1935, Mr. Ellison Orr gave an illustrated talk in the parlors of the Waukon Presbyterian Church on the subject "Indian Mounds". On January 4th, Mr. Orr gave a similar lecture before the women's clubs at Lansing. Mr. Orr has for more than half a century been interested in the mounds in northeastern Iowa. His valuable collection of archeological specimens has recently been donated to the State Historical Society of Iowa.

The annual meeting of the Howard County Historical Society was held at Cresco on January 20, 1936. The following officers were elected: W. H. Tillson, president; Mrs. J. H. Howe, vice president; William Kellow, treasurer; C. J. Harlan, secretary; and Mrs. C. E. Farnsworth, curator. It was decided to hold quarterly instead of monthly meetings. C. L. Childs gave a talk on his visit to the Indian mounds near Yellow River.

The lessons on the history of Iowa, prepared by John Ely Briggs for a series of newspapers in Iowa, continues. The fourth unit

deals with "Culture"—and includes "Early Theaters", "Lyceums", "Lectures", "Music", "Literature", and "The Chautauqua". The next series deals with "Crime". In this "The Hanging of Patrick O'Connor" and "Claim Jumpers" have already appeared.

The city of Davenport is planning on celebrating its centennial during 1936. Attorney Realff Ottesen is general chairman of the centennial committee, and Richard J. Ramser, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is the secretary. The program was launched by memorial services in the churches on February 23, 1936, and an historical broadcast from WOC that evening. An historical display at the Davenport Public Museum will be a feature of the celebration.

The Sixteenth Annual History Conference, sponsored by the State University of Iowa, was held at Iowa City on February 7 and 8, 1936. The speakers included: William F. Ogburn, on "Future Social Trends"; William E. Lingelbach, on "The New Era"; James St. John, on "Germany's Reaction to the Treaty of Versailles"; Paul A. Knaplund, on the "Present Crisis and its Historical Setting"; and Louis B. Schmidt, on "The Prairies and Great Plains in Our Times".

Council Bluffs is making plans for its centennial anniversary celebration to be held this year. It was in 1836 that Dr. Edward James established a sub-agency at this point for the Pottawattamie Indians. Mr. John L. Peterson is chairman of the centennial committee. The program will cover the period from May to September and will include a pageant to be given late in June. A special historical edition of the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil* will present the story of the city and the program of the celebration.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Dr. Jacob A. Swisher gave an illustrated talk before the Rotary Club of Iowa City on February 13, 1936. His subject was "Lincoln and Iowa".

Dr. Ruth A. Gallaher, Associate Editor of the State Historical

Society, gave a talk on "Present Trends in the Status of Women" before a general meeting of the Iowa City Women's Club on January 17, 1936.

Preparations are being made for the marking of historic sites and buildings in Iowa. The State Historical Society, working through the WPA, will select the sites to be marked and provide the inscriptions which are to be carved on markers made of Iowa oak.

The State Historical Society of Iowa has recently issued two volumes. One of these is *I Remember I Remember*, a book of reminiscences by Cyrenus Cole. This volume, of 543 pages, is divided into four parts—his boyhood at Pella, newspaper work at Des Moines, editorial work at Cedar Rapids, and his experiences in Washington, D. C., as Congressman. The second volume, *The Iowa Department of the Grand Army of the Republic*, a book of 200 pages, compiled by Jacob A. Swisher, contains a short history of the Department and a collection of biographical sketches of the Commanders of the Iowa Department.

The following persons have recently been elected to membership in the Society: Mr. David W. Hazen, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Elmer Hollingsworth, Marion, Iowa; Mr. Frank J. Iten, Clinton, Iowa; Mr. J. Edward Lundy, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Alexander Moffit, Champaign, Illinois; Mr. Howard C. Rasch, Dixon, Iowa; Mrs. Owen E. Vance, Muscatine, Iowa; Mrs. L. W. Wheeler, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Miss Grace B. Dealy, Radcliffe, Iowa; Mr. Joseph K. Park, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. L. O. Cheever, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mr. Robert D. King, Iowa City, Iowa; and Mr. Jesse D. Sickler, Ogden, Iowa. Mr. Rush C. Butler of Chicago, Illinois, has been enrolled as a life member.

NOTES AND COMMENT

George W. Stimpson of Anamosa, author of *Things Worth Knowing* and *Popular Questions Answered*, was elected president of the National Press Club on December 21, 1935.

Iowa Poets, a new volume of verse by Iowa writers, has been published by Henry Harrison. The frontispiece is by Grant Wood; the foreword by Jay G. Sigmund; and the literary map by Harriet Macy.

The Woodbury County Pioneer Club held a meeting at Sioux City on January 22nd. The chief address was made by H. C. Gooch, who spoke on "Dr. J. K. Cook, Pioneer and Early Settler of Sioux City".

On August 21, 1935, Congress passed an act extending the powers and duties of the National Park Service in the Department of the Interior, by authorizing it to accept or purchase property of historical interest, to restore and maintain such historic sites or buildings, to establish museums, and to develop other educational programs to make available knowledge pertaining to historical and archaeological collections.

The Federal Writers' Project, a division of the WPA, is preparing an "American Guide Book" in five volumes, which will include the historic sites in the various States. Another project is the Survey of State and Local Historical Records, which will make an inventory of records and documents in each county. Mr. Jay Du Von is State Director of the Federal Writers' Project, Mr. Raymond Kresensky is the Iowa editor of the Guide Book, and Mr. R. C. Stiles is in charge of the inventory of historical records.

A four day Forum Conference was held at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, on November 3-6, 1935. Speakers included Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Mr. Joseph Gilbert, Dr. Leland Allbaugh, Mr. Warren D. Mullin, Rabbi Theodore N. Lewis, Mr. Burt

J. Denman, Mr. Roy Burt, Miss Annetta M. Dieckmann, Dr. Percy L. Julian, Dr. H. C. Engelbrecht, and Honorable William R. Castle. The subjects for discussion included: the agricultural situation, social mindedness, labor and peace, the Jew, utility holding companies, recovery and reform, economic issues, consumers and industrial standards, democracy and racial justice, the munitions industry, and foreign relations.

CONTRIBUTORS

RICHARD H. ROBERTS. (See THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, October, 1935, p. 416.)

CHARLES ARTHUR HAWLEY, Professor in the School of Religion, State University of Iowa. (See THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, January, 1935, p. 96.)

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CONTENTS

Forty Years of Main Street	EDWIN PERCY CHASE	227
History and Administration of the Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation	ROBERT WALLACE SHEA	262
Farm Background of Country Migrants to Iowa Industries	GRACE S. M. ZORBAUGH	312
Some Publications		319
Iowana		323
Historical Activities		327
Notes and Comment		335
Contributors		336

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FORTY YEARS OF MAIN STREET

“Main Street” is anywhere between Maine and California, Duluth and the Gulf of Mexico. In the purlieus of Times Square it is anywhere outside the “Big Town”. There are something like 16,477 towns, cities, and hamlets in the United States and anyone in New York will tell you that 16,476 of them are Main Street centers. The definitions of Main Street vary. To those who live in the larger centers it is any town up to 500,000. To a resident of Des Moines, Main Street is the hinterland—the communities which cater to and contribute to the capital. To a resident of the largest town in any given territory it is found in all the smaller towns of that territory.

But regardless of the various definitions, the fact remains that Main Street plays a large part in our affairs. From it have come a great many leaders of thought and action in our country’s history. Main Street represents the great inarticulate group of our citizenry, which bears the brunt of our national excesses and follies. Those who inhabit it, it can be said, do the most of the fighting and the paying and dying in time of war, and they bear the burden of taxation and other obligations of the citizen in time of peace. If ever their story is written to give the credit which is their due the encomium will be a tribute to their loyalty, their patriotism, their levelheadedness and common sense which make the real backbone of the country. But for these unsung heroes, who go about their daily tasks, accepting the breaks of the game, meeting their obligations, and discharging them with fidelity, we are not sure but the foundations of all that we have builded would long since have

crumbled. For Main Street is the heart of America. Derided and caricatured, made the butt of much clumsy humor, Main Street still furnishes the strength and remains the real foundation of our institutions.

As one who has spent his life in contact with this institution the writer has had occasion to observe in some minute detail the realm bounded by the confines of the small town. He has learned something of its complexes, its strength and its weaknesses. He has learned to know something of its inhabitants, their follies and their idiosyncracies. He has learned, moreover, to appreciate their virtues, to look beneath the veneer of commonplace, and to discern, to some extent, the real contribution they make to their generation.

It is in no spirit of persiflage, nor yet with an exaggerated idea of the virtues of the citizenry of the smaller towns, that the writer presumes to recite some of his observations in the forty years which have elapsed since he roamed the streets as a barefooted boy in a small town in Iowa. The true historian is faithful to detail and does not overlook the commonplace, because it is axiomatic and an established fact that out of details greater issues grow and that the commonplace takes on importance when seen in its true color. The greatest paintings which have been produced by the masters are those which have loaned the skill of the artist to a portrayal of common things and common people. The greatest dramas which have been written have been stories of ordinary things and ordinary folks. The greatest musical compositions have translated into melody the simple stories of simple people. And so, this narrative, about small town people in a small town atmosphere, with their small town viewpoints and complexes, has to do with a great class of our citizens who are constantly between the upper and nether millstones of circumstance and who work out their own salvation if they ever arrive at that goal.

The great literary works of past ages were none of them produced in the rush and roar of a metropolis. The enduring products of the world's master minds were brought into being amid the solitudes, where the mind could think and the vision could discern without the disturbing influences and the helter skelter of city life. By the same token, the most of the men who have battled their way up the steepes of life and occupy places of prominence in the world, particularly in the business world, have come from the small town or the farm. The list is an imposing one, too lengthy to be quoted here, but almost without exception it is the small town boy who wins his way to fame and fortune. Perhaps this is not true because he possesses any greater ability than his city cousin, but because he has learned to burn the midnight oil, to sacrifice his desires and pleasures to duty. He has learned not to be distracted by the bright lights. So all he knows is to work, and as work makes for success, and success makes for prominence, he acquires both.

So, it can be conceded at the outset, I think, that Main Street scores heavily in this particular. This allusion, of course, applies to America as she is normally constituted and when she is governed by the old-fashioned idea that the way to success and prosperity is along the pathway of thrift and hard work. This has nothing to do with the strange philosophy of the latter day America, which seems to be based on the rather startling assumption that somehow it is an offense for one to work for what he gets, it is reprehensible to nurture ambition to succeed, and criminal to attain success.

The writer was catapulted, by birth and training, into the country newspaper business. His father, as a young man, with little capital aside from his knowledge of the printing craft and his willingness to work, established a newspaper

in the town of Anita, Iowa, which was then a community of approximately 500 people. Later he moved his family to the county seat of Cass County, located at Atlantic, and there lived out his career as a country editor. It was in this atmosphere that the writer was born, reared, and acquired whatever training he may have received.

The country newspaper is essentially of, for, and by Main Street. By the same token, the country newspaper editor has occasion to learn more about the people of his community, perhaps, than any other man in the community. He learns to know all of their peculiarities. He becomes aware of all of the jealousies that exist among his fellow citizens, and he learns to tread softly and carry a big stick in many of his relations with his public. Ordinarily he knows enough about some of the citizens of his community to send both the citizens and himself to jail if he should print it. But if he is wise he does not tell all he knows.

If the editor is a leader and qualified as such, he is a power for good and advancement and progress. If he attempts the impossible task of pleasing everybody he will please nobody and will become a milksop and a weakling without respect. But whatever his spiritual and mental calibre, whatever his courage or cowardice, his strength or weakness, if he publishes a newspaper any number of years in a country town he grows to be an authority on the gyrations, the hopes and fears and ambitions, the joys and sorrows, the evils and virtues, of Main Street and its people.

In forty years Main Street has undergone a metamorphosis. The old wooden buildings have been replaced by modern structures, concrete sidewalks have taken the place of the old wooden ones. The old mud streets have been paved. Sanitary plumbing and sewerage have been installed. The old "Opera House" has been replaced by the modern theatre and moving picture palace. The old ramshackle

schools and churches have gone and commodious and conveniently appointed houses of learning and worship have arisen in their stead. Commodious county office buildings now house the county activities.

The sightly gasoline and service station, with its brilliantly lighted front, has replaced the old tumble-down structure which formerly disgraced many a corner. The old time livery stable passed out long since. The daily newspaper has replaced the old country weekly in many instances. The old time "boiler plate" publication, which it was said received its "telegraphic news by freight", has given way to the modern newspaper with its leased wire service, carefully written news and editorial matter, a prosperous and well patronized enterprise. The radio has brought the resident of the small town, as well as the city dweller, into close touch with all of the world. Thanks to the standardization of national advertising the styles of clothing for men and women are the same the country over. Thanks again to refrigerated transportation, where in the old days fresh vegetables were available to the northern small townner only in the summer season, today they grace the tables of the nation the year around. In years gone by a goodly per cent of the population of the small town went to the depot to see the trains come in. Today the drone of an airplane excites no comment and little attention.

In short, Main Street is today no different in its outward aspects from the "main stem" of the Big Town except in size. The people do largely the same things the country over. They hear the same programs on the radio, they see the same movies, they read the same news as their city cousins. All that is left of the old time Main Street is its heart and soul, its camaraderie, its community of spirit. Its chief point of difference from the metropolis is that the

joy and sorrow of one is the concern of all. Its friendships are more sincere. It is still the embodiment of small town thinking and small town complex, regardless of how far it may have traveled along the pathway of progress and toward the goal of metropolitanism. To one who has witnessed the metamorphosis the observation has been most interesting.

Atlantic was founded in 1868, when the Rock Island railroad extended its lines to western Iowa. The founder of the town was Franklin H. Whitney, an empire builder, who, as a young man, came from western New York and saw in the rich black loam of the valley of the Missouri River and its tributaries the possibilities for the development of an agricultural empire such as the world had never seen. The early settlers in this part of Iowa came in the 50's, some of them earlier. The Mormons, in their trek to the promised land in Utah, passed through about the same time. A few of them broke off from the caravan and remained here. The Old Mormon Trail, which is now indicated by appropriate markers sponsored by historical organizations, established a main highway of travel.

The early settlers of this part of Iowa came from Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, and in some cases from New England. A few came from the South and some from the borderline States of the South. All were hardy souls. The most of them came intent on hewing out their destiny in a new country. Some were adventurers, and these tarried but a short time and moved on farther west. The settlers brought the culture of the various sections of the country, and they infused a new culture and set up a new civilization in Iowa and the Middle West peculiar unto itself. Then came immigration from the Scandinavian countries and from Germany, most of them people of the soil, who by thrift and industry helped in the building of the empire.

In those formative years this section of Iowa produced some great men. Some of these remained to live out their lives in the new country. Others remained but a short time and then pushed farther on toward the setting sun, where their energy and vision and intelligence were employed in the development of the Pacific and Mountain States. It was an interesting era, in many respects romantic, this period in which the foundations of a wonderful agricultural region were laid. It was rich in history. Its men and women stood out, many of them, with the attributes of true greatness. The pioneer days produced sturdy character. The frontier is always like that.

But to this writer those days were only traditional, only history. The forty years of Main Street of which I would speak, is the period which intervened between the year of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 up to the current period. In those forty years human life has been revolutionized and about everything has happened to us as a nation which could happen except civil war, and at the beginning of the period referred to the Civil War was not so far in the past but that its repercussions were live and pulsating issues in every community. In retrospect memory's phantasmagoria brings back through the mists of the years an interesting and colorful pageant. The names of the most of those who lived then are on tombstones. Very few of the men in any town active in their community forty years ago are now alive.

In the 1890's they took their politics seriously and needless to say it was an intensely partisan politics. I was a boy when President Grover Cleveland was inducted into office in 1893, but I remember distinctly the inauguration day. I passed a group of veterans of the northern army in the Civil War. It was cold and a rain had turned to sleet, as is quite likely to be the case on the 4th of March. These

veterans were imbued with the philosophy taught them by the political leaders of the time to "vote as they shot". One of them, heedless of the fact that the weather might not be as bad that day in Washington, although it probably was, remarked to another, "old Grover didn't have a very good day for his inauguration", and the other veteran replied, "it serves him right, the d——d old rebel." There was plenty of politics.

I recall the McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1896, when free silver was the big issue before the country, and the excitement incident thereto. The torch light processions and the red fire and all of the other accoutrements were in their heyday. There were more discussions regarding free silver and finance and the science of money generally than ever before or since in the history of the country. People whose only concern about money previously had been the problem of getting hold of some of it were reading *Coin's Financial School*, the free silver textbook, or *Coin at School in Finance*, the answer to it, according to which side of the fence they were on.

Our section was traditionally Republican and it remained so in the election that year. During that campaign both presidential candidates made brief stops in our town and the entire community was out to greet them. William Jennings Bryan was in the full flush of his young manhood, with an intellectual and somewhat pale face, of piercing eye and flowing locks. It was easy to see how some people regarded him as the great tribune of the people. Major William McKinley was a fine figure of a man, calm and dignified and kindly. He looked like a President. In our section of Iowa a gold Democratic movement, following the one organized in the nation, took form. This was participated in by those members of the Democratic Party who could not stomach the Bryan theories. Palmer and Buckner headed the national ticket.

One of the most effective speakers for the gold Democrats in that campaign was the Honorable John P. Irish, pioneer Iowa newspaper man of Iowa City, and afterwards Naval Officer of Customs at the port of San Francisco. Mr. Irish trailed Bryan and the other silver spellbinders from one end of the country to the other. He was a tower of strength against the silver cause. An orator of ability, he attracted large crowds wherever he spoke and won many votes away from the Democratic candidate. The most of the Democrats who revolted to support the gold standard never went back into the Democratic ranks. We have often thought, in contemplation of some of our latter day policies, how really harmless Mr. Bryan was and how little there really was to get excited about.

Another of the colorful Democratic campaigners in southwestern Iowa in the 1896 campaign was Lou T. Genung, of Hastings, a Civil War veteran and a veteran of a thousand political battles. A scene in that campaign comes to mind. It was a hot summer night early in September. The Democrats had converted an old building, part of which had been formerly used as a stable, into a headquarters. Genung was the feature speaker. As he warmed to his subject and the temperature started up, the speaker, in the manner of the revivalist, Billy Sunday, commenced to divest himself of his raiment and wound up his speech attired in his trousers, his undershirt, and his shoes. He was a powerful campaigner, was Genung, and a tower of strength for the Democrats. He was of the old guard which has passed on.

Inspired by the free silver doctrine and other Populistic policies, the Democrats in the Ninth District of Iowa, now the Seventh, nominated Mr. Genung for Congress on what was called the fusion ticket, the Democrats uniting with the Populists in the free silver cause. This combination in the Congressional Convention overrode the conservative Demo-

crats and accentuated the break. The Republican candidate for Congress in the district was A. L. Hager, who had served one term in the House of Representatives. Mr. Hager, exponent of straight Republican doctrine, defeated Genung by a plurality of 2382.

There were many amusing incidents in the campaign. One was the occasion when the Republicans were receiving the returns from the election, and a well known Democrat, whose enthusiasm was greater than his information, stuck his head in the door to be informed by some wag that the Argentine Republic had gone for McKinley. But he was equal to the occasion and promptly retorted, "It's a d——d lie, for we just got word it went for Bryan."

The scene when William McKinley, later President, visited the town is vivid in my recollection. Major McKinley was accompanied by the late Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, one of the strong men and capable orators of the Republican Party. Senator Thurston, incidentally, was one of the leaders in the demand for war against Spain, and it was his oratory in the Senate, together with that of the late Robert Cousins of Iowa in the House, which really precipitated our declaration of war in April, 1898.

It is well to digress a moment in referring to Cousins. He came from the old Fifth Iowa District, a towering figure of a man, a young lawyer with his mind stored with the classics. He was that *rara avis*, a natural orator. His eloquence was that of Webster and Calhoun and others of the really great forensic giants who had gone before. It was a dramatic scene in the House of Representatives at Washington when Cousins arose to speak on the war proposal. Patriotism was at fever heat. The *Maine* had been sunk and indignation traveled from one end of the country to the other. Cousins held the listeners spellbound by his matchless eloquence. His big voice, resonant and rich in its tones,

penetrated to every part of the chamber. They did not have loud speakers then, but if they had it would not have been necessary in Cousins' case. It was one of the big moments in the history of the country, surcharged with drama and color. Cousins' peroration is recalled to this day. He closed his stirring appeal with these words: "Over the black waters of Havana harbor the black winged vultures hover, waiting and watching for the belated dead, but over them and over all is the piercing eye of the eagle, sternly watching for truth and for justice." There was pandemonium. In that moment, of what avail the counseling of the level headed, the promptings of common sense, the pleadings of those who would avert the horror of war? Rampant, pugnacious patriotism was loosed. It was Cousins' big moment. He held his audience in the hollow of his hand.

In later years I sat under the eloquence of this man, enthralled by his matchless oratory. I listened to his wonderful oration on Abraham Lincoln and marveled at the sheer beauty of his language. He never used a note, never hesitated for a word. Every sentence was rounded into a thing of beauty. His like will never be seen again. Oratory in Congress is almost a lost art. We do not have time to listen to speeches. Congress is too busy with the needs of the hour to give speakers more than a few minutes. But it was well for America that Cousins had that hour in the House of Representatives in 1898. Mr. Cousins died a few years ago in poverty and friends contributed to save his remains from being interred in the potter's field. Like many men of great ability he lacked the ability to manage his own affairs. Money slipped through his fingers. He could sway the multitude, but he could not order his own life. The story is an old one.

One incident of the Bryan campaign was of some considerable importance. In that year, a working model of the

first voting machine ever made was exhibited in our town by its inventor, A. J. Gillespie, who also laid some claim to antedating Alexander Graham Bell in the invention of the telephone. A few months after the close of the 1896 campaign, Mr. Gillespie formed an alliance with the late George Eastman of the Eastman Kodak Company, which eventually led to the organization of what was known as the Standard Voting Machine Company.

Another invention which originated in Atlantic, revolutionary in its nature, was the cash carrier for mercantile establishments, designed by Louis Bostedo, junior member of the department store firm of A. L. Bostedo and Son. The first cash carriers ever used, so far as I am informed, were used in that establishment. Subsequently the idea of pneumatic tube equipment was adopted by the inventor. And on this groundwork was laid the development of the efficient systems in use in large establishments today. The patents were subsequently sold by Mr. Bostedo to the Lamson Company, makers of all sorts of tube communication and conveyor systems.

The days of which I write were the days of the old time gaslights and corner lamp posts and one of the thrills for the children was to follow the lamplighter on his rounds. The expertness with which he ascended his small ladder, turned on the gas, and lighted the burner always intrigued us. The boys of that time in a country town had to make a good deal of their own fun. We had no fancy ice skating rink in the winter and no well appointed bathing beach and pool in the summer, as youngsters have today. We skated on the rivers, creeks, and ponds in the winter time and we went swimming in the river in summer. We did not know anything about the fancy skates of today, although we had what we thought were pretty good skates for that time. In summer we did not bother with bathing suits. Our toboggan

slides were made by washing down the muddy bank until it became sufficiently slippery to insure momentum.

Kelly's army came to our town in May of 1894. I can see them now as they marched into town, a tatterdemalion crew of unemployed, who started from the west coast and joined the contingent of General Jacob Coxey farther east. The mission of the army was to go to Washington and lay their troubles before President Cleveland. When they got there they were arrested for camping on the grass. Two years ago, on the capitol plaza in Washington when one of the "hunger marching" contingents was assembled there, General Jacob Coxey, leader of the army of forty years ago, stood watching. I approached him to get his reaction as to the reception given the hunger marchers, compared to his own contingent four decades before. The general was in a reminiscent mood and I spent a very interesting half hour with him. He remarked that these latter day "armies" whose members descend upon Washington haven't "been nowhere nor seen nothin' ". His impression was that the modern variety has been somewhat coddled.

Our town was on the kerosene circuit, a one night stand for some theatrical aggregations of considerable note. One of the regular visitors was John Dillon, famous comedian of that day, who, incidentally, had dedicated the town opera house at the time of its opening some years before. The coming of a theatrical troupe to town was an event.

Another of the prominent figures of the stage who was a regular visitor in our town in those days was Walker Whiteside, still going strong. Another was Fay Templeton. Others were Charles B. Hanford, Thomas Keane, and James O'Neil, the latter the father of Eugene O'Neil, the playwright. The elder O'Neil was to the part of Edmund Dante in "Monte Cristo" what Joe Jefferson was in the part of Rip Van Winkle. Other thespians who visited the

town frequently were Claude Gillingwater and Cecil Spooner, later of the films.

When shows came to town the sons of the local newspaper editors were very popular, as we always had free admission to the theatre. I distinctly recall that not only did I attend all of the offerings, but felt that I was possessed of the divine afflatus, or whatever it is that actors possess. Indeed, I harbored the ambition to be an actor until parental objection stepped in and convinced me that the world was not only waiting for the sunrise, but was yearning for my activities in some other direction.

The old time livery stable was an institution which had its decided moments as well as its decided aroma. It was a thriving and prosperous business in the 90's. The automobile had not yet come into the picture. The most of the men who operated livery barns were philosophers of a sort. Our place boasted a livery stable proprietor who was said to be the best single handed cusser in the Middle West. And he lived up to his reputation on all occasions. Possessed of a law degree from a reputable university, he employed a fairly well ordered legal mind in outguessing his clientele and his competitors and many were the stories told of the neat tricks he turned on both.

The country town hotel of the 90's was an institution in its own class. We usually had two which were designated as "first class", the uniform rate being \$2 a day for room and board. One of them was located near the railroad station. The other, several blocks away, operated a bus to and from all trains. This bus was also used as a vehicle by the social elect of the town on many occasions to transport them to and from unusually exclusive functions.

The old time hotel proprietor was a character. He knew all of his guests by their first names. What he lacked in conveniences many times he made up in personality. The

hotels were equipped with push buttons in the walls, by pressing which one summoned bellboy service. There are still hotels operating in different sections of the country with this equipment. I presume that the term "bellhop", as applied to the fleet footed mercuries of the modern hotel who are summoned by telephone, originated from the old call bell system. The clerk behind the desk noted the calls from a drop arrangement which was wired up to the bells, the "juice" being furnished by batteries.

In later years one of the colorful personalities of the hotel business in the town was one Sam Morgan. Sam had operated hotels in all parts of the country. He had been in the business on the boardwalk at Atlantic City and had entertained seekers of the golden fleece in the gold rush days of Alaska. Sam knew everyone. His hotel did not feature rooms with bath. If a wayfarer, not knowing the condition, asked for a room with bath Sam informed him that the hotel did not offer such accommodations and, moreover, if the guest were dirty he didn't want him.

The completion of the municipal electric light plant in the town was the cause of much jubilation. The service afforded originally was for street lighting only, and the lights were of the old fashioned arc variety. The plant was crude according to present day standards, but in the eyes of the citizenry it was marvelous. It marked an important event in the life of the town. Electric lights meant that we were on our way to becoming a city.

The newspaper business in the country town was extremely partisan. My father conducted a Democratic weekly. His Republican competitor was the late Lafayette Young, later publisher of the *Des Moines Capital*, and once United States Senator from Iowa for a brief period. For a Republican to patronize a Democratic newspaper, either for advertising or job work, or for a Democrat to go to a Re-

publican newspaper for those services, was *lese majestie*, the unpardonable sin, the ultimate faux pas, rolled into one. It simply wasn't done. But with all of the animosity which existed in a business way Mr. Young and my father, the late Charles F. Chase, were personal friends, and that friendship lasted as long as both of them lived.

In those days the old time country printer usually became piflicated on pay day. So general was the practice that newspapers which had any considerable payroll adopted the plan of paying on Monday instead of on Saturday so the printers would remain sober over the week end. As I recall this only partially cured the trouble. My father had one peculiar character in his employ at one time, a man named Bates, who, when in his cups, was always impelled to execute some plain and fancy tap dance steps for the edification of onlookers. He was no mean hooper at that. His practice was to station himself in front of the printing office of a summer evening, tear off a few steps, and wind up by confronting some passerby with the query, poetically inspired, as to why the spirit of mortal should be proud, a procedure which often provoked complications.

The era of which I write was the era of State prohibition in Iowa. In 1882 the voters of the State carried a constitutional amendment providing for prohibition, but the courts declared the act invalid on a technicality, so the General Assembly of 1884 passed a measure providing for statutory prohibition, effective in July of that year. This law remained on the statute books of Iowa until the special session of the General Assembly in 1934 which passed the present liquor control act and repealed the old law. Iowa never had constitutional State prohibition. An attempt to pass a constitutional amendment in 1917 resulted in failure, the voters defeating it by a majority of something less than 1000 votes.

A few years after the prohibition act went into effect the conditions in the larger towns of Iowa became intolerable. A revolt against search and seizure of private homes, inspired by fanatical drys, communicated itself to the Republican Party and caused a split in the organization which resulted in the election of Democratic Horace Boies as Governor in 1890. On pressure from all sides a law was introduced and passed by the General Assembly known as the Martin Act, commonly called the Mullet Law, because of its taxation provisions. This law provided that communities of 5000 or more could license saloons if a majority of the voters signed petitions of consent. The establishment of mullet saloons in cities of less than 5000 and more than 2500 required the signatures of 80 per cent of the voters. Other provisions were made by which municipalities having less than 5000 residents could secure mullet saloons.

Our town had Mullet Law saloons for five years from 1900 to 1905 and they were finally closed by an unusual procedure, unique, we think, in the annals of municipal activity. The drys attacked the validity of the State census taken in 1905 which recorded that the town had more than 5000 people. They succeeded in getting enough names cut off the enumeration to bring the population down to a point where sufficient signers to the petition could not be secured and the legalized sale of liquor went out. Subsequently, for a short period, bottled liquors were sold in Iowa under the "original package" decision of the courts. The Mullet Law was repealed in 1915 and liquor was outlawed in Iowa until 1933 when beer was legalized, followed by the opening of the State liquor stores in June of 1934.

The enterprising boys of the prohibition era always made considerable money by scouring the alleys in the business section, garnering empty beer bottles and whisky bottles which we sold to junk dealers. The beer bottles brought

two cents and the whisky bottles one cent and after a circus day or a Fourth of July celebration it was no uncommon thing for a boy to gather a dollar's worth of bottles, so general was prohibition law violation. At one time it was said that sixty Federal licenses were held in our city.

The liquor situation under the Mulet Law was an anomaly in Iowa. The original prohibitory law was not repealed and the Martin Act was simply the connivance of the State with the violator of its own law, providing he paid the price and complied with certain rigid conditions. The inconsistency of the Mulet Law was a target for attack on the part of many who clamored for a return to the former high license system. Democratic Governor Boies directed many verbal shafts at this phase of the Mulet Law which the Republican legislature had passed to appease discontent and I recall as a boy attending a convention in Des Moines with my father when the Governor, a benign looking man with "an affidavit face", set the delegates wild when he referred to the makeshift as, "A law which is the law and yet is not the law."

In the general election of 1892, in which Grover Cleveland was elected President for the second time following the four years of President Benjamin Harrison's term, Iowa reëlected Governor Boies and chose a full complement of Democratic State officials. The Democrats also elected a majority of the members of the legislature and had six out of the eleven Representatives in Congress. The Democratic State administration elected at that time, as well as the Democratic majority in the Congressional delegation, was the last until the landslide of 1932, although Iowa in 1912 gave her electoral vote to Wilson, because of the split in the Republican Party.

The Congressman elected from our district in Iowa in 1892 was the late Thomas Bowman of Council Bluffs. My

father was appointed postmaster the following year and when the Congressman came to visit us it was somewhat of an event. On one occasion he had his trousers sharply creased and I remarked to my father that Mr. Bowman wore ready-made clothes, which was not what the well dressed man wore in those days. Having seen no creases in trousers up to that time, excepting in what we called "hand-me-downs", I was not aware that the style of creasing trousers had come into vogue. It took about a year for the styles which prevailed in the eastern section of the country to reach our section. National advertising had not yet brought standardization for the entire nation.

An interesting note of the old prohibition days comes to mind. One of the notable men produced in the town was Stanley Milner, subsequently the originator of the Twin Falls irrigation project in Idaho. He was rated as one of the biggest men western Iowa ever produced. Although he was personally abstemious, he left Iowa following the adoption of statutory prohibition, saying he would not live in a State with that kind of a law. In later years he left his impress on the northwestern section of the country which he helped to develop.

These figures of the past, they crowd one upon the other as the mind goes back over the years. Personalities and events marshal themselves before me. There was the one ring circus which visited the town in wagons and later became the colossus of the circus world. . . . the pioneer funeral director who kept his liquid refreshments in his caskets for the entertainment of his convivial friends and who, on one occasion, was said to have entertained a festive party where one of the guests was left behind in a coffin after the others had gone home. . . . the hotel keeper who served oysters on the half shell, the oysters being bulk and the shells "stock". . . . the town nitwit who rustled

pennies. . . . the shuttered and unmentionable part of town whose inmates were periodically "fined", a flimsy pretext for license. . . . the old starch works and packing house which were gobbled up by the trust. . . . the small-pox epidemic, when the "immunes" who had been through a siege of the malady were selected by the health authorities to minister to the victims. . . . the coming of the railroad pay car. . . . the firemen's ball, sponsored by the volunteer fire department and attended by the elite. . . . yearly elections before the days of the biennial election law. . . . the much beloved Congregational minister who served the church during three quarters of its history. . . . the kindly and philosophical Catholic priest, loved and respected by the entire community. . . . the pioneer doctor, whose own home had known the tragedy of diphtheria and who spent nights without end saving childish lives. . . . the big storm of 1903 which was the nearest approach to a cyclone the town ever had. . . . the annual mad dog scare. . . . the time two boys were killed by the cave-in of a sand-bank. . . . another tragic event, one boy killed and another losing his leg underneath box cars which were suddenly set in motion by a switch engine. . . . the barbeques after election. . . . sashes for men, worn with wide trousers. . . . toothpick shoes. . . . High Henry's Minstrels. . . . the town silver cornet band. . . . pool selling at the county fair. . . . the State firemen's tournament. . . . Sweet Caporal and Duke's Cameo cigarettes. . . . the high water in the northwest part of town. . . . murder and suicide by a jealous husband on a Fourth of July. . . . quill toothpicks. . . . emblem watch charms. . . . "chestnut" bells. . . . the Indian Sagwa medicine show. . . . street fakirs. . . . the street carnival. . . . the runaways in which the old family mare figured. . . . the hot contest for sheriff. . . .

the big fire which gutted half the business part of town.
. . . the funeral of the town's only casualty in the Spanish-American War, who died of typhoid in camp. . . .
the old doctor-druggist of prohibition days who administered to all of the needs of his clientele. . . . the joint debate. . . . the championship hook and ladder teams of the fire department welcomed as conquering heroes with their trophies from the State tournaments. . . . the Sunday walk across the railroad bridge. . . . Jockey Club perfume. . . . the snappy comeback, "Go way back and sit down". . . . the semi-occasional grand opera. . . . the mind reader and phrenologist. . . . the New Years calls. . . . the oyster supper. . . . the Ascot tie. . . . the celluloid collar. . . . the bicycle club. . . . spring bottom trousers. . . . the "cannon ball" express train. . . . hard coal baseburners. . . . cutting ice on the river. . . . winter coasting before the automobile spoiled the sport. . . . the old time cracker barrel and the hot stove league. . . . plain sodawater. . . . peanut roasters. . . . horse power to run the ice cream freezer. . . . the pioneer restaurant owner who sold cider "sweet" and "tart". . . . the watchman at the railroad crossing who was caricatured in the metropolitan press. . . . dusting the erasers at school. . . . bean bag. . . . the championship town baseball team. . . . the Billy Sunday revival which stirred up the animals, and resulted in a thousand "conversions". . . . the Ancient Order of United Workmen. . . . the grocer who never used the banks. . . . the time the pioneer furniture dealer was held up and robbed and two local boys went to the penitentiary for the crime. . . . the agitation for the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in the state. . . . Fourth of July celebrations. . . . the old lady who smoked a pipe. . . . the early day school superintendent who remembered his

pupils by name for twenty-five years after. . . . the
 woman school teacher who taught three generations. . . .
 gathering red haws, hazel nuts and walnuts. . . . the few
 families who were "on the county". . . . the husband
 who called for and delivered the washings done by his wife
 in support of the family. . . . the town bully thrashed by
 a man half his size. . . . the pioneer auctioneer wounded
 by an irate and betrayed woman friend. . . . the town
 dope fiend who peddled the groceries obtained on his fa-
 ther's account for money to buy drugs. . . . the wet and
 dry fight. . . . campaign top hats, gray for the Demo-
 crats and black for the Republicans. . . . mud scrapers
 at the front door. . . . the traveling tin type photogra-
 pher. . . . the scissors grinder. . . . the trains which
 stopped "twenty minutes for lunch". . . . the crowded
 railroad stations. . . . special trains to the State fair.
 . . . the annual practice of the firemen's running teams.
 . . . the world's champion ladder climber. . . . the
 traveling doctor. . . . bustles. . . . hair rats. . . .
 leg o' mutton sleeves. . . . Gibson girls. . . . "Good
 Bye Dolly Gray". . . . the first phonographs. . . .
 the kinetoscope. . . . the first moving pictures. . . .
 stereoscopes. . . . magic lanterns. . . . parchesia.
 . . . sideburns. . . . the annual visit of the burlesque
 show for "men only". . . . the corn pack at the cannery.
 . . . the year of the deep snow. . . . the first automo-
 bile. . . . the first pneumatic tire on the "wheel" of a
 traveling bicyclist. . . . the old highways, two tracks
 with a hump between. . . . buckeyes to ward off rheuma-
 tism. . . . spiritualistic seances. . . . amateur theat-
 ricals. . . . church socials. . . . the old time black-
 smith active at eighty-five. . . . detachable cuffs. . . .
 teck ties. . . . flat top derbies. . . . the Ancient Order
 of Hibernians. . . . the animal show which maintained

winter quarters in town. . . . Ayres Cherry Pectoral.
. . . case knives and forks. . . . Saturday night bath
in the washtub. . . . "high five" parties. . . . Wels-
bach gas burners. . . . tiddle-de-winks. . . . prize
fight returns in the pool halls. . . . cigar makers who
drank rum kept for flavoring tobacco. . . . barbers who
drank hair oil. . . . Nick Carter novels. . . . the pan-
demonium of the last day of school and the tragedy of the
first. . . . old time mass formation football. . . . four
strikes and five balls for the batter. . . . calcium carbide
lights for automobiles. . . . Christmas tree candles. . . .
cannon ball stoves. . . . the ten hour day. . . . the
balloon ascension at the county fair. . . . high wheeled
bicycles. . . . but one kind of women wore rouge or
smoked. . . . square toed shoes worn by railroaders.
. . . the photo enlarging grafter. . . . the book agent.
. . . the lightning rod agent. . . . buckboard wagons.
. . . side saddles for ladies. One could go on indefinitely
in the enumeration of the fads and fancies and customs of
the people through this forty year period. One could write
a volume of no mean proportions on the stories of their
lives, the activities of the residents of the small town. The
locale might be anywhere in America and the story largely
the same.

The Civil War veterans in the town totaled several hun-
dred in that day and they made a line two abreast more
than a block long on Memorial Day. Today there are but
two. The Grand Army of the Republic was the most potent
force in the affairs and politics of the community, and kept
the Republican Party in power. Those were colorful days,
those of the gay 90's. We were whistling and humming the
melodies of the "midway" of the old World's Fair, and the
song with the greatest vogue was, "After the Ball".

In 1893 the town suffered a disastrous bank failure. The

Cass County Bank, which had the confidence of the people in all parts of the county, closed its doors. Total deposits were something like \$600,000, not a large sum today, but very intensely "human money" in that period. Very little was salvaged for the depositors from that failure. Some of the bank's officers served terms in the penitentiary for fraudulent banking, in other words, for receiving deposits after they knew the bank to be insolvent.

During the bank troubles in Iowa of the recent past the Iowa State Banking Department, to prevent entire financial chaos, many times allowed banks to stay open under the watchful eye of the Department when they were really insolvent, a procedure entirely necessary and in the interest of the various communities. The General Assembly of the State in order to preserve banking facilities for communities enacted legislation along the same line. This is of interest only as it indicates how necessity changes viewpoints. Men were sent to the penitentiary in the 90's for doing something which the law approved in 1932 and 1933.

The town suffered another bank failure in 1896 when the doors of the Bank of Atlantic, oldest bank in the community, and founded by Franklin H. Whitney, founder of the town, closed its doors. Coincident with the closing of the bank Mr. Whitney, empire builder and doer of big things, was wrestling with his last problem. He was on his death bed. By his side was his son, James Grant Whitney, then in his thirties. The son had assisted his father in the bank from the time he was eight years old and had to stand on a box to reach over the counter and wait on the customers. With his last breath the elder Whitney told his son, "Jimmy, pay them every dollar."

In pleasing contrast to the other bank failure in the community of that day, there were valuable assets available to pay part of what was due the Whitney institution depos-

itors and the younger Whitney devoted fifteen years of his life to paying off the remaining obligations. He not only paid the principal but the interest. "Jimmy" Whitney is still in the banking business in our town today. The record he made is one worthy of note. It has been duplicated in few instances in the financial history of the country. It is of sufficient importance to merit mention in this rambling narrative. In the annals of small town business this splendid fidelity to the memory of his father and to his community trust shines resplendent.

In 1898 the American troops marched away to the Spanish-American war to the accompaniment of the bands playing, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight". The participation of our State in this war was considerable. The contingent of men, twenty odd in number, which enlisted from our county was detailed to the Philippine Islands to assist in quelling the Aguinaldo insurrection there. The patriotism of the people was aroused as it had not been for years. We recall receipt of the news of Dewey's victory at Manila Bay on the first of May that year. Later the celebration of the Fourth of July was accentuated by the news that Sampson and Schley had been victorious at Santiago Bay. Those were brave days. There were no pacifists, or if there were they kept very quiet. Every day added to the glory of our arms.

It was one continuous thrill, especially for the youngsters, as the dispatches recounted the victories of the American forces. It was a great day in the spring of 1899 when, the Philippine insurrection quelled, the Iowa troops were demobilized in Council Bluffs. Thousands of people were waiting when the trains bringing the 51st Iowa Regiment rolled across the bridge from Omaha. The regimental band, one of the best in the service, was playing Sousa's immortal, "Stars and Stripes Forever". Instantly all heads

were bared. Tears streamed down many cheeks. It was a big moment for Iowa and her people.

Iowa's Congressional delegation of that period was a strong one. Headed by William B. Allison, United States Senator for more than a generation, the delegation wielded a powerful influence in national affairs. It included David B. Henderson, once Speaker of the House, Robert G. Cousins, John F. Lacey, William P. Hepburn, and others who were giants. United States Senator John H. Gear was Allison's colleague.

It has been related of Allison so many times as to be axiomatic that he always was careful in his utterances and never said anything that would be likely to compromise him. Some writer has said that he could have walked across the keyboard of a piano without striking a note. The best known story of him has to do with the occasion of his viewing an especially fine flock of sheep, owned by one of his constituents. The farmer remarked to Senator Allison that the flock was a fine one. The Senator replied that they looked that way on his side. He had not seen the other side.

But if Senator Allison was careful not to compromise himself, he was equally punctilious in keeping his plighted word. It was said of him that he never made a promise unless he intended to keep it. Senator Allison was one of the outstanding figures in the Senate during the long years he was a member of that body. With his passing, full of years and honors, the way was paved for the election of Albert B. Cummins, afterwards the storm center of Iowa Republican politics for two decades. Cummins, rated by old line members of the party as a heretic, especially on tariff matters, afterwards became a conservative and a foremost authority on transportation problems, heading the important Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate.

Cummins was elected Governor of Iowa three times, resigning toward the end of his third term to be chosen by the State legislature as United States Senator following the death of Senator Allison in 1908. At the June primary in that year Allison had defeated Cummins for the Republican United States Senatorial nomination. That was before the United States Constitution was amended to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people, and the Iowa primary law provided that the candidate who received a majority in the primary should be chosen by the General Assembly. A special primary election held on the day of the general election, nominated Cummins.

Senator Cummins served in the United States Senate from 1908 until his death. In the primary of 1926 he was defeated for the Republican nomination by the turbulent Smith Wildman Brookhart. He died the following July, some said of a broken heart. Opponents of Senator Cummins compared his career with that of the man who devised the Frankenstein monster. The State primary law, they said, was originally enacted in his interest, and at the last it destroyed him. The death of Senator Gear was followed by the advent in the United States Senate of Jonathan P. Dolliver, one of the most eloquent men ever to be a member of the Senate body. Dolliver gave Iowa added lustre during his terms in office.

The year 1900 brought a new deal to Iowa. At the turn of the century land values, which had remained around \$40 to \$50 per acre for many years, commenced to surge upward. Within the next two or three years in our section of the State land was selling at from \$75 to \$100 per acre. The farmer was coming into his own. The succeeding two decades witnessed the constant increase in the price of land until it was inflated to unheard of prices, prior to the debacle of the 1920's. In those two decades also occurred the

development of the towns. Old fashioned store fronts were torn out and modern fronts substituted. Our town entered on a long-time paving program and paved nearly all of its streets. The municipal electric and water plant, which some years before had been consolidated, was improved. New public buildings were erected. The rural communities commenced to take on airs, reflecting the prosperity of the agricultural section. Modern sewerage replaced the old "outdoor plumbing". Homes, both in town and country, were equipped with telephones. Electric light and power was available for industrial and domestic use. There commenced talk in Iowa of paving the highways.

In 1908 to 1910 the automobile began to gain popularity. It was in 1908 that Clyde L. Herring, now Governor of Iowa, located in Atlantic and announced that he proposed to engage in selling Ford automobiles. Most of the town wise men thought he was crazy. When he shipped in a carload of cars, they thought he should be incarcerated in an asylum, and later when he shipped in a trainload, their dismay and consternation knew no bounds. These things are amusing now that we look back upon them.

The farmers in our section were extremely prejudiced against the automobile when it first came into use. It scared their horses. A law on the statute books of Iowa during that period, which remained for many years thereafter, provided that when a motorist, driving along the highway, met a fractious horse which was frightened by his car, he must stop his automobile, get out, and help lead the horse by it. When the hitch racks were taken down from the streets in town some farmers threatened a boycott. When chautauqua assemblies were held in the early 1900's cars were barred from the grounds. It is interesting to look back now and reflect on the changed condition as compared with that time. Almost every farmer now has an

automobile, and finds it absolutely necessary in the conduct of his business.

The coming of the automobile increased the agitation for paving the highways. And here again was a bitter fight, fanned to increased flame by politicians who used the prejudice of farmers against road improvement to get their votes. But a little gain was made each year and finally the good roads enthusiasts in Iowa succeeded, along about 1915, in getting a measure through the General Assembly providing that counties could decide as to the paving of their roads, and that if a majority voted in favor of paving and the issuance of paving bonds, 25 per cent of the cost of such paving should be assessed to the abutting land. Some few counties of the State improved their roads under this plan, but they were mostly counties where the larger cities were located and the urban vote was strong enough to overcome the rural opposition. In the sections of the State where the agricultural vote was predominant, it is not necessary to state, no roads were paved under the plan.

In 1927 a law was passed by the Iowa General Assembly, providing that counties could vote on the issuance of bonds to pave primary highways and that such bonds should be paid, not by a direct tax on property, but from the primary road fund of the State, derived from motor vehicle licenses, gasoline taxes, and Federal aid. This plan appealed to the people and many of the erstwhile loudest opponents of road paving under the old plan ultimately became champions of the program. The counties tumbled over one another to get in the band wagon and the result is that today Iowa has the finest system of paved highways in the nation — nearly 5000 miles of concrete surface, with another 12,000 to 15,000 miles of gravel and other cheaper surfaces. Real progress in road improvement started in Iowa with the creation of the State Highway Commission, and the pri-

mary road system in 1913. Contemplating that period, one is reminded how much alike are all these stories of progress. The history of progressive movements is about the same. At first there is bitter opposition, but inevitably progress wins. Doubtless it was written that way, somewhere, sometime, when the destiny of mankind was mapped out.

Came the World War, which took the attention of everybody in the country during our participation in the conflict. Prior to our entry into the war, while we were in it, and immediately following, communities everywhere in the farm belt rolled in prosperity. Money was free. Business was good. With the war ended, the only concern of the people about conditions was where to invest their money. Some of us Iowans during that period invested unwisely. Conservative estimates have placed the amount put into worthless stock in this State at somewhere around \$200,000,000, a vast per cent of which was worth just about what it represented as printing and little more.

The World War period found all rural communities organized for service. Again, as in the Spanish-American War, patriotism was rampant. The war touched nearly every home. The nation wrote a page of glory in the conflict and Iowa did her full part. Our county had nearly a thousand men in the armed forces of the United States. Thirty of them died. Those active in affairs at home participated in the home war activities. Our county, with about 19,000 people, bought and gave a total of more than \$5,000,000 for government securities, Red Cross, and other war activities. Defense councils were active. There was liberal use of yellow paint on the premises of some citizens, whose patriotism was doubted, many of whom, in our opinion, were innocent of disloyalty.

Governor W. L. Harding, recently deceased, Iowa's war

Governor, forbade the use of any foreign language in public in the State. This order was primarily aimed at the German language, but to make it appear entirely fair Governor Harding included all other foreign languages. The reaction to this on the part of the Scandinavian races was, in some cases, most bitter and in the general election of 1918, when Harding was a candidate for reelection, the language order lost him many votes. But for the fact that former opponents of the Governor, whose patriotism overrode their opposition to him, rallied to his support he would have been defeated. As it was he squeezed through by a majority of around 10,000. His Democratic opponent in that campaign was Claude R. Porter, now a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Federal government.

In the main, however, war restrictions were accepted cheerfully by the people. One recluse failed to buy liberty bonds, although he had the money, his failure being the result quite largely of lack of information. He did not read the newspapers and was unaware of what it was all about. The paint brigade doused his premises with a liberal application of yellow ochre. He was forced to buy bonds. He found that he liked it. For the first time in his life he became bond conscious. He was in a class, which, in another generation, had been known as "bloated bondholders".

The war ended. The boys came back. The peace was declared. The various boards and commissions and defense councils which had functioned in the communities were disbanded. But still this man bought bonds. Whenever he got hold of \$50 or \$100 he bought government bonds for that amount. When he died government securities were found secreted in all parts of the house he occupied. In one respect he was typical of thousands, whose premises were not painted yellow, but who, for the first time in their lives, became aware of the investment advantage in the securities

of their government. Many a citizen in the rural and other sections of the country started on the saving route by purchasing government bonds, war savings stamps, and other investments offered by Uncle Sam.

Iowa suffered a farm slump in 1921, following the raising of rediscount rates by the Federal Reserve Board. The high prices which had prevailed during the war commenced to drop. Land values went down with them. The inevitable deflation was setting in. But in spite of this, the final crash did not come until the debacle of the New York Stock Exchange in 1929. And even then, the people out our way could not understand the talk about depression as late as 1930 and the fore part of 1931. The farmers in our section had taken a rap and were rather adjusting themselves to it. Their prices were lower than they had been for several years, but nevertheless were fair. In town business was good and 1930 was a banner year. All was right with the world.

Many of us thought that the crash of the New York financial structure would not affect us. Our values, we said, were too well established. The stock exchange was nothing but a gamblers' institution anyhow, we argued, and could have no depressing effect on the value of land, the basic thing of all. We could see nothing but security ahead. We had gone on for several years, basing our activities on the carefree and haywire reasoning which had obsessed the whole country. We thought the bubble never would burst. In the fall of 1931 prices commenced to toboggan. Men who had mortgaged unincumbered land to buy more land at the inflated price of \$300 or more per acre, could not meet their interest. The condition of the farmer, which had been gradually growing worse for several years, became acute. Farm prices did not meet the cost of production.

Things got worse in 1932. Banks, holding much business

and agricultural paper, on which they were unable to collect, commenced to fold up in Iowa, as they did all over the country. Unemployment increased. The campaign result of 1932 was a foregone conclusion. Republican majorities, which up to that time had been traditional in Iowa, went glimmering. The landslide engulfed the Grand Old Party. Iowa, which in its day had given a Republican candidate for President as much as 300,000 majority, gave Mr. Roosevelt 185,000 majority. The Democrats swept the platter. For the first time in forty years they had a majority in the State General Assembly and six out of Iowa's nine members of the House of Representatives at Washington. (The State had lost two Congressional districts in the redistricting just prior to 1932.) The people, whether wisely or not, used the weapon at their command to bring about a change which they thought would improve their condition. The New Deal was in the saddle.

The Democrats repeated in 1934. The New Deal has been received in Iowa with varying emotions. NRA was obsolete so far as the small towns in the rural communities were concerned, before it was declared unconstitutional. Compliance was largely a gesture, for the simple reason that the small businessman could not comply. A large percentage of the farmers were dubious about the now invalidated AAA, although thankful for its benefits. The various forms of relief instigated by the Federal government have resulted in some improvement in conditions, although relief rolls have increased. There is a more optimistic note in the psychology of the average citizen. Whether this is because he has confidence in the current régime or because he believes that the United States will always muddle through we wot not. But it is certain that the new year of 1936 was greeted by residents of this section with more of hope than any in the last few years.

Summing up forty years of Main Street, one may reckon either in terms of events or psychology. Events have a decided effect on the public thinking, but some philosophies are inherent and traditional. The Main Street the writer knew as a boy has gone long since. The Main Street of today is but a thumb nail edition of the larger center. Practically all communities in the forward looking sections of the country are the same. The people's views have changed and broadened. Many things which were taboo in 1893 are accepted now without protest. I think upon the whole the metamorphosis is for good. I am inclined to think that the expression "the good old days" is a misnomer. I do not believe there were any "old days" anywhere near as "good", in spite of our vicissitudes, as the days in which we are now living. Despite the thousand and one vexations which have crept into our lives, the messing of the government into private business, the harassing of the citizen by 57 different varieties of tax collectors; the army of government job holders on the one hand and the growing army of unemployed on the other — despite all of these things, life contains more for the citizen of Main Street and his fellows than it ever contained before.

The news on the other side of the world today is read by the citizen of Main Street within thirty minutes after it has happened. The automobile has enlarged his horizons. The airplane has shortened distance. The radio has brought the world to his fireside. Thousands of miles of pipeline have brought natural gas to the basement of the householder. The development of the utility industry has made for cheap and convenient light and power. Telephone service is world wide. The gas and oil burner have made the heating of homes automatic. The cooling system has made summer enjoyable. We are more kindly, more tolerant, wiser. Wherever it is we are going, we are on the way.

America can not be kept down. Her people will rise again, no matter how crushed to earth some of them may have been. We will solve the problems and the vexations of the hour. Our institutions — which have weathered the onslaughts of fanaticism and foolishness, have withstood the frequent wanderings afield on the part of the people, and have emerged from a score of depressions — rest on a solid foundation. To my mind, the solid rock in this foundation is the citizenry of the smaller centers all over the land, the people who go about their daily lives, doing their daily tasks, accepting their obligations and meeting every crisis with courage. After having viewed it at close range for four decades my story is that Main Street is the heart and soul and the strength of America.

EDWIN PERCY CHASE

ATLANTIC. IOWA

HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE IOWA BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Law enforcement and the protection of life and property is an administrative function of primary importance. In Iowa, the history of law enforcement shows that this function has become increasingly difficult. A more urban, heterogeneous population, a greater number of laws, an increase in leisure time, a decrease in the influences of home and church, and a decided increase in economic instability have contributed toward an increase in the difficulty of law enforcement. Since transportation facilities have greatly increased, crime is no longer localized and the apprehension of criminals has become more difficult. The modern lawbreaker, with his high-powered automobile and other means of escape, has no respect for State and county boundary lines. The old-fashioned machinery of law enforcement has not been adequate to cope with the spreading evil.

PRELIMINARY STEPS

In the frontier communities, the preservation of law and order was a relatively simple problem. Before civil government was established the pioneers enforced what they conceived to be the law, and often administered "rough justice" by means of voluntarily organized associations. When the local officers failed to control the law violators in a community, vigilance committees came into existence to protect life and property. Sometimes these committees took the law in their own hands; on other occasions, they aided civil officers in capturing felons. Present-day pro-

tective associations, such as those organized against bank robberies, are comparable to the vigilantes of old.¹

The framework for law enforcement in early Iowa included sheriffs, coroners, and county attorneys in the counties, constables in the townships, marshals and policemen of cities and towns, and the Attorney General of the State. Each officer was completely independent of all other law enforcement agencies. The county officials have been elective in Iowa since the early territorial days and were responsible to no one except the voters of the particular voting district.²

Similarly, the police organization of the city or town was made independent of all other law enforcement authorities. Several methods of selecting the marshal in cities and towns were tried in Iowa, including popular election, appointment by the trustees, by the council, and by the mayor; but in 1897 the power to appoint the marshal, who was also made *ex officio* chief of police, was given to the mayor in all cities and towns. The mayor earlier possessed the power to appoint policemen also, but beginning in 1902 he gradually lost this power to the police and fire commission, later termed the civil service commission. The mayor, through the marshal, became the real head of the police department and as such directed the law enforcement policy of the city or town. Popular election of the

¹ For extended accounts of vigilance associations see: Grahame's *The Vigilance Committees* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. VI, pp. 359-370; Robeson's *Justice in Early Iowa* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. V, pp. 102-113; and Robeson's *Rough Justice* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. VIII, pp. 51-54.

² The constable was made an elective officer in 1839. — *Laws of the Territory of Iowa, 1838-1839*, pp. 71, 72. The office of sheriff was made elective in 1840. — *Laws of the Territory of Iowa, 1839-1840*, p. 79. For a description of the coroner's work in Iowa see Sherman's *The County Coroner* in the *Iowa Applied History Series*, Vol. IV, pp. 280-293. For the county attorney, see the Constitution of Iowa, 1857, Article V, Sec. 13, fourth amendment of 1884, and McVicker's *The County Attorney* in the *Iowa Applied History Series*, Vol. IV, pp. 203-239.

mayor assured complete independence of the law enforcement organization in each city and town.³

Though a degree of centralization has since been effected by changes to be described later, this system has remained fundamentally unaltered to the present time. The lack of coördination and supervision of the local peace officers by some central agency which prevailed in Iowa before 1920 meant that any coöperation among the law enforcement authorities was entirely voluntary. "Each of the officers named herein is left unto himself, and in his isolated place, works as best as he can in his small way. Through no fault of his own, he is bounded and limited to a certain territory."⁴

An investigation made by the Attorney General's office during 1907-1908 revealed a shocking state of affairs in relation to law enforcement and led to the decision that better enforcement must be secured. The statutes affecting prostitution, gambling, and liquor were especially being disregarded by local officials who were in many cases in league with the law violators. Several respectable citizens were assaulted because of their law enforcement activities against violators of the liquor laws, and in some places, particularly in the river cities, the only regulations enforced by the peace officers were those previously agreed upon with the saloonkeepers. Before the Attorney General's office could do anything to remedy the whole system, "a storm of indignation that had been brewing for months" broke over the State and the press, almost without exception, began a campaign for law enforcement.⁵

³ For an account of the police department see the *Iowa Applied History Series*, Vol. VI, pp. 225-277.

⁴ *Biennial Message of Governor William L. Harding*, 1921, p. 22. This description was given in the Governor's biennial message in 1921, but it accurately characterizes the situation of 1910.

⁵ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1907-1908, pp. 5-9.

Steps were taken to remedy the situation. Nearly all county attorneys responded to a request by the Attorney General's office to employ the injunction process against liquor violators. Efforts were also made to bring about better conditions by sending an Assistant Attorney General to several cities. There he coöperated with citizens who were trying to bring about enforcement of the laws by public officials and helped the citizens organize to bring pressure on the authorities. The situation prompted the Attorney General to suggest in his biennial report that the "entire force of constables, sheriffs, marshals, inspectors [oil and food inspectors], county attorneys and attorney general, should be organized into one harmonious working force for the enforcement of the laws".⁶

The laxity in law enforcement led the Thirty-third General Assembly to enact several laws designed to provide for the better enforcement of State laws. The duties of the sheriffs and county attorneys were broadened. The Attorney General was authorized "to exercise supervisory powers over county attorneys in all matters pertaining to the duties of their offices". The most important of this series of laws was, however, the Cosson removal law, the first important step toward centralization of the law enforcement agencies.⁷

Under the early Iowa code, the only means by which any law enforcement officer could be removed was upon preferment and proof of charges by a citizen against the official. Original jurisdiction of these cases lay in the district court, and the costs of the case were assessed against the losing party. Naturally the method was rarely used. Citizens waited until the next election to remove incompetent and

⁶ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1907-1908*, pp. 9, 11; personal interviews with George Cosson, Attorney General of Iowa from 1911 to 1917, on December 26, 1934, and February 1, 1935.

⁷ *Laws of Iowa, 1909*, Chs. 9, 17, 34, 78.

corrupt officials. Later it was made mandatory upon the county attorney to file a petition against any delinquent officer when he believed just cause for such action existed.⁸

That this method of removal was inadequate is evidenced in the suggestion of Attorney General H. W. Byers (1907-1910) in his report for 1907-1908, that the Governor be given power "to remove peace officers, mayors and prosecuting attorneys." Governor Warren Garst recommended to the Thirty-third General Assembly that they enact such a law and Mr. Cosson, who had been Assistant Attorney General before being elected to the State Senate, introduced and championed the passage of the removal act.⁹

This law, which is still operative, provides that any county attorney, sheriff, mayor, police officer, marshal, or constable may be removed upon proof of: (1) wilful neglect or refusal to perform duties; (2) wilful maladministration; (3) corruption; (4) extortion; (5) conviction of a felony; or (6) intoxication. A complaint or petition may be filed by five qualified electors, by the county attorney, or by the Attorney General, upon his own initiative or when so directed by the Governor. Costs of the case may be assessed against complaining parties if it appears to the district court that there was no reasonable cause for filing the complaint.¹⁰

The real "teeth" provided by this measure was the power given the Attorney General to go into the local areas and enforce these provisions. The attitude and activity of the Attorney General, therefore, determines to what degree centralization is effected and how successfully the law is to be administered. Only when local peace officers are

⁸ *Code of 1851*, Ch. 31; *Code of 1897*, Sec. 1252.

⁹ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1907-1908*, p. 15; Patton's *Removal of Public Officials in Iowa* in the *Iowa Applied History Series*, Vol. II, p. 405.

¹⁰ *Laws of Iowa*, 1909, Ch. 78.

grossly lax in the performance of their duties may the Attorney General take removal action against them; no centralization is achieved beyond these limits. After a few successful removal cases, these laws of the Thirty-third General Assembly seem to have resulted in better law enforcement, at least for a time.¹¹

George Cosson, author of the removal law and former Assistant Attorney General, was elected to the office of Attorney General in 1910 and served in this capacity from January, 1911, to the end of 1916. Sensing the need for centralization of law enforcement and the creation of a State law enforcement agency, he devoted his untiring efforts toward a realization of these ends. It was through his work that a valuable beginning in State law enforcement was inaugurated.

Backed by the power given to the Attorney General and confident that the removal law would compel coöperation of local officers, Attorney General Cosson, beginning in his first term, appointed a few special agents to investigate cases of sensational crimes and to aid local officials in law enforcement. They were paid out of the Attorney General's contingent fund. There was no statutory authorization for the appointment of these agents, but Mr. Cosson felt that he could use the money in the contingent fund for any necessary service and his action was not challenged. Governor Carroll aided the Attorney General by using his contingent fund on one occasion to pay one of the Attorney General's assistants, thus giving more money for the special agents.¹²

These special agents were appointed as the occasion demanded, but so heavy were the demands that one or two were usually employed all the time. The small sum available, however, limited the number so employed to three at

¹¹ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1909-1910*, pp. 15, 16, 20.

¹² Personal interviews with Mr. Cosson on December 26, 1934, and February 1, 1935; *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1911-1912*, pp. 14, 15.

any one time. This small staff necessitated that investigation be limited to the important major crimes. At times, however, these agents collected evidence to be used against officers in removal cases. On one occasion a private detective agency was hired to conduct criminal investigations for the Attorney General's office.

Though these investigators possessed no police powers, their work was not impeded in any manner. Local officials coöperated with the agents, and county attorneys conducted prosecutions whenever requested by the Attorney General's office. The removal law — a “gun behind the door” — was, in the opinion of the Attorney General, greatly responsible for this coöperation.¹³

This small force proved to be inadequate, and the Attorney General, in his 1913 and 1915 biennial reports, recommended the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of special agents with the same power to make arrests as peace officers. He conducted a State-wide campaign¹⁴ to this end and in 1915 the Thirty-sixth Assembly passed a special agents act.

This legislation empowered the Governor to appoint not more than four State law-enforcing agents who, under the direction of the Governor, were “to aid in the capture, detention, arrest and prosecution” of criminals. These agents were given the same power to enforce State law in any part of the State as peace officers and county attorneys have in each county, and they were authorized to call any county attorney or peace officer to aid them in the performance of their duty. Neither the county attorneys nor any peace officers were, however, relieved of any duties by this act.

¹³ Personal interviews with Mr. Cosson on December 26, 1934, and February 1, 1935.

¹⁴ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1911-1912*, p. 27, 1913-1914, p. 18, 1915-1916, p. x.

The law further provided that the Governor, with the approval of the Executive Council, was to fix the salaries of these agents. They were also to receive expenses contracted in the performance of duty. Not more than one special agent could be hired for more than thirty days without the consent of the Executive Council.¹⁵

The act placed control of these agents in the hands of the Governor, but during Mr. Cosson's term of office they were actually under the Attorney General's direction. The Governor (B. F. Carroll, 1909-1912, and G. W. Clarke, 1913-1916) appointed as agents the men desired by the Attorney General and then left them in charge of Mr. Cosson. In his 1915-1916 report, the Attorney General commented: "There is no governor who will personally care to direct the special agents in the enforcement of the law." It may seem peculiar that the legislature framed the law as it did when the Attorney General was the one who had worked for its passage. Mr. Cosson is of the opinion that this action resulted because some of the more powerful political figures believed he was too radical to be given control of such a force. There was also much opposition to Mr. Cosson because of his liquor law enforcement work, especially in the river cities.¹⁶

In addition to the four agents whose employment by the Governor the law specifically authorized, the Attorney General continued the earlier practice of appointing men and paying them out of the contingent fund. Thus the Attorney General had under him a force of some five or six men.¹⁷

¹⁵ *Laws of Iowa*, 1915, Ch. 203. The section of the law dealing with salaries was amended by the Extra Session of the Fortieth General Assembly.

¹⁶ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1915-1916, p. x; personal interviews with Mr. Cosson on December 26, 1934, and February 1, 1935.

¹⁷ Personal interviews with Mr. Cosson on December 26, 1934, and February 1, 1935.

No rule was followed in assigning these agents to cases. Requests for assistance by sheriffs and chiefs of police were granted if the crimes involved were of a serious enough nature. The Attorney General also sent out men on his own initiative, especially in cases where local officials did not act promptly and efficiently, but local officers usually coöperated wholeheartedly with the Attorney General's office and the special agents. In some instances coöperation may have been a direct result of the Cosson removal law, but in most cases it was sincere because local officers really wanted the crime cleared up.¹⁸

Aside from collecting evidence to be used against local officers in removal cases, the Attorney General's staff of special agents conducted investigation of flagrant major crimes and secured evidence against violators of the liquor and gambling laws. During the biennium ending on December 31, 1916, evidence was secured against more than forty persons accused of felonies, over four hundred bootleggers, and more than one hundred gamblers. Twenty-five confirmed criminals were sent to the penitentiary as a result of the agents' work, and thousands of dollars in fines were paid. Two men were assigned for over three months to investigating violation of the motor vehicle law. This assignment also netted thousands of dollars in fines.¹⁹

Experience having proved that the existence of a staff of special agents was more than justified, there was a demand that it be expanded, and in April, 1917, important legislation relating to law enforcement was enacted, further centralizing authority in the hands of the Governor and Attorney General. By this act, they or either of them could call upon any peace officer in the State to aid them in law enforcement. It was made the duty of peace officers

¹⁸ Personal interviews with Mr. Cosson on December 26, 1934, and February 1, 1935.

¹⁹ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1915-1916*, pp. x, xi.

to comply with such requests, and when so called they have the same powers in any part of the State as a sheriff has in the county. The sum of \$25,000 per annum was appropriated which the Attorney General or Governor could use to employ persons for purposes of law enforcement.²⁰

This appropriation proved to be inadequate to meet the demands for special agents, and in 1919 the Attorney General requested that the expenditure of not to exceed \$75,000 annually be authorized. Though it did not fully comply with this request, the General Assembly further strengthened the agency by increasing the annual appropriation to \$37,500.²¹

As to the appointment and direction of the special agents, certain available records would seem to indicate one administrative practice while other sources imply a policy quite different. It is implied in the records for the first Harding-Havner administration (1917-1918) that the special agents were under the direction of the Attorney General. In his report for the biennium ending on December 31, 1920, Attorney General Horace M. Havner wrote: "While there was \$37,500 appropriated for law enforcement, about \$17,600 was expended by the governor and this department has no record of the work of his agents." Governor William L. Harding, in his second biennial message delivered in 1921, records the law enforcement work done by several State men, the implication being that such men were under the direction of the Governor.²²

The following expenditures for the fiscal year 1919-1920, listed in the State budget submitted by the Governor,

²⁰ *Laws of Iowa*, 1917, Ch. 231.

²¹ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1917-1918, pp. 18, 19; *Laws of Iowa*, 1919, Ch. 327.

²² *Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1919-1920, p. 27; *Biennial Message of Governor William L. Harding*, 1921, p. 23. Mr. Harding is deceased, so no check could be made from this source.

would seem to reveal the practice prevailing, at least as to the appointment of the special agents:

(1) Attorney General for special agents (\$37,500 fund)	\$19,901.19
(2) Governor for peace officers (\$37,500 fund)	\$19,595.49
(3) Governor for State agents (not more than four)	\$11,711.73 ²³

The above testimony would seem to indicate that the Governor appointed certain special agents out of the \$37,500 fund given him and the Attorney General jointly. From the statement that the Attorney General's office had no record of the work of the Governor's agents, one might logically infer that such agents were not only appointed by the Governor but were directed by him as well and that a change in administrative policy occurred some time in 1919.

Correspondence and an interview with Mr. Havner, incumbent of the Attorney General's office in this period, revealed, however, that Governor Harding used only two State agents who acted for him during a part of the war activities. During the period they were working for the Governor they were not under the direction of the Attorney General in any manner whatsoever. The Governor appointed not more than four special agents, but, with the above exception, they were under the Attorney General's direction all the time. As to the men employed out of the \$25,000 (later \$37,500 fund), Mr. Havner says: "the Attorney General used this fund and the men who were paid out of this fund were employed by the Attorney General and were not included in the State Agents. This situation

²³ *Iowa State Budget* (prepared by Governor W. L. Harding), 1921-1923, pp. 9, 16.

remained as I have described it above during my entire term of office."²⁴

Exercising the power given him by statute, the Attorney General frequently called local peace officers to aid him in law enforcement in other parts of the State. He soon learned the officials on whom he could depend and those on whom he could not. The officers so called supplemented the special agents force and, under the direction of the special agent or agents, conducted raids. If the sheriff of the county or chief of police of the city could be depended on, he was let in on the raid and given his proper position in the county or town, often leading the raid; if he could not be depended on and was corrupt or incompetent, the raid was, if no leaks occurred, conducted without his knowledge.²⁵

While the special agents force under Attorney General Cosson limited their activity to major crimes, the policy pursued under H. M. Havner was to enforce all the laws of the State, not merely flagrant abuses. The work of the special agents included such petty violations as vagrancy and disorderly conduct as well as such major felonies as murder, assault, and robbery. The special agents also acted to return fugitives from justice in extradition cases. The men chosen as special agents were all experienced in law enforcement; they had been sheriffs, deputies, or police officers.²⁶

The Governor's biennial message of 1921 contained the following report of the work of his special agents: "with but few State men cooperating with local officials, some \$740,000.00 past due auto license fees were collected for

²⁴ Personal letter from Horace M. Havner, Attorney General of Iowa from 1917 to 1921, dated February 6, 1935.

²⁵ Personal interview with Mr. Havner on December 27, 1934.

²⁶ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1917-1918*, pp. 19-22, 1919-1920, pp. 25-29; personal interview with Mr. Havner on December 27, 1934.

the State during the past year, in a very short time. With two men and cooperation with local officers, some hundreds of stolen cars have been recovered, and seventeen men sent to the penitentiaries to serve sentences. With three or four men and cooperation with the local officers and the Bankers Association, some forty bank burglars have been sent, or are on the way, to the penitentiary to serve time."

Apparently there was some friction between the Governor and the Attorney General over the use made of the special agents at this time. Referring to the Attorney General's supervision over special agents, Governor Harding said: "There has been an effort made to transfer the constitutional provision 'to see to it that the laws are faithfully executed' from the office of Governor to that of Attorney General. The net result of this effort has been chaos and failure. The 'lawyer' for the State has been converted into a detective, and at great expense to the taxpayers."²⁷

Lack of adequate funds greatly handicapped the work of the special agents during this period. In 1917-1918 the Attorney General reported that hundreds of requests for special agents from local officials and citizens could not be granted because of the limited number of men. Not only was the \$25,000 spent each year, but the department's contingent fund was also used to a great extent. Even by drawing on this fund, not over 25 per cent of the demands on the Department of Justice could be taken care of. During six months of the fiscal year 1919-1920, no special agents could be employed because of lack of funds.²⁸

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Although, as we have seen, the Attorney General and

²⁷ *Biennial Message of Governor William L. Harding*, 1921, pp. 22, 23.

²⁸ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1917-1918, pp. 18, 19, 1919-1920, p. 27.

Governor appointed State law enforcement agents as early as 1911, these agents did not form a distinct administrative unit until 1921. At that time the Iowa legislature authorized the Attorney General to organize in his office a Bureau of Criminal Investigation and it consolidated in that Bureau all the peace officers appointed by the Governor and the Attorney General. The peace officers included were: (1) those the Governor or Attorney General could employ out of the \$37,500 joint fund provided annually; and (2) the "not more than four special agents" whom the Governor was authorized to appoint. No change was made in the appointive power, but the Attorney General was empowered to choose one of these peace officers as Chief of the Bureau.²⁹

Although the division of authority between the Governor and the Attorney General in the appointment of the law enforcement agents remained a theoretical weakness of the machinery, this defect was somewhat obviated by the provision permitting the Attorney General to appoint the Chief of the Bureau, who was to be in charge of all the agents and the Chief was given considerable discretion in the direction of the Bureau personnel. Furthermore, the weakness in theory did not usually exist in fact. The Attorney General became the sole user of the \$37,500 fund provided, and the Governor, after appointing his four special agents, did not interfere with their direction. The Executive Council, moreover, though it possessed power in relation to the Governor's agents, did not concern itself with the matter.³⁰

The Code Commission created by the Thirty-eighth

²⁹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1921, Ch. 186, Sec. 1. This law had been sponsored by the Iowa Bankers Association. — Personal letter from Frank Warner, Secretary of the Iowa Bankers Association, dated February 14, 1935.

³⁰ Personal interview with Neill Garrett, Assistant Attorney General under Ben J. Gibson and John Fletcher, on December 29, 1934.

General Assembly to compile, revise, and codify the statutory law of Iowa, declared, however, that the laws concerned with the appointment of special law-enforcing agents were in a very unsatisfactory condition. Divided authority in the appointment of these officers violated principles of good administration. Of the continuing annual appropriation of \$37,500 from which the Attorney General and Governor could draw to pay their law enforcement operatives, the Commission observed: "The expenditure of this latter appropriation might, instead of being judiciously expended, easily result in a race between bitterly hostile officials to see who could first spend it."³¹

The extra session of the Fortieth General Assembly, which completed the work of code revision, amended the laws in regard to the appointment of the special law enforcement agents financed by the \$37,500 appropriation. The Attorney General was given the power to appoint the special agents, instead of sharing the appointive power with the Governor. He could appoint as many special agents as he judged necessary "to effect the capture, detention, arrest, and prosecution" of those persons violating the State law, but the total cost must not exceed the appropriation for the salaries and expenses of such agents. The Governor retained his power to appoint "not more than four special agents".

The salaries of these agents had previously been fixed by the Governor with the approval of the Executive Council; this provision was amended by the code revision session and the power to fix these salaries was given to the Executive Council. Though administratively unsound, this change has proved to be unimportant because the Executive Council has approved salaries as suggested by the Governor. The continuing appropriation was discarded

³¹ *File of Code Revision Bills, 1923, Bill No. 250, general explanation.*

for a biennial appropriation. No changes as to appointment of members of the Bureau of Investigation have been made since.³²

The first Chief of the Bureau of Investigation was Oscar O. Rock, in the opinion of those familiar with criminal investigation,³³ one of the most capable men ever associated with the Bureau. Rock, one of the first special agents and a former sheriff, served as Chief from the time of the Bureau's inception in 1921 to his death in January, 1924. His successor was James E. Riden, another capable leader who had been on the special agents force from the first. Both of these men were appointed by Attorney General Ben J. Gibson.

John Fletcher was elected Attorney General in 1926 and continued in office until January, 1933. This change of incumbents did not affect either the personnel or the administrative policy which had been followed in the former administration. James E. Riden continued as Chief of the Bureau throughout the incumbency of Mr. Fletcher as Attorney General and pursued the same general tactics as he had under Attorney General Gibson.³⁴

With the incoming of Mr. Fletcher, the special agents force expanded into a group of eighteen operatives, four being agents of the Governor. Beginning with the fiscal year, 1927-1928, the force was again increased to twenty-four investigators. This expansion was made possible by

³² *Code of 1924*, Secs., 13407, 13412; *Laws of Iowa*, 1924, Extra Session, Ch. 4, Sec. 116; personal interview with Mr. Garrett on December 29, 1934. The change from continuing to biennial appropriations came in 1924 with the creation of the office of Director of the Budget. It did not affect the appropriations for the Attorney General's special agents until the 1925-1926 fiscal year.

³³ George Cosson, H. M. Havner, Neill Garrett, and James E. Riden were unanimously of this opinion.

³⁴ Personal interviews with John Fletcher, Attorney General of Iowa from 1927 to 1933, and James E. Riden, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation from 1924 to 1933, on December 27, 1934.

an increased appropriation providing \$50,000 annually for the special peace officers, an addition of \$12,500.³⁵

The increase in personnel made possible an expansion in the scope of activities of the Bureau and more thorough work in those things which had been done before. A survey of the Bureau records of this period reveals not only an increase in the number of convictions as a result of the special agents' assistance but also a greater number of types of crimes investigated.³⁶ Progress was made in the development of the Division of Identification³⁷ until it became one of the most complete in the country and initial steps were taken in a new field relating to the detection of criminals — police radio broadcasting.³⁸

In the fall election of 1932, the Iowa electorate changed the political complexion of popularly chosen State officers from Republican to Democratic. The new Attorney General, who assumed office in January, 1933, was Edward L. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor soon fulfilled one of his campaign promises by effecting a program of economy in the Department of Justice. In the previous fiscal biennium, 1931-1933, the legislature had appropriated \$109,950 a year for the Department of Justice. Mr. O'Connor reduced this sum in his first appropriation asking to \$86,973, a saving of more than twenty thousand dollars, and to \$93,500 for each year of the 1935-1937 biennium.³⁹

³⁵ *Budget Report*, 1924 (prepared by the State Director of the Budget for the biennium ending June 30, 1927), p. 167, 1926 (biennium 1927-1929), pp. 74, 75, 1928 (biennium 1929-1931), pp. 68, 69; *Laws of Iowa*, 1927, Ch. 275, Sec. 26.

³⁶ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1926-1927, pp. 30, 31, 33, 1928-1929, 31-37, 1930-1931, pp. xxxv-xli.

³⁷ See below pp. 283-291.

³⁸ See below pp. 294-301.

³⁹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1931, Ch. 257, 1933, Ch. 188, 1935, Ch. 126. Of this appropriation for the Department of Justice for 1931-1933, \$64,254.44 was spent annually under Fletcher for peace officers and \$10,793.97 for State agents;

An inevitable consequence of this decreased allotment was a reduction of personnel in the Bureau of Investigation. Under Attorney General Fletcher, the staff of operatives in the Bureau had numbered twenty special peace officers of the Attorney General and four Governor's State agents. Under the new appropriations only twelve special peace officers and three State agents were employed in the Bureau.

In selecting the personnel for the State Bureau of Investigation, Attorney General O'Connor retained only one employee — a fingerprint expert — of the former Bureau staff. Park Findley, a former Polk County sheriff who had spent most of his life dealing with crime and criminals, was chosen Chief of the Bureau. Mr. Findley died in June, 1935, and Glen L. Schmidt who had been assistant chief, was appointed to succeed him. J. S. Gladstone, the present head of the Identification Division, and E. F. Brown, chief radio engineer, are commissioned as State agents but do not act in an investigatory capacity. Aside from the investigators, the Chief's secretary, two filing clerks, and an expert fingerprint classifier complete the present personnel. The filing clerks and fingerprint expert are employed in the Identification Division.

The salary range of the Bureau's staff indicates that the members are reasonably well paid for police work. The Chief of the Bureau receives an annual salary of three thousand dollars; the chief radio engineer, two thousand dollars; and the head of the Identification Division, one thousand eight hundred dollars. Two of the Attorney General's special peace officers are paid two thousand dollars a year, and the other operatives eighteen hundred a year. The Governor's agents receive two thousand dollars

during 1933-1935 this was reduced to \$43,886.40 for peace officers and \$8,001.17 for State agents.—See *Budget Report*, 1935 (for the biennium 1935-1937), p. 32.

annually. In addition to this salary, an investigator is furnished with a car and expenses. Meals and hotel expenses are not to exceed four dollars per day. Necessary equipment is also furnished the officers. Personal equipage includes a revolver and pocket gas guns. Riot guns, rifles, sub machine guns, and a supply of tear gas are available to the agents when needed.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

The work done by the State Bureau of Criminal Investigation since its organization in general follows five lines: field work in the solution of crimes and in law enforcement; identification of criminals by scientific methods; records and reports of cases, crimes, and criminals; radio broadcasting; and education of local officials through schools of instruction. These activities are often interrelated, but each will be discussed separately.

Field Work. — The first duty of the special State agents was the detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals and this has continued to be the main function of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation. The emphasis placed on the various details of this work is largely determined by the attitude of the Attorney General.

The administrative policy pursued by Ben J. Gibson (the first Attorney General to supervise the new Bureau) was primarily to use the small, well-organized group of experts to combat crime of a major nature. Liquor laws were enforced, but this activity was subordinated to major crimes. Another activity was returning fugitives from justice.⁴⁰ The fact that the investigation force was comprised of only twelve special peace officers and three State agents neces-

⁴⁰ Personal interview with Mr. Garrett on December 29, 1934, for this material.

sarily meant that its activity must be limited. An additional duty was added in 1924 when the State Treasurer was authorized to call members of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation to his aid in the enforcement of the cigarette stamp law.⁴¹

Generally, investigators were assigned following requests of local officers, sheriffs, and police chiefs, for extra help. Requests of private citizens for aid were sometimes granted if the situation, in the opinion of the Bureau Chief, warranted investigation by the State agency. Aid was also given, as a matter of comity, to authorities in other States and Federal authorities when occasions arose. Whether or not such work would be done depended upon the Chief of the Bureau, who was given full authority to direct this force.

The practice of calling peace officers to aid special agents and other peace officers in different parts of the State, begun by Attorney General Havner, was continued by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Fletcher. The sheriff or chief of police in the county or city raided knew of the raid and usually participated in it. Instances in which they had no knowledge of coming raids were the exceptions to the general practice.

The present policy of the Department of Justice is to have the Bureau of Investigation aid local peace officers only when so requested and not arbitrarily interfere in the investigation of local crime situations. As a consequence of this "hands off" policy the Bureau's agents are used almost solely to combat organized crime of a major nature. The only deviation from this practice occurs in cases where a series of minor offenses, such a chicken stealing, are committed, and the local authorities are unable to cope with the situation. In a few instances, special agents are assigned

⁴¹ *Code of 1924*, Sec. 1576.

to cases upon petition of citizens when it is proved that the local officers are lax in law enforcement, but in most cases requests from peace officers themselves precede assignment of State operatives.

The policy of calling peace officers to aid State agents in other parts of the State, begun under Attorney General Havner, has now been abandoned. The present Attorney General is of the opinion that the local sheriff does not want his county invaded by outside peace officers doing his work. Another objection to such practice is that it leaves the county from which the sheriff is called without a law enforcer.

Appointees in the Bureau of Investigation are experienced in this kind of work, most of them being former sheriffs and deputies. Those appointed are developed as experts in specialized types of criminal investigation and identification and are assigned to the cases which fit their particular training. An expert in ballistics, for example, would be assigned to a case in which the identification of the firearm used was important.

It is the policy of the Bureau of Investigation, when working on a case, to credit the local officers for the work accomplished as much as possible. In most instances local officers and special operatives work together harmoniously. The sheriff or chief of police usually looks to the State men to take charge of and direct the investigation work. Daily reports relating to what is being done and the progress achieved are made by the State agents. When the assignment is completed, a final report is handed in to the Chief.

A brief description of the general routine followed in a case will give some idea of the field work done by the special agents. Generally one man is assigned to an investigation, and he works on the case until it is completed. In serious

felonies, as bank robberies or murders, more than one operative is sent to investigate. When several investigators are assigned, one is designated to be in charge, and it is he who is the last one to leave the case. The routine of questioning suspects and following leads varies with the case. Agents other than those assigned to the job contribute any information relative to the investigation which they may discover, and this report is made available to the investigator. The Bureau also receives clippings from a news syndicate giving crime news from all papers within the State. These are sent to the agents concerned.

On emergency occasions, men may be called off their cases temporarily, but they retain charge of the investigation. If some new development should arise during their absence, another special operative may be sent to get the "dope", but this information is merely gathered for the investigator originally assigned to the job.

Daily reports showing where the agent is located and progress effected up to date are made by the operative to the Chief. Upon the completion of the investigation, a final report incorporating a description of the investigation, the final disposition of the case, with affidavits and letters attached thereto, is written up and placed in a file, arranged according to counties, for possible future reference.

Criminal Identification.—In the law providing for the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, the Attorney General was authorized to provide a system of criminal identification and to adopt the necessary rules and regulations. County sheriffs and the chief of police of each city and town were required to furnish criminal identification records and other information as directed by the Attorney General.⁴²

⁴² *Laws of Iowa*, 1921, Ch. 186, Sec. 2.

The significance of this legislation can not be over-emphasized. "Criminal identification is indispensable in the combatting of crime", asserts J. Edgar Hoover. It is the most potent factor in securing the apprehension of the criminal. No law enforcement agency is complete without a system whereby those accused or suspected of criminal activities may be identified by such means as fingerprints, photographs, and criminal records. Iowa, by establishing a State identification service, became the fourth State to recognize the need for such work.⁴³

A State criminal identification agency serves the purpose of gathering in one central depository criminal information invaluable to police officials throughout the State. Such information is made available to all law enforcement agencies within the State and is often exchanged with other States. Law enforcing agencies, instead of remaining isolated and doing their own criminal identification work inadequately, become unified in the work of detecting criminals. Referring to the establishment of the Iowa criminal identification division, the Attorney General, in his 1921-1922 biennial report, explained: "The primary thought and purpose was to create a central clearing house for the use and benefit of the local governments of the state, and to stimulate and foster among the various officers, both local and state, a spirit of mutual assistance and coöperation." Recognizing that no State identification service can succeed without the whole-hearted coöperation of local officers and that officers can not coöperate unless they know something of the means and methods of identification, schools of instruction were held throughout the State. These schools were attended by sheriffs, chiefs of police,

⁴³ Hoover's *Criminal Identification* in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences*, Vol. CXLVI, p. 205; Robinson's *Criminal Statistics and Identification of Criminals* in the *National Municipal Review*, Vol. XVI, p. 775.

and other police officers. Though primarily devoted to instruction in criminal identification and investigation, these schools were also "part of a general plan of statewide attack upon all violations of the criminal law."⁴⁴

By August, 1921, a complete Division of Identification had been established under the direction of Harry Passno who remained in charge until October, 1929. Files were kept "for identification purposes containing the finger prints and photographs of all persons arrested and convicted of felonies, of fugitives from justice, of inmates of all the penal institutions of the state, as well as of other persons arrested for crime." Fingerprint records, received from sheriffs, police, and penal institutions, totaled almost six thousand the first year. Through this one file alone 411 persons accused of crime were identified. A file of "persons wanted" was also established by the identification service. During the first biennium of this service, Iowa peace officers were placed in touch with the identification files of the Federal government, as well as other city and State bureaus.⁴⁵

A law passed by the Forty-second General Assembly required county sheriffs and the chief of police of each city having a population of ten thousand or over to fingerprint all persons held for investigation, all those charged with a felony or with the violation of certain liquor laws, and those held as fugitives from justice. They were also to take the fingerprints of all unidentified dead bodies in their jurisdiction. These prints were to be forwarded, in whatever manner the Attorney General should prescribe, to the Bureau of Investigation within forty-eight hours after they were taken. The prints of any person acquitted of the offense charged were to be destroyed by any officer having

⁴⁴ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1921-1922*, p. 5. Further details of these schools are given on pp. 301-306.

⁴⁵ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1921-1922*, pp. 13, 43.

them. All equipment necessary to comply with this law had to be furnished by the supervisors and city councils affected.⁴⁶

As soon as this act went into force — in April, 1927 — the Attorney General adopted a set of rules and regulations in accordance with the power given him by statute.⁴⁷ These rules provided that four sets of fingerprints records should be taken of each person arrested, subject to limitations provided by the above law. One set was to be retained by the local peace officer for his own files, one set was to be sent to the Division of Identification maintained by the Federal government at Washington, D. C., and two sets were to be forwarded to the Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

Another regulation declared that records must be made on fingerprint blanks furnished by the Iowa State Bureau, and such information as indicated on the blanks should be put thereon. Every officer was required to put his name and address on all records sent to the State Bureau, such records being numbered consecutively by the officers sending them. The final disposition of the case pertaining to each subject fingerprinted must be reported to the State Bureau within forty-eight hours thereafter. Finally, in regard to fingerprints, it was enjoined upon the peace officers to send "one photographic copy of each latent print photographed at the scene of a crime" to the State Bureau and include the following information: "date taken, by whom taken, nature of the crime, and a description of the object from which the latent print was photographed."

Attorney General Fletcher ordered that all persons bound over to the grand jury should be photographed, front and profile views, and two copies of these photographs,

⁴⁶ *Laws of Iowa*, 1927, Ch. 241.

⁴⁷ For the power given him in the law setting up the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and the identification agency, see *Laws of Iowa*, 1921, Ch. 186.

with the name and number of the person photographed, should be sent to the State Bureau within forty-eight hours after grand jury action.⁴⁸

In May of 1931, these rules and regulations were reissued and included two additional requirements: (1) officers were instructed to designate on the reverse side of the fingerprint blanks whether or not photographs are to be taken; and (2) the description of the person photographed, as well as the name and number, are to be recorded on the back of the photograph. Permission was given local officers to place the number on the subject while he was being photographed. No other rules or regulations have been issued by the Attorney General's office since, and the orders adopted in 1927, as supplemented in 1931, govern peace officers in Iowa at the present time.⁴⁹

Harold Gesell succeeded Mr. Passno in October, 1929, as head of the Identification Division. Not only were the former services continued under Gesell, but several new developments were inaugurated. Another file, the latent fingerprint file, was established as a permanent feature of the Bureau. Gesell also organized the ballistics department and bought the equipment necessary to conduct this specialized type of identification work. Handwriting and typewriting identification services were organized under his direction, and some work in hair identification was started. Furthermore, the ultra violet ray was brought into use in the detection of evidence hidden from the human eye. With all these services established, the Iowa State Bureau has secured one of the best and most complete identification divisions in the United States. In only a

⁴⁸ *Rules and Regulations Adopted by the Attorney General*, Rule Bulletin No. 1, 1927. See also *Code of 1924*, Ch. 616, Sec. 13416.

⁴⁹ *Rules and Regulations Adopted by the Attorney General*, Rule Bulletin No. 2, 1931; personal interview with Miss Irma H. Wegman, Secretary to the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, on December 29, 1934.

few instances, such as in certain types of chemical analysis of evidence, does the Identification Division ever require the assistance of outside experts in facilitating the solution of crimes.⁵⁰

L. W. Neary, who was appointed head of the Identification Division in January of 1933 to succeed Mr. Gesell, resigned at the end of the year to accept a position with the police department of Berkeley, California. Since December, 1933, the State identification service has been under the direction of Special Agent J. S. Gladstone, who is assisted in the administration of this agency by a fingerprint expert and two file clerks.

It is a well-known fact that the fingerprints of no two persons are identical. Because of this circumstance, fingerprint classification and identification constitutes the most potent and valuable means of combatting crime and the Iowa Identification Division has made fingerprint classification and identification its paramount function. Iowa's files include more than 118,000 fingerprint records. Prints are received from Iowa sheriffs and police, from penal institutions, and from law enforcement agencies of other States.

Fingerprint classifications are made according to patterns. The old way of classifying prints was known as the Henry system. A relatively new development, the one now employed by the Iowa Bureau of Identification, is known as the Reno extension of the Henry system. This modern method of classification is the procedure used by the Federal Bureau of Identification.⁵¹

⁵⁰ Personal interview with Mr. Harold Gesell, head of the Identification Division of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation from 1929 to 1933, on December 27, 1934.

⁵¹ The Henry system had six patterns — arch, tented arch, radial loop, ulnar loop, whorl, and accidental; the Reno extension includes: plain arch, radial arch, ulnar arch, tented arch, radial loop, ulnar loop, turn loop, lateral loop, central pocket, whorl, and accidental.

Whenever fingerprints are received by the Identification Division, the first step taken is to search the name index file, which is arranged in alphabetical order, for that particular individual. Finding an index card of such a criminal permits the gathering of his complete criminal history from the Bureau's file system. If this procedure is unsuccessful, the prints are classified, and the fingerprint files are searched for a record of these prints. Should this method prove successful, the Identification Division by its file system is able to look up that person's complete criminal record. A complete report of this record is mailed to the officer who sent in the prints, and if a conviction or an arrest has been reported along with the prints, it is added to his criminal record in the Bureau. A man assuming an alias may not be found in the Bureau's name index file but nevertheless be housed securely in the fingerprint records file. Fingerprints have no aliases.

If the State Bureau has no record of prints sent in, they are mailed to the Federal Bureau of Identification at Washington, D. C., where a record of the individual may possibly be housed among the more than five million prints. If so, Washington sends a complete criminal history of the felon to the State Bureau which forwards it to the local officer. Should there be no record of the individual reported to the Bureau, his prints are put away in the file system of the Identification Division.

Fingerprint forms on which prints are sent in are furnished to the local peace officers. In addition to the fingerprints, certain other information concerning the individual is to be included on this blank.⁵² The prints are classified and filed according to fingerprint classification. Each print

⁵² These include the person's name and alias, residence, place and date of arrest, criminal charges, disposition of case, sex, build, color, age, if photos are to be taken, height, color of hair, beard, color eyes, complexion, married or single, occupation, scars, and criminal history.

also receives a Bureau or index number which acts as a guide to other files concerning the same individual. When the Bureau gets information that a man is dead, all of his regular files are taken out and put in the "dead" files.

Local law enforcement officers often send to the Identification Division objects found at the scene of the crime which they have reason to believe are marked with the fingerprints of the criminal. The Identification Division, if it can find prints, takes photographs of the prints and classifies them. Usually prints of only one or two fingers are found; sometimes only part of a complete print can be discovered. These objects of evidence are filed away according to case number, and the photographed prints are filed separately according to counties. Whenever the peace officer sending the object in gets a suspect, he prints him and sends the fingerprints in to the Bureau where they are compared with those found on the object. Since the establishment of the Identification Division, 106 identifications of latent prints have been made.⁵³

An expansion of the identification service occurred in July of 1934. Following the lead of the United States Department of Justice, the Iowa Identification Division began the single print system. Iowa is one of the first States to adopt this system. Under this system criminals may be identified, if they leave the imprint of only one finger; under the prevailing system now in use, the imprint of all fingers and the thumb is required to check identification. According to the single print system, the print of each finger is filed separately. Thus, each individual to be completely single printed would require ten file cards and ten classifications. Because of the enormity of the task involved the policy pursued by the Iowa Identi-

⁵³ *Bureau of Investigation, Identification Division, Statistical Tabulation from December 31, 1933, to December 31, 1934, and Identification Division Summary, July 15, 1921, to December 31, 1934.*

fication Division is to single print only habitual criminals or those who have committed especially heinous crimes. The single print system has been administered entirely under the direction of Mr. Gladstone who was responsible for its adoption.

Records and Reports.—Crimes sometimes remain unsolved for months or even years. In such cases local officials may change and the records may be lost or destroyed. Crimes committed in various counties of the State may be committed by the same criminal or gang. Moreover certain habitual criminals may return after several years absence or imprisonment and commit new crimes. All these possibilities have emphasized the need of some central clearing house for information concerning criminals in addition to the identification service.

Soon after the organization of the Bureau (in 1921), two files were established to assist in the enforcement of certain laws. One of these was a list of motor vehicles reported stolen either within or without the State and their recovery, if recovered, with other information about each case. The second file established was a list of persons convicted of violations of the liquor laws. Both files were open to all Iowa peace officers. These files enabled officers to determine who were "repeaters" and the fact that such a file was in existence might, of itself, deter some persons from a new violation of these laws.⁵⁴

In 1925 a law was enacted making it the duty of all sheriffs and all chiefs of police in cities to report all motor vehicle thefts and recoveries to the State Bureau of Investigation.⁵⁵ Forms are now provided for theft reports and recovery notifications. These reports are arranged ac-

⁵⁴ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1921-1922*, pp. 11, 12.

⁵⁵ *Laws of Iowa, 1925*, Ch. 8.

ording to the makes of cars.⁵⁶ When a report is first sent in, the Bureau's radio network broadcasts the information. Monthly bulletins concerning cars reported stolen and recovered are sent out to all sheriffs and chiefs of police in Iowa and to the motor vehicle departments in other States. *The Iowa Sheriff* also carries this report.⁵⁷

It was not until 1927, however, that the Forty-second General Assembly made it the duty of the clerk of the district court to report convictions of any violation of the intoxicating liquor laws of the State to the Bureau of Investigation. Standard forms furnished by the Bureau must be used and reports must be sent in within forty-eight hours after judgment of conviction.⁵⁸

These reports are filed in alphabetical order of the persons convicted. Since the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the creation of the State Liquor Commission, the volume of these reports has dropped considerably, but the Bureau continues to file reports sent in.

During the 1923-1924 biennium, the Bureau of Investigation began the practice of issuing circulars of fugitives from justice. This procedure, during the first four years of use, resulted in the apprehension of more than half of the fugitives for whom circulars were issued.⁵⁹ Such circulars are now sent out upon the request of the county or institution from which the criminal escaped and the county or institution pays the cost. The present mailing list numbers some 3750, including the ninety-nine sheriffs and some

⁵⁶ "Stolen" blanks are white; "Recovered" forms are red. Information asked for includes: make of car, type, motor number, color, model, serial number, license number, reward, identification marks, name of insurance company, date stolen (or recovered), where, owner, address, sheriff or chief of police, with county and city.

⁵⁷ Personal interview with Mr. Garrett on December 29, 1934.

⁵⁸ *Laws of Iowa*, 1927, Ch. 47.

⁵⁹ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1923-1924, p. 36, 1925-1926, p. 21.

six hundred chiefs of police in Iowa, all sheriffs in the other States, and the chiefs of police in the principal cities of the United States and Canada.⁶⁰

A permanent file of these circulars is maintained by the Bureau, in which white guides indicate the fugitives still wanted and red guides show that the circulars have been cancelled. A file of "circulars of criminals outside of Iowa", filed according to States, is also maintained. Police department bulletins received from State law enforcement units, city police departments, and private protective associations are also permanently filed by the Bureau.⁶¹

Beginning in 1925, a file of all prisoners discharged from Iowa penal institutions has been kept by the Bureau.⁶² Fort Madison sends a card of three photographs, one with a hat or cap facing front, one facing front uncovered, and one profile uncovered; Anamosa furnishes only two photographs, not including the picture with hat or cap. Both institutions list the same information concerning the criminal. This material, which is written on the back of the photograph, presents the convict's number, name, date received, county received from, crime, sentence, parole or discharge, to whom paroled, where paroled to, certain details of identification,⁶³ and former convictions. The importance of this file is somewhat lessened by the complete file kept in the Identification Division of the criminal

⁶⁰ Data given by the State Printing Office.

⁶¹ Filed according to the place from which received. The bulletin file includes the following senders: the State law enforcement units of Ohio, Louisiana, Nebraska, Illinois, and Minnesota; the city police departments of San Diego, Oakland, and Los Angeles, California, Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri, and Vancouver, B. C.; the Auto Protective and Information Bureau; the American Bankers Association; R. R. Agents Association; and the Missouri Crime Prevention Bureau.

⁶² Personal interview with Miss Irma H. Wegman on December 28, 1934. The first record received for this file is dated July 16, 1925.

⁶³ Age, height, weight, complexion, color eyes, color hair, fingerprint classification, marks, and scars.

records of such men. One important contribution, however is that the file affords a check upon a criminal as to whether he was paroled or had completed his sentence.

The coroner is required to report to the Bureau, on forms provided, all deaths in his jurisdiction due to accidental or violent means. The report, besides indicating whether the death was due to murder, suicide, or accident, includes: the county, place of accident, name and address of deceased, date of death, coroner, and any remarks or explanations deemed necessary. These coroner's reports are filed according to counties. The purpose of this law was to afford the Bureau a sure means of getting reports of all homicides. Though county attorneys usually reported these cases, such a means could not be depended upon.⁶⁴

Once a week the Iowa Sheriffs Association prepares a bulletin of criminal information. The Bureau of Investigation coöperates with the Sheriffs Association by furnishing material relating to crime, such information being incorporated in this weekly statement. This report is issued to sheriffs, chiefs of police, chambers of commerce, and credit bureaus within the State, and a few places outside the State.

Police Radio Broadcasting. — The beginnings of this new law-enforcing enterprise may be traced back to 1924. In that year, soon after the establishment of radio station WHO at Des Moines the company operating that station permitted the broadcasting of news of bank robberies when requested by the Iowa Bankers Association. Mr. Kuhns, president of WHO, promised that when fifty counties agreed to buy receiving sets for sheriffs' offices, his station would give twenty-four hour protective service.

⁶⁴ *Laws of Iowa*, 1929, Ch. 143; personal interview with Mr. Riden on December 27, 1934.

But demonstrations in December, 1925, showed conclusively that the receiving sets had to be further perfected to be adequate and that a lower cost price was necessary.

WHO continued to give service to State law enforcing units by broadcasting news of bank robberies when requested by the Iowa Bankers Association. Though this practice demonstrated the possibilities of a State-wide police radio system in combatting crime, it was apparent that to be effective a broadcasting station devoted solely to police information had to be established. WHO was a commercial station, and programs could not be interrupted to broadcast information about crime, but the loss of an hour or two often meant the difference between the apprehension of criminals and their escape.

The Bankers Association, however, continued the attempts to connect local officers with the Bureau of Investigation by radio. By 1930, radio receiving sets had been adequately developed, so attention was turned to the broadcasting phase. Inquiries were made in July as to how much one central high wave broadcasting station sufficient to cover Iowa would cost. Estimates received showed that the cost of such a station was prohibitive. Attention was next turned to low wave broadcasting transmitters.

By January, 1931, plans were completed for the establishment of a State-wide low wave police broadcasting station of one transmitter unit. County bankers associations, according to the plan, were to request the local supervisors to join them in purchasing for the local sheriff's office a receiving set which would be "locked in" with the central transmitter. The Attorney General was requested to ask the General Assembly, then in session, to pass legislation necessary for the creation of the proposed system, with the understanding that the Iowa Bankers Association would furnish free to the State the

necessary broadcasting equipment and provide for the operation and maintenance of the station.⁶⁵

The Forty-fourth General Assembly authorized the Attorney General to enter into contracts necessary "for utilizing a special radio broadcasting system for law enforcement and police work". The only expenses permitted the State in creating such a radio system were those involved in buying a radio remote control system and installing it in the office of the Bureau of Investigation and these expenses were to be paid from the peace officers appropriation. Furthermore, it was made the duty of the boards of supervisors, upon notification from the Attorney General that broadcasting facilities were established, to install in the sheriff's office and in at least one motor vehicle used by the sheriff, a "locked-in" radio receiving set as prescribed by the Attorney General. It was also made incumbent upon city councils to establish at least one receiving set; such action by town councils was to be optional.⁶⁶

Meanwhile, investigations of low wave radio stations continued and a transmitter was purchased by the Iowa Bankers Association in December of 1931. Member banks contributed pro rata the cost of this unit. The transmitter was installed in February of 1932 in the Liberty Building at Des Moines. Its operation at this time was merely for testing purposes — to find out how much of the State was being covered and to try out various receiving sets. In the fall of 1932 a lower frequency was, upon request, assigned to this station, as it was believed the lower frequency would give a more consistent coverage of the State, and further tests were conducted on this lower fre-

⁶⁵ *Report of the Insurance Committee of the Iowa Bankers Association*, February 14, 1934, pp. 1-4.

⁶⁶ *Laws of Iowa*, 1931, Ch. 241.

quency. These tests were completed in March, 1933, and the official receiving sets were designated.⁶⁷

With the necessary preliminary testing finished, the first unit of the Iowa police radio system, station KGHO at Des Moines, began regular operation on May 15, 1933, and has been in continuous operation ever since.⁶⁸

When Governor Herring summoned the General Assembly into special session in November, 1933, the Iowa Bankers Association and the Attorney General's office agreed to prepare a bill appropriating money necessary to establish at least two more low wave police broadcasting transmitter units to augment the Des Moines unit. The bill as passed authorized the Attorney General to enter into necessary contracts for installing a police broadcasting unit in northeastern Iowa and one in northwestern Iowa. These stations were to be located wherever the Attorney General decided was best. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made to carry out the act.⁶⁹

Extensive surveys were made in the summer of 1934 throughout northern Iowa to ascertain the most favorable location of these two units, and Storm Lake and Waterloo were chosen. Assembling of equipment and its installation was made in the late fall of 1934 under the direction of E. F. Brown, supervising radio engineer, and regular operation of these two units began on December 29, 1934.⁷⁰

The law made no provision for the maintenance of these

⁶⁷ *Report of the Insurance Committee of the Iowa Bankers Association*, February 14, 1934, p. 4; personal letter from E. F. Brown, Engineer in Charge of the Iowa Police Radio System, dated February 20, 1935.

⁶⁸ *Report of the Insurance Committee of the Iowa Bankers Association*, February 14, 1934, p. 4.

⁶⁹ *Report of the Insurance Committee of the Iowa Bankers Association*, February 14, 1934, p. 5; *Laws of Iowa, 1933-1934*, Extra Session, Ch. 142.

⁷⁰ Personal letter from Mr. Brown, dated February 20, 1935; personal interview with Mr. Brown on December 27, 1934; *Des Moines Tribune*, December 25, 1934.

two stations, but coöperation of the local communities with the State made possible the operation of the transmitters. The Waterloo station was (and is) housed in the studios of WMT. Mr. Shaw, former WMT owner, agreed to furnish an operator for the police radio unit until the legislature would make provision for his salary. When the *Register and Tribune* bought WMT, that firm assumed the contract Shaw had made with the State. KNFO, Storm Lake, is located in a courthouse room donated by the Buena Vista county board of supervisors. The operator and announcer was, at first, furnished by the business people of Storm Lake.

After the new stations were in operation there was still a police radio silent zone in southern Iowa, however, and the Forty-sixth General Assembly authorized the Attorney General to contract for the installation and maintenance of two additional police radio broadcasting units, one in the southwestern part of the State and the other in southeastern Iowa. These stations were to be established in such locations in these parts of the State as the Attorney General might decide would best serve the local peace officers in transmitting information to them. After much discussion Fairfield and Atlantic were selected as the sites of the southern Iowa stations.

Furthermore, the Attorney General was authorized to install, rearrange, or interchange police radio broadcasting equipment among the various stations. The act also authorized the Attorney General to pay needed maintenance costs for the operation of KNFN, Waterloo, and KNFO, Storm Lake, police radio units, until June 30, 1935, after which the general appropriation for the Department of Justice was to take care of it. Twenty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as was needed, was appropriated to carry out the provisions of this legislation.

This was five thousand dollars more than that in a similar measure authorizing the setting up of two transmitters in northern Iowa, but this increased appropriation was necessary to carry into effect the plans of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation to make the Des Moines unit the central and controlling station. Maintenance costs for the northern Iowa units hitherto not provided by law were also a factor causing the additional appropriation. It was planned to install in Des Moines a 1000 watt unit as a monitoring or controlling station over the four district police radio transmitters, thus obviating the expensive practice of using the telephone or telegraph service to communicate with local peace officers.

Following the establishment of the Storm Lake and Waterloo stations, the State added equipment for intercommunication. This last item has been the only equipment expense of the State in connection with the unit in the Liberty Building. The KGHO operator and announcer is appointed by the Attorney General of Iowa. Since September, 1934, his salary has been paid jointly by the Bankers Association and the State of Iowa.

In addition to the major KGHO equipment, receiving and broadcasting facilities have been assembled in the State House headquarters of the Bureau of Investigation. This machinery has been set up at State expense, as authorized in the original law, and constitutes the remote control position of KGHO. A circuit is also run from the Bureau's radio room to the offices of the Chief and his secretary, enabling them to hear any broadcasts sent out over the system.⁷¹

⁷¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1933-1934, Extra Session, Ch. 142, 1935, Ch. 124; memorandum submitted by Attorney General O'Connor and Park Findley, Chief of the State Bureau of Criminal Investigation, to the General Assembly explaining plans for carrying out provisions of Senate File 321 of the Forty-sixth General Assembly; *Journal of the Senate*, 1935, pp. 966, 967; *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1935, pp. 1716, 1717.

Iowa's State police radio system is now (1936) under the supervision and direction of E. F. Brown, chief radio engineer, who is appointed and paid by the Attorney General's office. He is commissioned as a special agent and is subject to the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation. Included in the Iowa police radio network under Brown's superintendence are the five stations: KGHO, Des Moines, the central and key station; KNFO, Storm Lake; KNFN, Waterloo; KACC, Fairfield; and KACD, Atlantic.

Each station has an engineer in charge. Though Iowa could qualify by having operators with a second class government radio telephone operator's license, it is the policy of the Department of Justice that their radio operators hold a first class license. Each of the five units has complete broadcasting and receiving facilities.⁷²

The messages sent over the State police radio network are picked up by Iowa's four municipal police radio stations⁷³ and rebroadcast for the information of local authorities. There is also intercommunication between the State and municipal units, the Fairfield and Cedar Rapids stations intercommunicating daily. State police radio units are exchanging information with the Minnesota State Bureau station and similar exchanges with other States is anticipated in the near future. The exchange of crime news by the Des Moines municipal station and five out-of-State police radio systems⁷⁴ aids in combatting crime

⁷² Intercommunication facilities provide a rapid means of turning the transmitter off and automatically opening the receiver. When the transmitter is used, the receiver shuts off.

⁷³ KGZC, Des Moines, KGOZ, Cedar Rapids, KGPK, Sioux City, and KGPM, Davenport. All four stations operate with 400-watt power on a frequency of 1682 kilocycles. Information relating to the municipal police radio units was taken from an article in *The Des Moines Register*, February 24, 1935.

⁷⁴ This hook-up, which will be expanded from time to time, now includes

and in disseminating information which the Des Moines station picks up from the Iowa State police radio broadcasts. The policy of the Iowa Department of Justice is to encourage municipalities, especially those of 40,000 or over, in the establishment of municipal police radio stations and their coöperation and intercommunication with the State police radio network.

Though the law requires that the board of supervisors and city councils install radio receiving sets for use in connection with the State police radio system, this provision has not been enforced because of the restricted scope of broadcasting facilities, but since the installation of the stations at Fairfield and Atlantic — giving complete State coverage — receiving sets are being installed rapidly. At the present writing, there is estimated to be some two hundred radio receiving sets used by Iowa peace officers in connection with the State radio system.⁷⁵ Some of the sheriffs' automobiles have receiving sets. All of the Bureau of Investigation's agents are equipped with receiving facilities. These latter sets can be adjusted by the agents to receive municipal police radio broadcasts when they are located in such cities. The Iowa Highway Safety Patrol also has its cars equipped with radio sets adjusted to the frequency used by the State broadcasting stations.

Schools of Instruction. — Parallel with the development of the police radio broadcasting system, desire for better law enforcement led to expansion in another direction — the establishment of schools of instruction for local peace officers of the State.

For several years prior to 1927, the Iowa State Sheriffs Association, which — as the Bankers Association with the

the municipal stations in Duluth, Minnesota; Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska; Kansas City, Missouri; and Memphis, Tennessee.

⁷⁵ Data on receiving sets was furnished by Glen L. Schmidt, May 1, 1936.

radio movement — was the moving force behind the schools of instruction, was affiliated with the County Officers Association, an organization including all county officers except county attorneys, who held their convention in connection with the State Bar Association Convention. At the County Officers Convention a joint meeting of all officers was held, following which each group of officers, sheriffs, auditors, treasurers, etc., met in separate sessions. Thus was begun the getting-together of the sheriffs. These first meetings were no more than conventions, and their value was limited to whatever the sheriffs got from each other by association. These assemblages were sparsely attended, only about 20 sheriffs coming to the 1923 convention.

At this time, the law was interpreted that expenses of county officers attending conventions were properly payable out of county funds, but in 1923, the Fortieth General Assembly passed an act which provided that expenses incurred by county officials attending State conventions or group meetings could not be paid from county funds. An opinion given by Attorney General Ben J. Gibson interpreted this law to mean that county officers could receive expenses only where such expenses were expressly provided for by statute or were incurred in the performance of a duty imposed by law. In spite of this development "a small group of Iowa Sheriffs met in *council of war*, in 1924. They recognized the absolute necessity of better training and set themselves to the task of working out a plan of operation."⁷⁶

Beginning in 1924, annual schools of instruction have been held by the Iowa State Sheriffs Association. The first session was small in attendance, but the value of the plan was recognized, and sentiment was all for its con-

⁷⁶ Personal letter from R. W. Nebergall, editor of *The Iowa Sheriff*, dated February 25, 1935; *Laws of Iowa*, 1923, Ch. 106; *Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1923-1924, p. 136.

tinuance. The convention and the school of instruction were held on different dates until 1927 when the sheriffs withdrew from the Association of County Officers and concentrated their efforts on the instruction work.⁷⁷

Realizing the great necessity of educating the sheriffs and chiefs of police in law enforcement and identification instruction, the Attorney General recommended in his 1924 and 1926 biennial reports that a law be enacted providing schools of instruction for sheriffs. He stated that the getting together, exchange of ideas and information, and instruction resulting would be well worth the expense involved.⁷⁸

In 1925, at the regular convention of county officers, the sheriffs adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to call the sheriffs "to a series of meetings for the purpose of instruction in law enforcement and to devise a plan of statewide coordination in the enforcement of law". On August 19, 1925, Governor Hammill issued the proclamation, by authority given him in the law, that the Governor and Attorney General shall each have the power to call any peace officer to their aid in the enforcement of the law. This meeting was the second school of instruction and marked the beginning of the coöperative movement between the Sheriffs Association and the State. Since Attorney General Gibson ruled that the expenses of sheriffs in attendance at the sheriffs' convention could not be paid from county funds even though they were called by the Governor to it as a law enforcement meeting, the expenses of the individual sheriffs at the 1925 and 1926 sessions were paid by the officers themselves. Other expenses, as for speakers, were taken care of by the Iowa State Sheriffs Association.⁷⁹

⁷⁷ Personal letter from Mr. Nebergall, dated February 25, 1935.

⁷⁸ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1923-1924, p. 15, 1925-1926, p. 9.

⁷⁹ Personal letter from Mr. Nebergall, dated February 25, 1935; *Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1925-1926, p. 153.

In 1927, a change of incumbents in the Attorney General's office was accompanied by a change of opinion in regard to the annual schools of instruction and a difference between schools of instruction and conventions was recognized. Attorney General John Fletcher rendered an opinion which declared that the sheriffs were entitled to reasonable and necessary traveling and other expenses when called by the Governor or the Attorney General to schools of instruction and stated that the sheriff under these conditions was obliged to be present at the school as a part of his official duties.⁸⁰

With the coöperation of the Attorney General and the Governor, the school of instruction was held as usual by the Iowa State Sheriffs Association. This coöperation has continued to the present time. Each year the Governor or Attorney General, sometimes both, in exercise of their power to call peace officers to aid them in law enforcement, have sent out the call for peace officers to attend these schools of instruction. Theoretically attendance is compulsory, but there has never been any occasion to enforce this mandate — attendance has been practically 100 per cent since the State has coöperated.

The cost of the speakers at these sessions has always been financed by the Iowa State Sheriffs Association, and the expenses incurred by the sheriffs in attendance have been paid out of county funds. None of the expense is borne by the State. Programs for the sessions are arranged by the Association in coöperation with the Attorney General's office and the Bureau of Investigation. These programs include such features as: addresses by nationally known specialists in various fields of law enforcement followed by general discussion, round table exchange of ideas among the sheriffs on some selected general topic,

⁸⁰ *Biennial Report of the Attorney General, 1927-1928*, pp. 96, 97.

open house at the Bureau of Investigation, and exhibitions by experts in different phases of law enforcement, etc.⁸¹

Beginning in 1928, the county attorneys adopted the plan practiced by the sheriffs and have since held their school of instruction on the same dates as the sheriffs, omitting the old convention. Joint sessions of the two bodies are held when lecturers of natural reputation speak in their respective fields.

Other peace officers, town marshals, police officers, constables, have been invited to these schools of instruction for the past several years. Complete accord among peace officers in the work of law enforcement is the aim of such a move. Numbers of them attend even though they must pay their personal expenses; this fact seems to indicate they derive some worthwhile benefits.

As Iowa officers had trouble in getting coöperation from neighboring States, it was believed advisable to invite heads of the principal law enforcement units of nearby States to attend these schools of instruction. These men were invited, and their expenses paid. This brought about the Mid-West Law Enforcement Conference in 1929 and 1930, which was held in connection with the annual instruction school. At this conference, plans of coöperation which gave splendid results were worked out by out-of-State officers meeting with the Chief of the Iowa Bureau of Investigation and officers of the Iowa State Sheriffs Association.⁸²

After the Iowa State Sheriffs Association had blazed the way — the State soon coöperating — in the matter of schools of instruction and after the beneficial results of

⁸¹ Personal letter from Mr. Nebergall, dated February 25, 1935; personal interview with Mr. Nebergall on December 27, 1934; programs kindly sent me by the Iowa State Sheriffs Association through Mr. Nebergall.

⁸² Personal letter from Mr. Nebergall, dated February 25, 1935; *Program of Sixth Annual School of Instruction of Iowa State Sheriffs Association*, p. 5.

such schools were plainly shown, it was thought desirable that other peace officers be afforded the same opportunity. With this end in mind, the Forty-fourth General Assembly authorized any county sheriff, with the coöperation of the Bureau of Investigation, to hold a school of instruction for all peace officers, including regularly organized vigilantes, within his county.⁸³

R. W. Nebergall, at this time a State agent appointed by the Governor, was assigned to coöperate with the sheriffs in conducting these schools. At each of the sessions he was assisted by a man from the Iowa State Sheriffs Association. Mr. Nebergall began making the rounds of the counties in September of 1931 and completed his work in November of 1932.

All counties except Polk and Ida held schools of instruction, and some few counties had more than one meeting. More than forty-five hundred peace officers attended these schools. All this work was done in a little over a year due to the splendid coöperation of the Bureau of Investigation.⁸⁴

COMMENTS AND PROPOSED CHANGES

The growth of administration in modern times has been prodigious, but instead of properly integrating the new services into existing agencies whenever possible, legis-

⁸³ *Laws of Iowa*, 1931, Ch. 132. As a part of his work in law enforcement, the Chief of the Bureau reported, in 1925, that he had assisted in promoting vigilantes movements. Such organizations played a part, according to the Chief, in the discouragement of bank robbery. An increased interest in getting better law enforcement officials also was attributed to popular participation in law enforcement activities.—*Biennial Report of the Attorney General*, 1925–1926, pp. 22, 23.

⁸⁴ Personal letter from Mr. Nebergall, dated February 25, 1935; personal interview with Mr. Nebergall on December 27, 1934. Sectional schools, conducted and financed by the Iowa Sheriffs Association, have been held during the past three or four years. The peace officers who attend pay their own expenses.

latures generally create a new, independent unit for each additional function or place it in an unrelated department. This piecemeal fashioning in administration leads to the development of a cumbersome administrative machine. In Iowa this observation holds true in connection with law enforcement activities. There is a lack of integration, concentration, and centralization.

Because "the cost of government has been steadily increasing" and "it is desirable that the expenses of government be reduced without decreasing its efficiency", the Forty-fourth General Assembly established a committee on the reduction of expenditures, composed of six members. Though this committee, by its study during the interim between sessions of the legislature, was able to suggest reductions in governmental expenditures, the Forty-fifth General Assembly believed it advisable to have a more thorough and extensive study made and another joint legislative committee was created and given full authority to investigate and recommend such changes relative to structure and organization as they believed were conducive to greater efficiency and economy. This committee hired the Brookings Institution to make a survey of administration in Iowa.⁸⁵

One of the conclusions expressed in the report of the Brookings Institution was that "law enforcement . . . is of all the major functions of the state organized the most illogically and administered in general with the least basic efficiency." The investigators found that, on the State level, law enforcement is scattered among a multitude of agencies — the Governor, the Executive Council, the Department of Justice, the Secretary of State, the State Fire Marshal, the Board of Railroad Commissioners, the High-

⁸⁵ *Laws of Iowa*, 1931, Ch. 336, 1933, Ch. 270, and the Brookings Institution's *Report on a Survey of Administration in Iowa*, p. iii.

way Commission, the Department of Agriculture, and the State Department of Health—all exercising some functions relating to law enforcement. Local law enforcement, not centralized with the State units, is entrusted to sheriffs, county attorneys, coroners, constables, police chiefs, and town marshals, all independent of each other and in no manner effectively coördinated or supervised from above.⁸⁶

In the opinion of the Brookings staff, the State Department of Justice provided a possible foundation for an integrated State-wide agency of law enforcement. "In the creation of the Bureau of Investigation and in the establishment of a centralized system of criminal identification and a radio broadcasting system, both operated by the bureau, Iowa has already taken important steps toward the construction of an adequate state law enforcement department. The Bureau of Investigation represents a valuable beginning".⁸⁷

The arrangements for law enforcement should, suggested the Brookings report, definitely locate responsibility for general direction and control in the Governor. Their investigators would create in the Iowa Department of Justice a Bureau of Safety under the administration of a Commissioner of Public Safety, appointed for an indefinite term by the Attorney General with the approval of the Governor. The Commissioner, removable by the Attorney General or the Governor but only for cause after written notice of charges and a public hearing, would have authority to name the necessary officers and employees. The proposed Safety Bureau would embrace a State Highway Patrol and absorb the present Bureau of Criminal Investigation, the Fire Marshal's office, and the present law enforcement functions

⁸⁶ The Brookings Institution's *Report on a Survey of Administration in Iowa*, pp. 90-93.

⁸⁷ The Brookings Institution's *Report on a Survey of Administration in Iowa*, p. 99.

of the Secretary of State, the Railroad Commissioners, the Department of Agriculture, and the State Health Department. Some of the inspection duties of the Labor Commissioner and the State Highway Commission were likewise to be transferred to the Bureau. State control was provided for local law enforcement agencies.⁸⁸

The Interim Committee also prepared a plan for a revision of State government. It used the Brookings report as a basis but enlisted also the aid of various civic organizations, the personnel of State institutions, and persons interested in problems of government. Less comprehensive than the Brookings suggestions and differing in a few major aspects, the Interim Committee's proposals in relation to law enforcement were nevertheless similar to the general outline indicated in the Brookings report. The final report of the Interim Committee proposed that there be created a Department of Public Safety under the administration of a Commissioner of Public Safety, to be appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The Commissioner would be chosen for six years and could appoint such officers as would be required to discharge the duties of the Department. Divisions of the proposed unit were to be: (1) highway safety; (2) fire protection; and (3) criminal investigation. Transferred to the new Department would be all traffic and road laws now administered by the Secretary of State, the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and the State Highway Commission, all powers and duties of the State Fire Marshal and those of the Labor Commissioner relating to fire, and all of the powers and duties of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.⁸⁹

The major differences between the Brookings suggestions

⁸⁸ The Brookings Institution's *Report on a Survey of Administration in Iowa*, pp. 100-113.

⁸⁹ *Final Report of the Interim Committee on Reduction of Governmental Expenditures.*

and those of the Interim Committee were: the Interim Committee would have a new department created rather than integrate all law enforcement agencies into an existing agency — the Department of Justice; and the Interim Committee's changes did not involve local peace officers. Both reports would have merged the Bureau of Criminal Investigation into the suggested State law enforcement agency. What both suggested was no more than the expansion of the Bureau of Investigation into a complete State police system, integrating all State law enforcement activities therein.

The Forty-sixth General Assembly, however, adopted neither the recommendations of the Brookings Institution nor those of the Interim Committee, but it did, apparently, agree that "one of the most urgent problems . . . is the obvious necessity for an adequate state patrol system on our highways."⁹⁰ Two highway patrol bills were brought up for consideration during the session. One, which was rejected, contemplated the creation of a State highway patrol as an independent department to be under the supervision of a superintendent appointed for four years by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. This department would have absorbed the Motor Vehicle Department of the Secretary of State's office, but would have left other State law enforcement agencies intact.⁹¹

The bill finally adopted by the Forty-sixth General Assembly established a fifty-three man Highway Safety Patrol under the supervision of the Secretary of State. Enforcing the laws of the road and the regulation of motor vehicles are the primary duties assigned to this new agency, but patrolmen have the power, and are required, to arrest without

⁹⁰ *Final Report of the Interim Committee on Reduction of Governmental Expenditures*, p. 10.

⁹¹ Senate File No. 196, of the Forty-sixth General Assembly; *Journal of the Senate*, 1935, pp. 437, 451, 1067-1069.

warrant persons violating the law in their view. Cost of the administration of this agency is to be paid from the maintenance fund of the Motor Vehicle Department.⁹²

Although the passage of the above described law satisfies the need for a State highway patrol, the defeated measure placing this agency under the Governor would have provided arrangements more consistent with the principles of good administration. Law enforcement properly belongs under the direction of the Governor or Attorney General. The legislature in creating this new administrative activity has, as in the past, disregarded completely the principles of integration.

Another feasible alternative to the action taken, and one in harmony with sound administrative principles, would have been the expansion of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation into taking over the duties of highway patrolling. A degree of integration would have been accomplished by such a movement and this compromise action would have left the way open for future piecemeal integration of the law enforcement activities of State government.

ROBERT WALLACE SHEA

IOWA CITY IOWA

⁹² House File No. 67 of the Forty-sixth General Assembly; *Journal of the House of Representatives*, 1935, pp. 655-668; *Journal of the Senate*, 1935, pp. 1067-1069, 1215-1219. Governor Herring signed the Highway Patrol bill. This bill was sponsored by Mrs. Alex Miller, Secretary of State, who had initiated highway patrol work as part of the activities of the Motor Vehicle Department. — *Iowa Automobile Accident Report*, 1934; *Iowa City Press-Citizen*, January 25, 1935; *The Des Moines Register*, February 3, 1935.

FARM BACKGROUND OF COUNTRY MIGRANTS TO IOWA INDUSTRIES

A striking phenomenon of the period of business depression following the year 1929 has been the back-to-the-land movement. Urban victims of unemployment have sought the soil to wrest from it a bare living. In view of this recent population movement away from the city, it is instructive to look back on the completely reverse population trend which took place during the years immediately preceding the depression. Country people then flowed toward the city. They did so not so much in order to eke out a meager living as because better opportunities beckoned them to urban industries.

Following is a partial account of country migrants to Iowa industries. It is based on interviews by the writer, in the spring of 1927, with some 1200 persons in twenty-one industrial establishments located in six representative communities. The men and women interviewed were practically all wage earners; few employers and executives were included.

The answers to six questions were sought in each plant:

- 1 What proportion of the personnel had come from farms.
- 2 What was the status and tenure of the migrants' farm homes.
- 3 How far the migrants had come.
- 4 How long it was since they had come.
- 5 Their reasons for leaving the farm.
- 6 Whether they expected to return.

Information was also sought as to what, if any, relationship existed between the town occupations of farm-bred

men and women and their previous experience, and as to their approximate annual earnings in town.

Two of the six cities in this study, Marshalltown and Ottumwa, were what the Iowa Census of 1925 classified as cities of the first class — with a population of 15,000 or more; the other four, Shenandoah, Red Oak, Fairfield, and Boone, were cities of the second class — with a population of not less than 2000 nor more than 14,999. These six cities represent southwestern, southeastern, and central Iowa, the most industrialized section of the State.

Of the people interviewed, 71 per cent were men and 29 per cent were women and girls. The latter percentage may seem rather large, since the proportion of females in the manufacturing and mechanical industries of Iowa was at the time only a little over 10 per cent. But the women interviewed included clerks, in which occupation the proportion of females is large. Furthermore, a relatively large percentage of employees in certain of the plants, notably in the printing, seed supply, and knitting industries, were female.

Answers to the first question disclosed that more than half of the employees of each sex — 51.5 per cent of the men and approximately 60 per cent of the women — had a farm background. In one city, Shenandoah, the proportion for both sexes was in excess of two-thirds.

The answers to the second question — concerning the farm status and the tenure of the migrants' former homes¹ — showed that the status of one in six of the men had been that of farm laborer, whereas in the State as a whole the proportion of farm laborers to farm operators was only one in eight.² As for the former homes of the remaining

¹ Present homes as well as former in the case of nearly 18 per cent of the women and of a very few men (less than two per cent) who, while working in town, were still living on the farm.

² See *Census of Iowa, 1925*, pp. 1002, 1003, and 1011.

men — those having the operator status — not far from half had been rented. Practically all of the women's homes had had the operator status, and of this number two-thirds had been owned.

In two-thirds of the cases reporting rented farms and in practically all with laborer background, the men interviewed had themselves been the tenants and farm laborers respectively, having relinquished the agricultural occupation and gone to town; but in barely a third of the cases of farm owned background had the men interviewed been themselves the owners,³ the other two-thirds having merely been brought up on the farm.

As for the women, almost without exception either the husband, or more often the father had been the owner, renter, or laborer. A great majority of the women had merely been brought up on the farm. Of the rented farms, one in ten, and of the owned farms about two in five, were still being operated by the home folks.

How far had the migrants come from farm to industry? The men had come farther than had the women, one-third of the male workers having come more than 50 miles. A majority of this group had migrated more than 100 miles. Of the women, 70 per cent had travelled no more than 50 miles. On the other hand, more of the men than of the women had stayed within 10 miles of the home farm. The latter fact may be partially explained by the greater number of industrial openings in Iowa towns available for men than for women. That a larger proportion of women than of men got no further than 100 miles from home was accounted for in the majority of cases by the fact that their families moved comparatively short distances from the farm. In the remaining cases the reason was probably the

³ At the time of the study, nine per cent of the farm-owning group still owned their farms and rented them out.

conservatism if not the timidity of the women workers themselves.⁴

Concerning the length of time these workers had spent in the industrial towns, the answers showed that of the men about one in twenty-five had left the farm less than a year previously, about a fifth less than five years, and 45 per cent nine years or less. A third had left the farm from 10 to 19 years previously, a fifth 20 years or more, and about one in twelve 30 years or more.

Of the women fully one in ten had been less than a year away from the farm, over a third less than five years, and nearly two-thirds nine years or less. Barely a fifth had been from 10 to 19 years away, and a negligible proportion 20 years or more. Nearly two-thirds of the women, as compared with less than half of the men, had not been away from the farm 10 years.

The peak years of migration for the men were 1922, 1924, and 1926. The migration of the women lagged behind that of the men and the peak was not as pronounced as that of the men. The movement of the men toward the industrial centers in 1922 was due, no doubt, to the disastrous post-war slump in Iowa agriculture. In 1922 the farm return to owner operators—the group least likely to relinquish farming under economic pressure—was \$917, of which \$715 was in cash, or \$1,211 if we count in food and fuel consumed by the family.⁵ But the index number of the buying power of farm products at that time compared with 1913 was only 69. As for wage rates of farm laborers,⁶ the

⁴ The tendency not to go far from home limited the mobility of the workers who were interviewed. Their relative immobility was an important contributing cause of the relatively low rates of pay noted in a later section of this article.

⁵ *Weather, Crops and Markets* (U. S. Department of Agriculture), April 28, 1923, p. 396.

⁶ *Weather, Crops and Markets* (U. S. Department of Agriculture), July 28, 1923, p. 92.

index number standing at 239⁷ in 1920, as compared with the average for 1910–1914, fell in 1921 to 150.⁸

An important cause of the 1924 and 1926 peaks in the case of the men probably was the pressure of forced sales and foreclosures of mortgaged farms, this distressing movement having maintained a high crest from 1923 on.⁹ That the same two causes had to do with the women's peak years will be seen when we examine the reasons that were given by them for having left the farm.

The answers to the question concerning the male migrants' reasons for leaving the farm were: "better opportunity in town"; "couldn't make a living", or, as some put it, "went busted"; and "no capital"; or "not enough capital". Other reasons were: "couldn't rent my place"; "short lease meant too many moves", "couldn't find any land to rent", etc. About one-fifth of the men gave the relatively passive reason: "my family moved to town".

The outstanding reason given by women was, "my family moved to town". This explanation made up more than two-thirds of the total. Reasons of an economic character—notably "better opportunity in town", "I got married", and "there was no work for me on the farm"—constituted approximately a fifth of the women's reasons compared with one-half in the case of the men. Dislike of farm life made up only a small proportion of women's reasons. The remaining reasons given by women were, in order of frequency: "came to town to school", "wanted experience first", and "had to care for a relative".

To sum up the explanations offered for leaving the farm:

⁷ Equivalent to \$65.05 a month without, or \$47.24 with, board.

⁸ *Weather, Crops and Markets* (U. S. Department of Agriculture), July, 1927, p. 246.

⁹ See Murray and Garlock's *Farm Mortgage Department in Iowa* (Iowa State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Current Economic Series, Report No. 6, 1927), p. 7, Table VI.

most of the men, particularly from rented farms, left for economic reasons, but most of the women left because their families moved to town. Dislike of farm life was expressed more largely by men and women from owned farms than by those from rented farms.

Regarding the relation between the town occupations and the farm experiences of these urban workers with a farm background, the writer's observations suggest the possibility that Iowa farm-bred men and women, when seeking work in town, prefer in general to enter those industries whose products have been more or less familiar to them in their farm experience. Furthermore, the investigation suggests that farm-bred men are attracted to mechanical work, particularly in connection with farm implements.

Concerning the question of hours and earnings in town occupations, information about rates of wages, hours of work, and lay-off time was received from twelve of the twenty-one plants visited. The reported hours of work ranged from 1 to 10 per day, and from a minimum of 44 for women and of 45 for men to a maximum of 60 per week for both sexes.

Half of the men and nine-tenths of the women worked six full days a week. The maximum working week, while practically never less than 48 hours, was for the majority of both sexes 54 hours, whereas as long ago as the year 1923, in the United States as a whole, nearly half of all workers in manufacturing establishments had been working 48 hours or less.¹⁰

As for rates of pay, in only one of the twelve plants were daily wages paid. These rates were \$2.25 for ordinary female labor and \$3.25 for male labor and office girls. Hourly rates were the general rule; for men they ranged

¹⁰ Commons and Andrews's *Principles of Labor Legislation* (Harper and Bros., 1927, Revised and Enlarged Edition), p. 232.

from 25 cents to \$1.00 and for women from 20 to 25 cents.

Less than one in ten of the persons interviewed stated that he expected to return to farm life. However, more than a third of the men and a fourth of the women expressed a liking for farm life; some of them positively preferred it to town life.

If the findings in this cross section of the situation in 1927 are even approximately true of the State as a whole, not far from half of the personnel in Iowa's urban industries in 1927 were from farms—a fact provocative of questions.

First, what percentage of even the relatively small group of skilled workers joined trade unions?

Secondly, what of the social position achieved by rural migrants to the city? For which class of urban labor, broadly speaking—skilled or unskilled—are Iowa rural schools training the boys and girls who are going to quit the farm for town? The urban destiny of farm-bred daughters in particular calls for serious attention.

A third question has to do with the future of Iowa tenant farm families. So far as the evidence in the present study is concerned, it was overwhelmingly to the effect that on economic grounds farm tenantry had yielded disappointing results to the tenant families.

The final question suggested is of direct concern to farm-owning families. In the present study, dislike of farm work and farm life was expressed by sons and daughters from a background of owned farms more than by any other group. What defects in the work and life programs of such homes still need rectification? Have these points received due attention from organizations interested in promoting a richer and happier rural life?

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SOME PUBLICATIONS

The Western Military Frontier 1815-1846. By Henry Putney Beers. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania. 1935. Pp. 227. Maps. This dissertation includes the following chapters: The Army in the West, 1783-1815; Advancing the Northwestern Military Frontier; The Military Barrier in the Southwest; Indian Campaigns and the Northwestern Frontier; Guarding the Indian Country; Fortification of the Western Frontier; The Army and the Texas Republic; and Conclusion. It includes also a bibliography, a list of forts, and an index. Since this period includes the time when Iowa was part of the military frontier, there is much in this volume to interest students of Iowa history.

The Character of Abraham Lincoln, an address by B. L. Wick, has been printed in pamphlet form.

Cholera Epidemics in St. Louis is the subject of the March issue of the *Glimpses of the Past*, published by the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis.

The Basic Concepts of the Constitution, an address by George Claussen, former Chief Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, has been printed in pamphlet form.

Early Views of Midwestern American Cities, published in the *Bulletin of the Chicago Historical Society* for March, includes pictures of Galena, Illinois, and Dubuque and Davenport, Iowa.

Bogus Indian Relics, by Doris Renault; *Curve-Tailed Panther Mounds*, by Charles E. Brown; and *Archeological Investigations in Wisconsin in 1935*, by John J. Knudsen, are short papers in *The Wisconsin Archeologist* for April.

The January issue of *Agricultural History* includes the following articles: *The Two Ends of Straw*, by Hugh Nicol; *Frontier*

Economy in Southwestern Pennsylvania, by Solon J. Buck; and *Ukrainian Farmers in the United States*, by Wasyl Halich.

A Kentucky Contribution to Religion on the Frontier, by Thomas F. O'Connor; and a conclusion of *LaFayette in Kentucky*, by Major Edgar Erskine Hume, are two of the articles in *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society* for April.

Our National Archives, by R. D. W. Connor; *The Kensington Rune Stone*, by Laurence M. Larson; *Oscar Wilde's Twin City Appearances*, by John T. Flanagan; and *The Minnesota Historical Society in 1935*, by Theodore C. Blegen, are the articles in the March number of *Minnesota History*.

Missouri, A Land of Promise, by Hattie M. Anderson; *A Century of Missouri Ideology, as Seen Through the Inaugural Addresses of its Governors*, by Estal E. Sparlin; and *The Western Prologue to the War of 1812*, by Robert L. Fisher, are the three articles in *The Missouri Historical Review* for April.

The January issue of *The Louisiana Historical Quarterly* is designated as the "Pre-Centennial Number". Among the articles and papers included are the following: *Louisiana and the Annexation of Texas*, by James E. Winston; and *The Louisiana Cession and the Family Compact*, by Richard R. Stenberg.

Charles W. Dahlinger — A Memorial, by Robert M. Ewing; *Eighteenth-Century Inns and Taverns of Western Pennsylvania*, by John W. Harpster; *Presley Neville*, by J. Bernard Hogg; and *Charles Dickens in Western Pennsylvania*, compiled by Leland D. Baldwin, are the four articles in *The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* for March.

A Trip to the Bad Lands in 1849, by E. de Girardin, and a *Journal of Dr. Elias J. Marsh* (an account of a steamboat trip on the Missouri River in 1859) are the two articles in the *South Dakota Historical Review* for January. The article by Girardin was published in a French travel magazine in 1864. Chapters I and II are here reprinted from *The Palimpsest* for March, 1927. Chapters III, IV, and V were translated by Mrs. S. M. Stockdale.

America and the Utopian Ideal in the Eighteenth Century, by Michael Kraus; *The Mississippi Whigs and the Tariff, 1834-44*, by James E. Winston; *The Authorship of the Compromise of 1850*, by Frank H. Hodder; *Bryan and the 1912 Democratic Convention*, by Estal E. Sparlin; and *The Spanish Re-exploration of the Gulf Coast in 1686*, edited and translated by Irving A. Leonard, are the articles and documents in the March number of *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*.

The January issue of the *Journal of The Illinois State Historical Society* contains the following papers: *Otto Leopold Schmidt: 1863-1935*, by Theodore C. Pease; *Otto Leopold Schmidt An Appreciation*, by Laurence M. Larson; *One of Mr. Lincoln's Old Friends*, by Moses Coit Tyler; *Books in the Wilderness*, by Aubrey Starke; *Peter Cartwright and the Cause of Education*, by Harry E. Pratt; and the *Autobiography of Dr. Ephraim Ingals*, with a foreword by George H. Weaver.

The April issue of *The American Historical Review* contains an account of the meeting of the American Historical Association at Chattanooga in December, 1935, and two articles — *Medical Sources and the Social Historian*, by Richard H. Shryock; and *The Austro-French Commercial Treaty of 1866*, by Dwight C. Long. *An Austrian Diplomat in America, 1840*, contributed by Clarence W. Efroymson, and *John F. Crompton, Conspirator or Dupe?*, by Richard W. Van Alstyne, are shorter contributions.

The Wisconsin Magazine of History for March contains three articles: the first installment of *The Westward Trail*, by W. A. Titus; a second and final installment of *Memoirs of a Civil War Sleuth*, by William Wrigley Winterbotham; and a continuation of *New Upsala: The First Swedish Settlement in Wisconsin*, by Filip A. Forsbeck. Under *Documents* there is a diary which H. J. Hawley kept on his journey across the plains in 1860, and the concluding installment of *Excerpts from a Whaler's Diary*.

The Growing Concept of Social Responsibility Illustrated by a Study of the State's Care of the Insane in Indiana, by Evelyn C. Adams; *Indiana's Second State Fair*, by William M. Reser; *The*

Need of a Printer in Indiana Territory, by Douglas C. McMurtrie; *The Monticello Circuit of the Methodist Church: A Hundred Years of Methodist Progress*, by J. Milton Williams; *The Unique Little Town of New Harmony*, by Julie Le Clerc Knox; and *Lincoln's Visit to Terre Haute*, by Max Ehrmann, are the papers and articles in the *Indiana Magazine of History* for March.

The Spring and Summer number of the *Michigan History Magazine* contains the following articles and papers: *A Rugged Patriot: Major General Anthony Wayne*, by Wade Millis; *Early Travel on the Ohio and Its Tributaries*, by George B. Catlin; *Captain Marryat in Michigan*, by Arno L. Bader; *A Notable United States Military Road*, by Mrs. Bert Garner; a continuation of *Letters From The Long Ago*, compiled by Anna Brockway Gray; *Some Pioneers of Michigan Archaeology*, by Fred Dustin; *The End of The Drive [logs]*, by A. W. Miles; *Lumberjack Ballads*, by James Cloyd Bowman; and *Pioneer Notes*, an account of the Charlevoix Indian mission, by Louise J. Walker.

IOWANA

The Passing Show, a collection of newspaper articles by L. H. Henry, has been printed in pamphlet form.

The *History of Drake University College of Medicine*, by Ferdinand J. Smith, is continued in *The Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society* for April and May.

A Knoxville Physician's Part in the World War, mentioned in the April number of THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS, was from the diary of Major C. S. Cornell, not Mayor C. S. Cornell.

Dr. James Frederic Clarke of Fairfield, Iowa, is the author of *A History of Medicine in Jefferson County Iowa*, recently reprinted from *The Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society*, December, 1934, to December, 1935.

Some Incidents in My Life, A Saga Of The "Unknown" Citizen, by Frank T. Clappitt, of New Providence, Iowa, has recently been published in book form. It was printed by Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Iowa Wins 18-Year Fight, by Ray Murray, an article which appears in *The Milk Inspector* (Ventura, California) for March, tells the story of Iowa's effort to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle and hogs.

Iowa Taxes, by John E. Brindley; *Your Own Soil Conservation Program*, by Walter W. Wilcox; *Sand and Man on Muscatine Island*, by Ray E. Wakeley; and *Fewer Schools and More Education*, by Barton Morgan, are some of the articles in the *Iowa Farm Economist* for April.

Soil Erosion in Iowa, by R. H. Walker and P. E. Brown, has been published as Special Bulletin, No. 2, by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The April number of the *Annals of Iowa* contains the following papers and articles: *The Quest for Peace*, by Flora Kendall Ivie; a continuation of *Norman Dunshee, Professor of Ancient Languages, Drake University*, by F. I. Herriott; *In Memoriam — Rev. John H. Ruble*, by R. E. Harvey; and *The Development of Stone City*, by J. A. Green. There is also a biographical sketch of James H. Lees, Assistant State Geologist of Iowa from 1906 to 1934.

SOME RECENT HISTORICAL ITEMS IN IOWA NEWSPAPERS

History of the United Presbyterian Church of Washington, by Fort Sherman, in the *Washington Democrat Independent*, February 20, 1936.

The Library of the Territory of Wisconsin, in the *Winterset News*, March 12, 1936.

Early Calhoun County history, by Ray E. Colton, in the *Lake City Graphic & News*, March 19, 1936.

Sketch of the life of Charles L. Bartholomew, in the *Chariton Herald-Patriot*, March 19, 1936.

George Bowman founded Cornell College, in the *Keosauqua Republican*, March 19, 1936.

- A new history of Polk County, by A. A. Reams, in the *Des Moines Plain Talk*, January 30, February 6, 13, 20, 27, March 5, 12, 19, 26, and May 14, 1936.
- Pioneer stories of Boone County, by C. L. Lucas, in the *Madrid Register-News*, March 19, 26, April 2, 9, 1936.
- Sketch of the life of John B. Henderson, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, March 24, 1936.
- Sketch of the life of Lawrence Sullivan Ross, an Iowa man, who became Governor of Texas, in the *Palo Alto (Emmetsburg) Tribune*, March 25, 1936.
- How William F. Johnston made his money, in the *Tama News-Herald*, March 26, 1936.
- Dolliver's break with Aldrich and the Old Guard, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, March 26, 1936.
- When the Territory of Iowa regulated ferries, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, March 27, 1936.
- Saylor Township (Polk County) and the Saylor family, in the *Des Moines Plain Talk*, April 2, 1936.
- Sketch of the life of Mrs. E. N. Merchant, in the *Carroll Times*, April 2, 1936.
- The last horse robbery in Hamilton County, by L. J. Tjernagel, in the *Webster City Freeman-Journal*, April 4, 1936.
- Sketch of the life of John Hammill, in the *Des Moines Register*, April 7, 1936.
- Reminiscences of Davenport, in the *Davenport Democrat & Leader*, April 8, 1936.
- The "Lath and Northwestern"—the railroad from Garner to Titonka—as described by "Bailey of Britt", in the *Garner Leader & Signal*, April 8, 1936.
- Old residents of Hardin County, in the *Ackley World-Journal*, April 9, 1936.

Sketch of the life of Mrs. Nancy Neff, who came to Marshall County in 1849, in the *Marshalltown Times-Republican*, April 9, 1936.

A reprinted story of the Stone City quarries, in the *Anamosa Eureka*, April 9, 1936.

Sketch of the life of Charles James Wilson, in the *Washington Journal*, April 10, 13, and the *Davenport Democrat & Leader*, April 12, 1936.

Life on an Iowa prairie, in the *Fort Dodge Messenger & Chronicle*, April 10, 1936.

The Old Order of River Brethren live near Dallas Center, in the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*, April 11, 1936.

Only five members of the original Old Settlers' Association of Scott County are now living, in the *Davenport Democrat & Leader*, April 12, 1936.

When Iowa was young, by Frank Triem, taken from a diary of A. J. Sterrett, in the *Des Moines Register*, April 12, 1936.

Sketch of the life of Dr. Geo. McCulloch, in the *Humeston New Era*, April 15, 1936.

Sketch of the life of Mrs. Stephen A. Swisher, in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen*, April 15, 1936.

St. Anthony's Church at Davenport nears century mark, in the *Ottumwa Courier*, April 15, 1936.

Rail fence near Birmingham, built ninety years ago, is being torn down, in the *Pella Chronicle*, April 16, 1936.

John and Charles Friday are grandsons of Jacob Freitag, who brought his family to Davenport in 1836, in the *Davenport Times*, April 17, 1936.

Time table of Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad from Clinton to Cedar Rapids in effect April 15, 1860, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, April 19, 1936.

Mrs. Emma Clark Harrison, granddaughter of first settler at Buf-

falo, recalls early history, told to Mrs. E. G. Senty, in the *Davenport Democrat & Leader*, April 19, 1936.

Life in Floyd County in the fifties, a paper by John R. Waller, in the *Charles City Press*, April 21, 1936.

The Drake relays and Iowa history, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, April 21, 1936.

Burial places of whites and Indians near Eldora, in the *Marshalltown Times-Republican*, April 25, 1936.

An Audubon County lynching of the murderers of Hiram Jellerson, by August Lenox, in the *Des Moines Register*, April 26, 1936.

Sketch of the life of W. P. Allred, in the *Seymour Herald*, April 30, 1936.

Biographical sketch of Elias R. Zeller, by Ed M. Smith, in the *Winterset Madisonian*, April 30, 1936.

The *Anamosa Eureka* is the oldest newspaper in Jones County, in the *Anamosa Eureka*, April 30, 1936.

J. E. Remley has original minutes of Fairview Church, the pioneer church in Jones County, in the *Anamosa Eureka*, April 30, 1936.

How Anamosa was named, in the *Anamosa Eureka*, April 30, 1936.

An historical sketch of Estherville, by Judge N. J. Lee, in the *Estherville News*, April 30, 1936.

A. F. Lake tells of pioneer nursery men, in the *Shenandoah Gazette*, May 1, 1936.

Early history of Reinbeck, by E. K. Greene, in the *Reinbeck Courier*, May 1, 1936.

Sketch of the life of William D. Evans, former Iowa Supreme Court Justice, in the *Des Moines Tribune*, May 4, and the *Hampton Chronicle*, May 7, 14, 1936.

Legal executions in Iowa, in the *Des Moines Register*, May 5, 1936.

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

The State Historical Society of Missouri held its annual meeting at Columbia on April 25, 1936. Speakers at the dinner were Dr. Isidor Loeb and Dr. Roland G. Usher, both of St. Louis.

The Illinois State Historical Society held its annual meeting at Springfield on December 3, 1935. Dr. Laurence M. Larson gave an appreciation of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Society for many years, and Dr. Percy Holmes Boynton spoke on the subject, "The Serious Side of Mark Twain".

The Missouri Historical Society, at St. Louis, held its annual dinner commemorating the purchase of Louisiana on April 30, 1936. Slides illustrating the Louisiana Purchase and the early history of Missouri, prepared by the Colonial Dames of America in Missouri, were shown, with the continuity given by James M. Douglas.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin held its eighty-third annual meeting at Madison on October 17, 1935. President Marshall Cousins presided. Memorials to Burr W. Jones, formerly Curator of the Society, were read by William Ryan and Marvin B. Rosenberry. Fred L. Holmes was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Jones.

The Seventeenth Annual Indiana History Conference was held at Indianapolis on December 13 and 14, 1935. The program included papers and addresses on the following subjects: "Indiana's Prehistoric Southern Neighbors", by William S. Webb; "Kentucky as a Background for Indiana Genealogical Research", by Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon; "The Pioneer Middle West in Two Depressions", by R. C. Buley; and "An Executive Looks at History", by Paul V. McNutt. These were published either whole or in part in the *Indiana History Bulletin* for February. A large number of other papers were presented, many of which will be printed later.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association was held at Austin, Texas, on April 16, 17, and 18, 1936. Among the papers and addresses of interest to Iowans, the following may be cited: "The Emigrant Aid Company in National Politics", by Samuel A. Johnson; "The Civil War Agricultural New Deal", by Earle D. Ross; "The Income Tax and the American Mind, 1860-1900", by Elmer Ellis; "Westward Expansion in Historical Fiction", by Ernest E. Leisy; and "The Importance of the Great Plains in the Expansion to the West", by Rupert N. Richardson. The presidential address, "Pioneer Stagecoach Travel", was delivered by Louis Pelzer, of the State University of Iowa. In the business meeting E. E. Dale, of the University of Oklahoma, was elected president to succeed Mr. Pelzer. Mrs. Clarence S. Paine of Lincoln, Nebraska, was again chosen secretary-treasurer of the organization.

The American Historical Association held its annual meeting at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on December 27-30, 1935. Eight other societies, including the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, the Conference of State and Local Historical Societies, and the Agricultural Historical Society, met at the same time. Professor J. Fred Rippy was chairman of the program committee. The address at the annual dinner was "In Praise of Newspapers", by Edgar E. Robinson. Papers relating to the history of the West were: "The Administration of a Wilderness Army", by E. Douglas Branch; "The Odyssey of Kit Carson", by Milo M. Quaife; "The Route of the Texas-Santa Fe Expedition", by Horace B. Carroll; "The Grain Drill from Babylon to America", by Russell H. Anderson; and "Frontier Economy in Southwestern Pennsylvania", by Solon J. Buck. The officers chosen for 1936 were: Charles H. McIlwain, president; Guy Stanton Ford, first vice president; Laurence M. Larson, second vice president; Dexter Perkins, secretary; and Constantine E. McGuire, treasurer. The meeting in 1936 will be held in Providence, Rhode Island.

IOWA

Mrs. R. B. Hendershot of Monroe has been named treasurer of

the Jasper County Historical Society to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. C. O. Macy.

Mr. Ellison Orr, of Waukon, gave an illustrated lecture at Cresco on April 13, 1936, on the subject "Prehistoric Northeastern Iowa". The lecture was sponsored by the Howard County Historical Society.

The Church of Christ of Oskaloosa celebrated its ninetieth anniversary on March 25, 1936. A history of the church was given by Reverend Marion H. Williams, the pastor, at a banquet in honor of the anniversary.

Copies of a history of St. Joseph's High School at Bellevue have been placed in the Bellevue Public Library, the State Historical, Memorial and Art Department at Des Moines, and the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction at Des Moines.

Some fifteen men have begun work at Dubuque to provide eight hundred markers for historic sites in Iowa. The work is under the direction of the Iowa State Planning Board and the making of the markers will be supervised by E. R. Morgan. A preliminary allotment of \$2100 has been made for the work, approximately one-third of which will be for supplies and materials.

The Iowa State Teachers College will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of its founding on October 8-10, 1936. As a preliminary to the celebration, a survey of the institution is being made by a committee appointed by George F. Zook, president of the American Council on Education. The chairman of the committee appointed is Dr. George A. Works, of the University of Chicago.

The Marshall County Historical Society held its annual meeting at Marshalltown on April 14, 1936. Plans were made to mark the site of an old fort in Timber Creek Township. The officers, all of whom were reelected, are: Albert L. Beane, president; Miss Susie Sower, secretary; Mrs. Minnie Johnson Pendleton, treasurer; Mrs. E. M. Singleton, curator; and Mrs. E. Grace Travis, historian.

The Pella Historical Society is sponsoring the establishment of a Pella Historical Building in which records and relics of the past

may be stored. An old residence, built in 1856, just off the northwest corner of Central Park, is to be remodeled to make a typical Holland home and dedicated to the pioneers of Pella. The project is being financed by memberships ranging from \$25 to \$100.

August 9-12, 1936, has been chosen as the date for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Indian Agency at Council Bluffs. A pageant, with a cast of some 600 persons, will be a feature of the program. The Council Bluffs Centennial, incorporated as a non-profit organization, is headed by John LeRoy Peterson, president of the Council Bluffs Chamber of Commerce.

The series of articles on Iowa history, prepared by John Ely Briggs and published in various newspapers throughout the State, were completed in May. "The Bellevue Gang", "Horse Thieves", and "The Rainsbargers", completed the section on "Crime". The topic "Sports" included "Beginnings of Baseball", "The World Series of 1891", "Horse Racing at Independence", "The First Iowa Field Day", "Bicycling", and "Football Champions in 1900".

The Woodbury County Pioneer Club held its regular biennial election at a meeting at Sioux City on March 28, 1936. H. A. Gooch was elected president; Egbert R. Badgerow, first vice president; Mrs. Lillian Mousseau White, second vice president; and Mrs. T. W. Bartlett, secretary-treasurer. Howard P. Guiney was the speaker. His topic was "Morningside as I Remember It in 1875". On April 25th, W. S. Gilman, of Sioux City, spoke on the wars of the Sioux Indians with the whites.

Dr. Charles E. Snyder is the chairman of the historical committee for the Davenport Centennial. Other members are Louis A. LeClaire, Marie Meyer, Abigail Preston, Martin McCarthy, Jr., A. C. Mueller, E. K. Putnam, N. H. Ringstrom, Mrs. E. G. Senty, and Dr. Paul White. Other centennial activities include a series of broadcasts from WOC on the theme, "Davenport Marches On", and a field mass in honor of Antoine LeClaire and Colonel George Davenport held on May 24, 1936.

The Madison County Historical Society held its thirty-second annual meeting at Winterset on April 21, 1936. The program was a memorial to E. R. Zeller, one of the nine charter members of the organization in 1904, who for sixty years had been active in educational, religious, political, and historical work in Madison County. The tributes included a paper by Ed M. Smith in appreciation of Mr. Zeller's work, a paper by C. C. Stiles of Des Moines, "My Recollections of E. R. Zeller", read by Ernest Porter, tributes by George W. Carver and John Carl Parish, and an account of the historical room in the courthouse by Ruth Laizure. The officers chosen were the same as for last year: Dr. H. A. Mueller, president; Judge W. S. Cooper, vice president; Mrs. Will Blake, secretary; and Mrs. Fred Hartsook, treasurer.

Celebration of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of Washington County will feature the week of June 29 to July 4, 1936. Several of the smaller towns will furnish the program for the earlier days of the week, but all programs will be held at Washington. A series of addresses on Iowa history will feature the occasion. On Tuesday, June 30th, Dr. William J. Petersen, Research Associate of the State Historical Society of Iowa, will speak on "On the Way to Iowa". On July 1st, Dr. Jacob A. Swisher, also of the State Historical Society research staff, will speak on the subject, "On the Trail of the Pioneer". The following day, Dr. Ruth A. Gallaher, Associate Editor of the State Historical Society, will give a talk on "The First Hundred Years". On July 3rd, Dr. Louis Pelzer, of the State University faculty and author of the new book *The Cattleman's Frontier*, will speak on "Westward by Concord Coaches". Former Senator Smith W. Brookhart will give the address on the Fourth of July.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

Dr. William J. Petersen, Research Associate of the State Historical Society of Iowa, spoke on "Iowa and Davenport in 1836" before the Unitarian Laymen's League at Davenport on April 15, 1936.

Dr. Charles R. Keyes, State Archaeologist, and Mr. Ellison Orr

are planning the excavation of some six Indian mounds in Allamakee County which will be destroyed by the grading of road No. 182 from Lansing to New Albin. A few WPA workers have been detailed to assist Dr. Keyes and his assistants.

The following persons have recently been elected to membership in the Society: Mr. John J. Abbott, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. A. L. Augustine, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. J. Lindley Coon, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Reginald Figge, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. W. T. Florencourt, Carroll, Iowa; Mr. Frederick H. Monroe, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss Virginia Ruff, Jackson, Miss.; Mr. Elmer A. Runkle, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. R. H. Allen, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Ingram Bixler, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mrs. W. M. Byrnes, Jr., West Side, Iowa; Dr. J. H. Calder, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. George E. Farmer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mrs. Emma Harden, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Mr. Fred J. Kraschel, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Roger Leavitt, Jr., Marcus, Iowa; Mr. Joel E. Rogers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. W. H. Upton, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Wm. C. Alexander, Salida, Colorado; Miss Lucile E. Anderson, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mrs. Charles Bartcher, Denison, Iowa; Dr. Walter J. Baumgartner, Dubuque, Iowa; Bishop Gerald T. Bergan, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Frank F. Betty, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Mabel M. Blaise, Mason City, Iowa; Mr. William L. Bliss, Mason City, Iowa; Miss Mary Bullock, Mason City, Iowa; Mr. Tim J. Campbell, Newton, Iowa; Mr. Chas. E. Carver, South Pasadena, Calif.; Mr. John G. Chalmers, Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. Atherton B. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Louis H. Cook, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Russell M. Cooper, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Mr. A. R. Corey, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Pauline Cotter, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. L. H. Cutler, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Miss Charlotte F. Dege, Quasqueton, Iowa; Mr. Sutherland Dows, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Charles A. Doxsee, Monticello, Iowa; Mr. Donald Evans, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Leo J. Flynn, Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. Wm. S. Gallagher, Tama, Iowa; Mr. A. C. Gingerich, Wellman, Iowa; Mr. C. R. Gossett, Sioux City, Iowa; Mr. John K. Griebel, Waukon, Iowa; Miss June Hamm, Marengo, Iowa; Mr. David Hassett, Keokuk, Iowa; Mr. Richard Heizer, Hinton, Iowa; Mr. Raymond J. Hekel, Rowley, Iowa; Dr.

T. F. Hersch, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Thomas P. Hollowell, Fort Madison, Iowa; Mr. Herbert L. Horton, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Elizabeth A. Hunter, Iowa City, Iowa; Miss Esther E. Hunter, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Neil D. Jackson, Waterloo, Iowa; Mr. Leroy H. Johnson, Red Oak, Iowa; Miss Lorene Juhl, West Liberty, Iowa; Mr. Chester D. Kern, Chicago, Illinois; Mr. Frank D. Kern, State College, Pa.; Mr. Carl W. Klein, Washington, Iowa; Mrs. Charles Larrabee, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Mr. F. W. Lehmann, Jr., Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. E. G. Linn, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Lee P. Loomis, Mason City, Iowa; Miss Carrie H. McCrory, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. Bessie McLaughlin, Washington, Iowa; Miss LaVerna Magneson, Stanton, Iowa; Dr. John I. Marker, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. E. R. Meredith, Ames, Iowa; Mrs. Harry M. Merrill, Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mr. John W. Miller, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Ward Miner, Whiting, Iowa; Dr. V. O. Muench, Nichols, Iowa; Mr. J. P. Mullen, Fonda, Iowa; Mr. D. L. Nelson, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. T. Walter Nelson, Brookfield, Illinois; Mr. Miles W. Newby, Onawa, Iowa; Mr. Frank Phillips, New York City; Mr. Dante M. Pierce, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. A. T. Pleune, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Fred H. Potter, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. O. J. Reimers, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Mr. G. W. Richards, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Mr. D. T. Riley, Burlington, Iowa; Mr. Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa; Dr. F. M. Roberts, Knoxville, Iowa; Mrs. H. E. Roberts, Postville, Iowa; Miss Mable Root, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. L. H. Ryan, Ottumwa, Iowa; Mr. A. M. Schanke, Mason City, Iowa; Mrs. Nora R. Scholte, Pella, Iowa; Miss Lucille Schwilek, Webster City, Iowa; Mr. Ralph E. Shannon, Washington, Iowa; Mr. Charles E. Snyder, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. W. R. Spence, Atlantic, Iowa; Mr. Richard A. Stewart, Washington, Iowa; Mr. George D. Stoddard, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. A. R. Swem, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. H. E. Taylor, Traer, Iowa; Mr. F. O. Thompson, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Forrest S. Treat, Bettendorf, Iowa; Miss Amy Turley, Laurens, Iowa; Mr. Arthur G. Umscheid, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. C. M. Updegraff, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. W. G. Vander Ploeg, Knoxville, Iowa; Mr. Norman J. Waffle, Marion, Iowa; Mr. LeRoy A. Washburn, Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. Samuel N. Watson, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Mr. Max O. White, Lamoni, Iowa; Mr. W. S. Wilcox, Mason City, Iowa; Mr. James W.

Wilson, Des Moines, Iowa ; and Mr. C. T. Young, Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Eugene Adams of Dubuque, Iowa, has been enrolled as a life member of the Society.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The merchants of Fairfield held a relic display contest during the week of April 13-18, 1936.

On May 10, 1936, the Iowa Suffrage Memorial Commission presented to Iowa a bronze bas relief honoring the pioneer suffragists of the State. The plaque, placed on a wall of a corridor in the State House at Des Moines, is the work of Nellie V. Walker, of Chicago, a former Iowa woman. Presentation of the memorial was made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the Iowa woman who became a national and international suffrage leader. Acceptance for the State was made by Mrs. Alex Miller, Secretary of State. Mrs. Fred H. Hunter was president of the Memorial Commission. Other speakers were Governor Clyde L. Herring, Mr. Harvey Ingham, Mrs. James A. Devitt, and Mrs. H. K. Evans. Nancy Bristow unveiled the memorial.

JOHN HAMMILL

John Hammill, former Governor of Iowa, died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on April 6, 1936. He was born in Linden, Iowa County, Wisconsin, on October 14, 1875, but came to Hancock County, Iowa, with his parents, and attended the public schools and high school at Britt, where he was graduated in the class of 1895. He attended the College of Law at the State University of Iowa, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1897. Upon his admission to the bar he entered upon the practice of law at Britt. He was elected county attorney of Hancock County in 1902 and again in 1904. He was a member of the State Senate from 1908 to 1912. In 1920 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Iowa and was reelected in 1922. Two years later he was elected Governor, serving three full terms, from 1925 to 1931. He was widely known in fraternal and political circles, and is remembered for his work in the interest of hard surfaced roads in Iowa.

CONTRIBUTORS

EDWIN P. CHASE, Newspaper Publisher at Atlantic, Iowa.
Born at Anita, Iowa, on November 2, 1879. Graduated from Atlantic High School. Editor of *Atlantic News-Telegraph*.

ROBERT WALLACE SHEA. Born at Iowa City, Iowa, on September 5, 1912. Attended the Iowa City public schools. Received the B. A. degree from the University of Iowa in 1934 and the M. A. in 1935. Member of Phi Beta Kappa and Pi Gamma Mu. Won the Sanxay award for scholarship ability in 1934. Research assistant in the Department of Political Science of the State University of Iowa, 1934-1935.

ZORBAUGH, GRACE S. M., Associate Dean of Women and Associate Professor of Economics at Ohio State University. Born in Iowa. Graduated from Western Reserve University, 1898; attended Harvard University; received M. A. degree from the State University of Wisconsin in 1921 and the Ph. D. degree from the same institution in 1926. Has served as Associate Professor of Economics at Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Member of the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Economic Association, and the National Tax Policy League. Author of articles in various magazines and joint author with John E. Brindley of *Tax System of Iowa*.

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CONTENTS

The Cedar Falls Parlor Reading Circle	LUELLA M. WRIGHT	339
A Survey of Mutualistic Communities in America	RALPH ALBERTSON	375
Some Publications		445
Iowana		447
Historical Activities		453
Notes and Comment		459
Contributors		460
Index		461

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THE CEDAR FALLS PARLOR READING CIRCLE

Just sixty years ago, in 1876, two cultural forces became definitely a part of the community of Cedar Falls. The first of these had its beginning on September 6th, when the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was transformed into the Iowa State Normal School and twenty-seven students and four faculty members were welcomed into the community. The second emerged six weeks later, on October 17th, when a group of interested residents met at the home of Mrs. A. J. Thompson to organize a literary and study club, then and now known as the Cedar Falls Parlor Reading Circle. Although this society cannot claim the distinction of being the oldest group of its kind in Iowa, it however does stand, if not at the head of the list, among the foremost few open to both men and women which have maintained a continuous organization for six decades. Although the almost simultaneous establishment of these two institutions was an unplanned coincidence, both have made significant and inestimable contributions to the social history of Cedar Falls.

Sixty years ago, *sans* associated press, *sans* telephones, *sans* radios, all Iowa towns had needs far different from those of 1936. Cedar Falls, in 1876, was a prosperous prairie village of thirty-five hundred inhabitants. It presented the appearance of a rather compact little town, approximately a mile square, with a diagonal road straggling off from its principal thoroughfare — Main Street to be sure — and running in a southwesternly direction toward the grounds of the Normal School. The water power of the Cedar River in the 1850's had largely determined the site of the town, but the pioneers showed unusual discretion in

utilizing the natural resources at hand. Wisely they grubbed out the stumps of the timber along the river to make room for the village streets, but for their home plots they carefully preserved the native, hardwood trees. Some of the early "mansions" of 1876 stood in the center of a full block. Arborvitae hedges or fences of plain boards, picketing, or iron grilling shut out stray stock, but permitted passersby to view homes set in the midst of elms, sumach, oaks, and hard maples. Victorian-appearing fountains and deer of cast iron adorned the more spacious lawns whose owners had already begun to trim their spruce and fir trees into geometric patterns. The ornate architecture of the eighties, however, with its rococo decorations and inverted cornucopia towers was yet to come. The simpler lines of three old homes, all facing Overman Park today — the dark brick and square-towered Barnum house, the red brick Fox place, now the Odd Fellows Temple, and the J. T. Knapp house, now the Woman's Club — then prevailed throughout the town.

In comparison with today, Cedar Falls, with its naturally high setting, and, even with two railroads, the Dubuque and Sioux City (now the Illinois Central) and the Burlington (now a branch of the Rock Island system), was in 1876 an isolated city. During much of the year black gumbo mud made the roads into and through the town often impassable and at times almost uncrossable. On some streets sidewalks of planks laid lengthwise or the regulation board walks saved tempers and footwear. The business district was dimly illuminated by a few kerosene street lights, and persons venturing out at night to church or to social gatherings were forced to carry lanterns. A hack with two long seats facing each other carried passengers from the two "depots" to the hotel, and constituted the entire taxi service for the vicinity.

Since Cedar Falls lay a hundred miles west of Dubuque, comparatively few of the theatrical troupes, travellers, or lecturers, who made use of the Mississippi, reached there before the coming of the railroads. Like many other similarly isolated towns in Iowa in the sixties and seventies, Cedar Falls was forced to discover some compensation for its inability to secure the contacts which were accessible in older communities and it necessarily became resourceful in drawing upon its own social and intellectual reserves. In spite of the lack of modern housekeeping conveniences, electric cleaners, refrigerators, and vacuum cleaners, the women possessed, comparatively speaking, a degree of leisure unknown today. Kiwanis and Rotarian clubs did not exist; competition for business and professional people was less keen than it is today. Life was simpler, less hurried, less complex. Of the numerous organizations which sprang into existence in order to fill social and intellectual needs during the city's first twenty-five years, the most important in longevity and influence, at least down to 1900, was the Parlor Reading Circle.

Although the date of October 17, 1876, chronicles the initial meeting of the group at the home of Mrs. A. J. Thompson and the birth and formal naming of the Cedar Falls Parlor Reading Circle, its roots penetrate back to the pioneer settlement of Sturgis Falls, which in 1853 had been renamed Cedar Falls. At that time the town was incorporated and platted by the two Overman brothers, John Milton (known as Milton or J. M.) and Dempsey C., and their brother-in-law, Edwin Brown. Even at that date the log schoolhouse, with its rude table and rough, ax-hewn slabs, had been replaced by a frame schoolhouse, located at the present corner of Fifth and Main streets. In that year, too, the newly incorporated town of four hundred and fifty inhabitants acquired its first newspaper, *The Banner*, the

only paper in northeastern Iowa west of Dubuque and north of Cedar Rapids, and by 1860 it possessed its first book and "news" room.

More important than these, however, as a lineal ancestor of the Parlor Reading Circle was the Cedar Valley Horticultural and Literary Association. Organized in 1859, largely through the efforts of Peter Melendy, perhaps the most important personality among the town-builders of Cedar Falls, this society endeavored to promote the two lines of interest connoted by its title. The term "horticulture" included all the endeavors to which a rapidly growing agricultural community might aspire. It promoted "community festivities"; offered prizes to children and adults to encourage the planting of trees and to reward excellence in the production of vegetables, fruits, and flowers; and endeavored to promote better gardens, better orchards, and even the landscaping of street parkings and lawns. Among the early settlers the garden of Peter Melendy, the roses of J. H. Wilson, and the landscaped estate of Milton Overman were famous.

Up until 1865 when the organization merged into The Library Association of Cedar Falls, the Cedar Valley Horticultural and Literary Association sought all possible means for the dissemination of both scientific and literary knowledge. To effect these ends, it conducted debates upon political, moral, and ethical themes, sponsored a lecture course, and its final act was to turn over to the new Library Association five hundred books which it had collected by the diligence and sacrifice of its members. Among the scheduled speakers for the lecture course in the sixties appear such names as those of Frederick Douglass, Bayard Taylor, Clara Barton, and Ralph Waldo Emerson. Interest in books and learning was stimulated by the Library Association, and by the influx of professionally trained men.

Strangely enough the credit for the immediate impetus which led to the formation of the Parlor Reading Circle is assigned to the poet and novelist, J. G. Holland, who in 1876 was editing *Scribner's Monthly*. In 1907 Mrs. Vesta Bryant (Mrs. W. C. Bryant), a charter member, read before the Circle a paper in which she asserted that an article of J. G. Holland's had inspired two Cedar Falls women, Mrs. W. F. Hanks and her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Thompson, to invite a small group of neighbors to meet with them on October 3rd to consider the formation of a study group.¹ Exactly two weeks later such an organization was effected at the home of Mrs. Thompson.

A very little research proved that the article to which Mrs. Bryant referred was an editorial in the September, 1876, issue of *Scribner's Monthly* entitled *Village Improvement Societies*. It is interesting to note here that Holland followed up this article with a series of papers along the lines set forth in this particular editorial. In this series he definitely outlined his plan of arousing interest in beautifying villages and in awakening their inhabitants to a more active intellectual life. The passages that no doubt stimulated Mrs. Hanks and her daughter to action portray Holland as a thinker ahead of his times. Writers on American culture today are largely in agreement with him when he asserted that the small city can frequently offer a better background for the development of American traditions and for a more genuine culture than larger urban and industrial centers can furnish. He wrote:

There is really nothing more sadly wanted in the village life of America, than the organization of its best materials for purposes relating to the common good. So many people must always spend their lives in villages; and these lives, in countless instances, are so

¹ Mrs. Hanks lived at the corner of Clay and Sixth streets; Mrs. Thompson in a small white house at Sixth and Main, the site of the present Dayton House. The writer is indebted to Mr. Roger Leavitt for this information.

barren and meaningless, so devoid of interest, so little sympathetic, that any means which promises to improve that life, should secure the most earnest attention. There is no reason why every village should not be alive with interest in its own culture and its own affairs, or why village life should not be crowded with attractions that have power to hold every villager to his home. There are multitudes who never dream that their village can be anything more to them than a place of shelter and labor. They never dream that a village can be the center of a culture as sweet and delightful as a city possesses, or, that they have any duty or office in making it so . . . This Centennial year is a good time to begin everywhere.²

And so it was that in the Centennial year, a group of Cedar Falls citizens gathered to organize a society, which they named The Parlor Reading Circle. At that time they elected officers, stated the aim of the Circle, and made plans for the immediate future. The following officers were elected for the first year: president, Alexander Graham; vice president, W. C. Bryant; and secretary, B. F. Landis. With Mrs. A. J. Thompson these officers made up the executive committee for the year 1876-1877. A simple constitution was prepared by J. J. Tolerton, George H. Thorpe, and B. F. Landis,³ and was adopted at the first regular meeting at the home of Dr. F. A. Bryant. The preamble, reminiscent in its formal phrasing of the age of Victoria, states very clearly the aims of the founders of the Circle:

Whereas, the improvement of the mind by literary culture, the ability to express the thoughts of others with power and elegance; to attain a familiar acquaintance with the style and character of the writing of our best authors; and to improve our tastes and enlarge our perceptions of the true, the beautiful and the good in literature, are highly important to a just appreciation of our language, and

² See editorial entitled *Village Improvement Societies* in *Scribner's Monthly*, Vol. LXXVI, p. 751.

³ "Report of Golden Anniversary" in *The Cedar Falls Record*, April 13, 1926.

whereas these ends can most readily be attained in a well regulated society, therefore we the undersigned have organized such a society.

Among the first signers appear the names of Major W. C. Bryant, referred to by Mr. Leavitt as Cedar Falls' foremost citizen, Alexander Graham, whose son later served as mayor of Cedar Falls, L. Stoddard Merchant, *quondam* editor of the *Cedar Rapids Republican*, and Miss S. Laura Ensign, at that time a teacher in the city schools and later on the faculty of the Normal School. Miss Ensign is today the only surviving charter member. Professor Melvin F. Arey, at that time city superintendent of schools, joined at the second meeting.⁴ President James C. Gilchrist and Professor M. W. Bartlett of the new Normal School faculty became active from the first, but the other two members, Professor D. S. Wright and Miss Frances L. Webster, did not join the Circle until 1878.

Intensity, entirely lacking in anything that savored of dilettantism, characterized the early endeavors of the Circle — an intensity partly accounted for by the pioneer struggles in the community's immediate background, partly by its comparative isolation, and partly by a genuine desire on the part of intellectually hungry men and women for enlargement of horizons. On account of the limited capacity of the "parlors", the membership was restricted to sixty. Because of a perennial waiting list, names of members who did not present acceptable excuses for absence were dropped from the rolls. To defray the expenses of printing nominal dues of twenty-five cents were levied.

The desire to promote a broader intellectual outlook dominated all other interests, though many members were keenly aware that the exchange of ideas fortnightly upon

⁴ Paper prepared by Mr. Roger Leavitt for the Parlor Reading Circle meeting on April 13, 1926, reprinted in part in *The Cedar Falls Record* for the same date.

all sorts of public, social, and literary questions was tying closely together representative members of not less than eight Protestant denominations.⁵ The hostess was not permitted to serve refreshments, but she was expected "to make her parlors as cheerful as possible with flowers, mottoes, and a hearty welcome". Efforts were made to avoid exclusiveness by bringing, as far as possible, a cross section of the citizens into fellowship. The membership has always included city pastors, professional and business men, working men, housewives, and other interested people.

The early executive committees assumed their responsibilities with apparent seriousness. For the fortnightly meetings they assigned leaders, selected places for meeting, and, except for the first year or two, made out the entire yearly program in advance. The leaders were free to call upon members for assistance with music as well as for the formal parts of the program. Since there were no telephones, the chairman, unless he were fortunate enough to possess a riding pony or a horse and sully, was forced to make use either of his own feet or of the post office in order to relay necessary information. Up until September, 1887, the Circle convened on Tuesday nights; then on account of conflicts with meetings of "the United Workmen of the World and other societies", Monday night was selected, and still remains the time for assembling.

In a published summary of the first five years of the Parlor Reading Circle, Professor Bartlett indicated that responsibility did not rest solely with the officers and the leaders. "So thoroughly earnest are its members", he

⁵ See article on *The Parlor Reading Circle*, by Moses W. Bartlett, in *The Students Offering* for February, 1881. *The Students Offering* was a small paper edited at the Iowa State Normal School by the Alpha and Philomathian societies. It ran from 1878 to 1884. A bound set of these issues is kept in the archives at Iowa State Teachers College. It is doubtful if another set is in existence. See also D. Sands Wright's *Fifty Years at the Teachers College*, pp. 84-89.

wrote, "that it is generally understood that nothing is to interfere that evening. Not seldom have invitations to other social gatherings been declined, and personal sacrifices made to attend the Circle . . . and it has become one of the *institutions* of the city."⁶ Every member was expected to make definite preparations for "the exercise of the evening" and to enter into the discussions.

The life-history of the Circle conveniently divides itself into two periods, the first from 1876 to 1900, and the second from the turn of the century to the present time. For the majority of the members during the early period, the Circle became the focal center of club interest; during the second, it was forced to compete not only with a multiplicity of clubs in Cedar Falls, but with a constantly increasing number of social and intellectual interests — such as the daily Chicago papers, the movies, the automobile, golf courses, and the radio. After 1900 it became *a* club not *the* club of the city.

Since interest in origins is usually paramount, those studying the history of the Reading Circle or of Iowa will find the records of the society's first few years by far the most interesting. They show the members trying one experiment after another, always, however, with a constant endeavor in view of evolving in and through themselves not merely a social union but a genuine study and discussion group.⁷ While displaying in its choice of subjects extremely diversified interests, the Circle uniformly exhibited great loyalty to American institutions, particularly to

⁶ Bartlett's *The Parlor Reading Circle* in *The Students Offering*, February, 1881.

⁷ Unfortunately the minutes for these earliest years have been lost, but a scrapbook kept by the Bryants — Dr. F. A. Bryant, Major W. C. Bryant, and his wife, Vesta Bryant — contains an almost complete file of Parlor Reading Circle reports, clipped from *The Cedar Falls Gazette* and *The Cedar Falls Recorder*. In addition some clippings contain contemporary comment concerning the Circle written both by members and by outsiders.

American literature. It began its first year study with American writers and again and again reverted to the intensive study of American policies, historic backgrounds, and authors. During its second year it concentrated on English writers, and in the third and fourth on ancient and American history. An abrupt departure was undertaken in the fifth year when the Circle undertook a survey of world progress in mechanics, commerce, and science with the dominating emphasis upon science.

For every entertainment, talents of diversified nature were requisitioned. Glanced at superficially, the first recorded literary programs of the new organization seem to resemble the academic nature of rhetorical societies, yet closer scrutiny reveals one element that led directly to the forum method of securing both individual reactions and animated discussions. This element consisted of the distribution of questions related to the main topic for the evening. To illustrate let us use the account of an early meeting held at the home of Dr. F. A. Bryant and his son-in-law, Major W. C. Bryant, in 1877. On this occasion the program was opened by Miss Nellie Cameron with a piano solo from "Il Trovatore". Her rendition was followed by a reading, which was, the record states, "very happily rendered" from Dickens in which "Tattleby, his wife and babes were characterized by Mrs. Ella (Mrs. Elias) Overman." Then "in a plain and intelligible manner" Mrs. B. Thorpe read a selection from Washington Irving. The *piece de resistance* of the evening, however, "was a paper on *Language*, prepared and read by Prof. M. W. Bartlett of the Normal School⁸ to which the Society listened attentively." So far as the future influence of the Circle upon its members, and indirectly upon the community, is concerned the most im-

⁸ Professor Bartlett's well worked out paper on *Language* was printed in *The Cedar Falls Gazette* by request. A copy of it is preserved in the Bryant scrapbook, in the Museum Department of the Cedar Falls Library.

portant feature or "exercise" followed when a number of questions on Irving previously prepared by the leader of the evening and distributed at the preceding meeting were taken up and discussed in earnest. Tradition puts the number of assigned questions at thirty for each session. Such for a few years was the typical program — music, a reading from an American or English author, one or more original essays, and a very definite effort to promote discussion through questions.

Piano selections from "The Carnival of Venice", "Il Trovatore", and a "Fantasia from Gottschalk" as well as semi-classical vocal numbers such as "Beautiful Hills", "The Old Fireside", and "The Nightingale", in most cases rendered by the younger members in the group, indicate for the community an interest in music of high quality. A few years later when Miss Ella McLagan became the entire music department at the Normal School, the records indicate that she contributed generously to the programs with piano selections as did her successor, Miss Julia E. Curtiss.

Among the authors studied in the year 1876-1877, the names of Irving, Hawthorne, Longfellow, and Whittier appear. At the time the latter two were constant contributors to contemporary magazines. During the second year attention was given to Dryden, Pope, Lamb, Byron, and Dickens. In one or more essays, generally more, the life and works were outlined. No doubt portions of the material presented owed much of their content to Chambers' and Johnson's Encyclopedias. With a membership of sixty, it could scarcely be otherwise when the Library Association of Cedar Falls and the library of the Iowa State Normal School together could muster only approximately four thousand volumes. Many of these, it must be remembered, were aged concordances, discarded textbooks, and *Congressional Records*. In fact a diary which I have consulted

attests the truth of this statement. I find this entry for a program of a date not much later. "Attended the Parlor Reading Circle The essays were chiefly encyclopedic about points connected with the house of Valois."⁹

It is only fair, however, to state here that most of the entries of this diarist pay high tribute to the inspiration which he received from the group. For instance take his first notation concerning the Circle. "Went with Prof. Gilchrist to Prof. Bartlett's tonight to attend a reading circle at his home. The subject for discussion was Charles Lamb. Their plan is to take up from evening to evening some classic author in our language and to discuss his life and work. Enjoyed the meeting, it being a new experience for me."

From a rather long report of a session of the Circle held in the spring of 1877, I have selected the following printed summary of "an original essay" read by Mrs. Ella Overman in which she dealt with the relative merits of Longfellow and Whittier. It is interesting in its reflection both of the current criticism of the day and for the romantic point of view of the author as well as her knowledge of *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Measured by a purely intellectual standard, Longfellow takes precedence; he is more broadly cultured; he is more artistic; his poems abound with delightful word paintings, and his execution is beyond criticism. Yet he writes like one overcome in life's work, one whose strength is hardly sufficient for his day; whose feet are blistered climbing the hill, Difficulty. Whittier sings from the summit of the Delectable Mountains with wide extended horizons; Longfellow touches the aesthetic parts of our nature; Whittier touches our heart: Longfellow improves our tastes, and widens our culture. Whittier strengthens our purpose and develops our spirituality.

The shelves of many libraries belonging to the older fam-

⁹ *Diary of David Sands Wright*, November 11 and 20, 1881.

ilies in Cedar Falls still hold volumes that were purchased in order that their owners might be prepared for the fortnightly meetings. Neighbors frequently clubbed together to buy one or more books, and their young sons and daughters were often commissioned to leave, for instance, Macaulay's *Poems* with a friend on their way to school or to call for the same author's *History of England* on their return. Trustworthy records indicate that the questions asked and deliberated upon in these discussions reveal not merely superficial acquaintance with the works of an author but often definite, firsthand knowledge and original opinions. Not only were special topics assigned at least two weeks in advance, but the central theme for each succeeding meeting was announced at the session and printed in the paper so that any absentees could make preparation. "We took these meetings seriously and expected to be ready to participate" is the reiterated comment of surviving members who recall the work of the first two decades.

After the first year, according to Professor Bartlett, two types of questions were distributed: first, those connected with the formal program, and second, those dealing with current events. In reverse order these divisions have remained a permanent part of the program up to 1936. Professor Bartlett asserted in 1881: "Conversation holds an important place in the exercises of the evening. It is expected that all join in the conversation, and up to the present time the conversation has been well sustained, and is counted a success It was a surprise even to the members themselves to see the zeal with which all exercises were performed even by retiring ladies who had done little or no literary work for years."

Although in reporting the sessions, a frank critic occasionally declared that the questions might have been better answered, the general effect must have been stimulating.

For the meeting at the J. B. Abbot home on November 14, 1882, a guest of the Circle, perhaps the editor himself, wrote up the program for the local paper. Among other things he declared, "This 'conversation' we are inclined to regard as the best and most profitable part of the programme and were we a member of the Circle, we would be in favor of fewer essays and more voluntary discussion of living subjects." Fortunately for the historian, this critic has handed down a full account of this study group hour as he observed it.

The leader was Major Bryant, who "led the conversation upon the reign of Charles I from 1640 to his execution [in 1649]. Mrs. C. C. Knapp spoke of the contest between the court and John Hampden; Mrs. Abbot described Pym; Miss Ladd told of the attempt to establish the Anglican church in Scotland; Miss Ensign described the Fourth Parliament; Miss McGovern introduced Sir Henry Vane. Mrs. Hoagland said that the population of England at this time was about six million; Prof. Bartlett brought out some strong points in the character of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford; and the Circle in a general way discussed archbishop Laud . . . Miss Jessie Miner then described the excesses and abuses of the Long Parliament, when the conversation became general and spirited upon the question of the differences between Charles I and his Parliament. Mrs. Ufford detailed some of the exploits of Prince Rupert; Mr. Abbot spoke of the character of Lord Essex; Mrs. Thompson described the battle of Marston Moor; and Mrs. W. C. Bryant gave a brief biography of Milton."

This program, like many others, sounds rather ambitious. Plenty of evidence exists to show that the meetings sometimes held to a "protracted hour"; notwithstanding it may be noted that interest ran high for these were the years also of a protracted waiting list. Before 1885, how-

ever, the group, after deliberation, decided that the president's gavel should descend promptly at 7:30 and again as sharply at 9:30, and that only by special motion could the time be extended.

Something more than passing comment is due the resourcefulness of the group in its plan for its fifth year, 1880-1881. After four years of study devoted half to literature and half to history, the group turned abruptly to a review of world progress. Of twenty-four meetings that year, two-thirds were given to an appraisal of science and mechanics and the remainder to world progress in commerce, education, and art. Cotton, stock raising, and forestry were considered under agriculture; the printing press, manufacture of clocks and watches, engines of war, and mining were grouped under mechanics and occupied several full programs; while photography, engraving, and home decoration came under the general heading of art.

Pure science engaged the major attention of the year. It is interesting to note that, although the lines of the telegraph system had reached Cedar Falls in 1865, the city in 1881 had no telephones in operation, and until 1887 no electric light plant or city water. Three evenings were assigned to electricity, at all of which President Gilchrist presided. One was held at the Normal School in order that the limited apparatus belonging to the school could be utilized; at the second, the group witnessed a demonstration of the generation of heat and light by electricity; but those people who met at the Abbot home remembered longest the third, for here most of them first saw and heard the telephone in operation. According to the newspaper account "a vibrating telephone was attached to a neighbor's house, enabling the audience to hear piano playing, whistling, singing of 'Home, Sweet Home', and 'Auld Lang Syne'." With truer prophetic vision than the reporter could fully realize fifty-

five years ago, he added, "People who value privacy want to avoid telephones."

The records for this year are particularly full, and the official observer, whoever he was, interspersed occasional bits of humor with facts. After the Honorable Alexander Graham had presented the subject of "war enginery", the reporter declared, "It is a long way from the sling of David to the one hundred ton gun of modern warfare, but Mr. Graham traveled the entire distance in forty-five minutes." Later in the year he reported that after Mr. Graham had returned from Utah where the latter had extensive mining interests, he exhibited to the Circle specimens of gold-bearing rock, and explained the crushing system used in his mills. When the subject of national and individual wealth came up for consideration that winter, James Miller, a banker, contributed the information that in the time of "wild cat banking" and "red dog" money, he had himself paid a hundred dollars' exchange on New York for a thousand dollars. A woman present asked Mr. Miller why he called it "wild cat" money. "O", he replied, "because it was a little squally." The recorder noted that Mr. Abbot rather dryly put in, "If they had called it yellow dog, the term would have explained everything." This critic included also some interesting observations. For instance when the subject of public school education was being discussed one patron suggested the segregation for instruction "of the drags and the drones from the Daniel Websters". The advantages of "movable carpets" were also advocated on the evening devoted to household arts.

Only the larger homes in the city could entertain the Circle, for the average attendance ran from forty-five to fifty with occasional meetings, when guests were invited, running to much larger numbers. In the accounts, the parlors are referred to as "nice", "spacious", "pleasant", "com-

modious", and "elegant"; but "elegant" received the preference. Among the homes to open their parlors in these earlier years were those of the Bryants, A. G. Thompson, E. A. Ufford, C. C. and J. T. Knapp, M. W. Sawyer, Edward Townsend, J. Q. A. Crosby, and M. W. Bartlett.

Before leaving the early period the following summary made by a member of the Circle gives a valuable estimate because it represents a contemporary evaluation of the worthwhileness of the group's endeavors. He declared that he himself had gained four things: "An increased interest in English history; a closer scrutiny of events related to our everyday life; a greater desire to possess books and pictures; and a feeling that the Circle by benefitting the individual was aiding the community."

Both the older and the newer members consider the period of the eighties and nineties as the Golden Age of the Circle. Out of its annals a chapter in the cultural history of Iowa for these two decades could be written. These records contain the rather fully depicted reactions of a group of intelligent men and women to the great literary and historic monuments of the past, and what is far more important, they present their reactions to the questions and problems of current history, science, art, and literature of thirty-five, forty-five, and fifty-five years ago. As one reads through the minutes and press reports of this society, he cannot fail to be impressed with the lack of culture-consciousness in this group. Except when a member is explaining to outsiders the aims or accomplishments of the association, the word culture rarely appears. All in all the Circle was a voluntary experiment in adult education whose unconscious motive, especially on the knowing side, squared with Matthew Arnold's well-known definition of culture: to learn and propagate the best that has been known and thought in the world.

As time went on, the programs settled into a more regimented form than had been in use during the seventies. The mixed entertainment of music, declamation, formal essays, and a double set of questions dealing with "timely topics" and the assigned "study of the evening" was gradually abandoned for a program of two features. Except for an occasional musical selection, the time was unequally divided into a "Preliminary Half Hour" and "The Conversation". Each evening two chairmen presided, one leading a discussion on current news, and the other developing the topic as assigned by the executive committee. In actual practice some members remained silent listeners, but many took advantage of the opportunity given to ask questions or to express their opinions. Leaders who possessed the skill to elicit "an animated conversation" were commended in the report sent to the local paper and were often given a vote of thanks in the session.

The range of topics brought up for consideration during these preliminary half hours displays a marked diversity of taste, and various points of view, as well as familiarity with news columns and such magazines as *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, and *The Atlantic*. Peasant life in Russia, economic progress in Argentine, financial booms, strikes, nihilism, the career of the young pianist, Joseph Hoffman, the Salvation Army, and the Chautauqua movement merely sample the choices of the leaders. Cognizance of the important necrology of the bi-weekly period was noted, as for instance, the death notices of such individuals as Henry Ward Beecher, Major General George B. McClellan, and Henry W. Longfellow. At the Abbot home in 1882 at the session following the press accounts of Longfellow's death, not less than six people spoke extemporaneously concerning the man and his poetry. Needless to say, the eulogies gave him much higher ranking than would be accorded him today. For this oc-

casion the secretary's book contains a curious notation: "In view of Longfellow's death the fine Atlantic portrait was appropriately draped, and surmounted with evergreens, and a stand in front contained a number of his works." For the half hour regularly devoted to news of the day, many persons kept a treasured fact in mind or reserved an opinion or an unsolved problem for elucidation and sometimes the sounding of the president's gavel at eight o'clock found the conversation very far afield from its starting point.

While the Circle maintained a deep interest in science and art, throughout the eighties and nineties it still canalized its main thought through history and literature. Even before 1900, however, the year books indicate that economic, social, and political studies were encroaching on the domain of *belles lettres*. The Circle and the town it represented were, it is evident, step by step breaking the earlier barriers of isolation and developing a growing sense of national consciousness. During these two decades, except for occasional detours into French literature, the club divided its literary studies almost equally between American and English writers. Among the former, if one judges by the frequency with which their names occur on the records, Longfellow and Whittier continued to hold the place of honor with Lowell as a close third.

In 1889 on one of the occasions when Longfellow's poems were being reviewed, some curious member suggested a poll of those present to determine whom the group would choose for an American poet laureate. The plan met with approval; immediately Whittier and Lowell were nominated; a motion for nominations to cease followed; the vote was taken; and Lowell was elected. The same member called for nominations for an American laureate "from souls of poets dead and gone." In this second straw vote the choice

lay between Longfellow and Poe and, as might be anticipated, the Circle bestowed the laurels upon Longfellow.

In the winter of 1898-1899 two evenings were allotted respectively to "Male and Female Authors of the South". So far as permanent reputation is concerned, the fame of the men representing the South has been more enduring than that of the women, for among the authors studied were Augusta M. Evans, Anne Stevens, Frances Hodgson Burnett, George Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, and Sidney Lanier. On another occasion a full evening was given over to the "patron saint" of the Circle, Josiah G. Holland, including a consideration of "Bittersweet" and his novels, *Arthur Bonnicastle* and *Miss Gilbert's Career*. With the nineties, while the Circle still devoted time to Longfellow, Hawthorne, Holmes, and Emerson, newer writers began to edge into the study programs. The humorous sketches of Charles Dudley Warner, the stories of Frank R. Stockton, and the verses of Eugene Field and James Whitcomb Riley were among the first to gain a place among the moderns. The developing current interest in the *genre* of the historical novel was met by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's *Hugh Wynne* and Lew Wallace's *The Prince of India*. Quite characteristic of the temper of the group is the fact that not until four years after his death in 1892 was Walt Whitman assigned a full evening.

An animated discussion was, apparently, evoked forty-two years ago by the study of Hawthorne, especially by his *Scarlet Letter*. Quite naturally the leader, Professor Bartlett, a New Englander himself, stressed the general topic of puritanism, bringing out such characteristics as "their ruggedness and rigidity both mental and moral; and their straightforwardness and uprightness in all their dealings." In concluding his remarks he asked the members if it were not becoming the fashion to play up the worst attri-

butes of the Puritans rather than their best ones. If it had been possible for leader and group suddenly to have looked ahead to a best seller of 1936, Santayana's *The Last Puritan*, one wonders with what dismay the majority would have considered the trend of thought vaguely feared by the professor.

In discussing *The Scarlet Letter*, naturally the question of motivation for human acts was brought up. Environment and inherited tendencies were resolutely introduced as debatable features, but at length Professor O. J. Laylander in analyzing the character of Hester posed the group with a double question: Of what was Hester supposed to repent — of her conduct toward Chillingworth or her love for Dinnesdale? After considerable opposition, when pressed for an answer to his own questions, he socratically put another, "Did Hester need to reform? I do not know."

In laying out its plan for 1898, the executive committee, possibly at the instigation of Professor Laylander, introduced an innovation by assigning the topic, "Iowa and Literature" for April 18th. The life of Hamlin Garland, his *Main Travelled Roads*, and his *Son of the Middle Border* formed the crux of the evening's study hour although Alice French of Davenport, better known as Octave Thanet, was also given a share of the time. Attention was called to the first poem of any length composed in Iowa as early as 1842 by James Pierson. In a free discussion several persons referred to poems composed by Iowans, especially to G. W. Crofts' "Golden Rod", to A. L. Frisbee's "The Siege of Calais", and to Major S. H. M. Byers's "Sherman's March to the Sea" and his then very recent and popular song, "Iowa, O, Iowa".

Judged from the standpoint of the classics now insisted upon for undergraduate classes in college, a survey of the English authors selected by the Circle between the years

1880 and 1900 presents some surprises and in other respects fulfills expectation. The group as a whole made its own selections. About January of each year the president appointed a new executive committee and in addition democratically insisted and expected that suggestions for the next year's program be made in open meeting. The committee presented its tentative report in February or March, and quite often new and different ideas were then substituted, sometimes, for example, a curtailment of the number of meetings on Channing or an addition of one or more on Browning. On one occasion a charter member volunteered the remark that he would never select a book for a model library restricted to fifty volumes that could be easily understood at its first reading. Evidently the program committees for the Parlor Reading Circle agreed, for light reading was definitely eschewed.

It seems a little surprising that during the entire two decades a maximum of only two evenings for each was assigned to Burns, Scott, Wordsworth, and Tennyson.¹⁰ The other poets of romanticism — Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, and Keats — are scarcely mentioned, even in group discussions. With but two major exceptions — the poems of Browning and the dramas of Shakespeare — prose was preferred to verse. Until well along in the nineties, informative prose took decided precedence over fiction. For instance Ruskin's criticism of society and of art consumed approximately a third of the meetings during the years 1886-1888. In the winter of 1894-1895 the Circle spent three evenings upon Carlisle's *Hero and Hero Worship* and *Sartor Resartus*. Macaulay, however, drew the largest attendance and the most animated response.

Except for Dickens, no writers of fiction dominated the program hours before 1886 when three novels by George

¹⁰ Tennyson was studied intensively between 1900 and 1910.

Eliot, *Middlemarch*, *Daniel Deronda*, and *Romola*, were carefully analyzed. In the nineties, Kipling's short stories, Barrie's *The Little Minister* and *Sentimental Tommy*, Ian Maclaren's *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush* and Mrs. Humphrey Ward's *Marcella* represent the type of fiction that the Circle began to think worthy of attention.

It would have been strange if this group had escaped the enthusiasm for Browning that in the mid-eighties swept over both England and America. In the autumn of 1886 the Circle assayed the poems and dramas of Robert Browning and during the ensuing three years his work and thought became the main issue for approximately one-fourth of the meetings. "Pippa Passes", "Christmas Eve and Easter Day", "Saul", "Paracelsus", "Rabbi ben Ezra", "The Ring and the Book", and several of the dramas, including "The Return of the Druses", represent the range of work attempted. The newly elected president had viewed the inception of the study of Browning with some apprehension but after the first Browning hour, with some relief he made the following note in his journal for November 22, 1886: "Dr. Newman led on Robert Browning. He is an ardent admirer of the poet, and was seconded in his preference by Miss Ladd. Discussed by assignment 'Characteristics of Browning.' Attendance was large in spite of bad weather. The large attendance and the interest manifested in the discussion and the general participation in it shows that the Circle is able to discuss and enjoy more profound and more intricate literary questions that it has heretofore undertaken. While most of the members were ready to confess that they had no high appreciation of Browning, they were open to conviction that his writings might deserve the labor required to master them."¹¹

¹¹ *Diary of David Sands Wright.*

In the history of the Parlor Reading Circle, the popularity of no author has been surpassed by that of Shakespeare. In 1882-1883 ten of the sixteen "Conversations" were devoted to his dramas. In 1884-1885 and again in 1886-1887 his plays consumed exactly half of the Circle's time. By 1890 most of the dramas, including the *Henry VI* trilogy and *Coriolanus* had been read, some of them such as *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and *Romeo and Juliet* not once but several times. Hamlet's popularity exceeded all the rest. Concerning one of these studies a press reporter contributed the following data to *The Cedar Falls Gazette*: "A lively discussion followed in which the character of Hamlet changed so often that it was impossible to tell whether he had a character or not Seven members participated in dealing with the question of Hamlet's insanity and in the end the matter was left unsettled." He further reported that the leader, not content with such a state of mind, nevertheless proposed two other topics for debate: "Did Hamlet represent Shakespeare and could there be a real Hamlet?" And he felt that not even these questions had received a satisfactory settlement when after an unwonted extension of time the president's gavel sounded.

Although conservative in thought and expression the group did not represent complacent Victorianism. In the "preliminary half hour" social, economic, and political themes frequently ran beyond the thirty-minute limit. The group on more than one occasion faced the question of racial degeneration (so recently associated with Spengler), socialism, communism, dangers of capitalism, crowding into urban centers, and labor troubles. In 1894-1895 members of the Circle through an intensive study of Josiah Strong's *New Era* became even more conscious of these problems and realized that they were living in an age of transition. American, English, and European literature,

although dominant, did not monopolize all the evenings. France, Germany, and Russia were studied at intervals from the viewpoints of education, government, and social institutions. Art and architecture, home decoration, and, in the nineties, musical programs brought a welcome variety. After a summer abroad, Miss Ensign gave an account of a visit to Palestine in which she told of a delightful boat ride on the Sea of Galilee and of eating unleavened bread in Damascus. In 1890 a tax of ten cents was once levied in order that Professor Albert A. Loughridge might illustrate his lecture on London with stereoptician views. Military tactics were presented by Major William A. Dinwiddie, then the adjutant in charge of the "Cadets" at the Normal School. In 1895 in the high school auditorium, Miss Lura Philips of the public school system gave the club a demonstration of the calisthenics taught to the elementary grades, and two classes gave "an exhibition in free gymnastics" and in the swinging of musical dumb bells.

Philosophy received less attention than one might expect. Only with extreme rarity did such a personage as Schopenhauer appear on the programs. Spencer's *Data of Ethics*, however, came up for discussion. The practical application of ethics, it seems, held a greater interest for the members of the Circle than abstract philosophy. Such books as *The Scarlet Letter* and *Les Miserables* were especially productive of emphatic expression of opinion. Many members who date back to the nineties recall the contention that arose over the lie told by the Bishop which saved Jean Valjean from the gallows, and ultimately permitted the stolen candlesticks to become for the hounded man a symbol of the good life. A number present argued that the lie was fully justified because of the final good accomplished, but with conviction Professor Loughridge insisted that nothing could possibly justify a lie or, for that matter, sinning of

any kind even when the act was motivated by an effort to aid others.

One of the early members of the Circle recalls a meeting at the Bartlett home, when Mrs. Thorpe, "whose head was filled with common sense" led the preliminary half hour on "Our Unnecessary and Self-Imposed Burdens". In her presentation she made use of a personal illustration. During the previous summer social obligations or a New England conscience had, she felt, made it imperative that she call on a former neighbor who was visiting in Cedar Falls. Somewhat reluctantly she dressed, left her children in the yard, and on a sweltering day walked a number of blocks. Quite by accident she met the husband of the visiting woman, and also quite by accident the husband volunteered the information that his wife was completely exhausted by callers and parties. Mrs. Thorpe confessed to the Circle, "I turned back as soon as I could, and when I reached my own yard I found it occupied with most of the neighborhood children and all engaged in fist fights which had passed the stage of pleasantries." During the discussion hours, practical ethics was apparently more demonstrable than abstract philosophy.

Perhaps the fact that the sixty, and later seventy-five members, represented Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant faiths — at various times a dozen varieties of the latter — the question of religion was seldom overtly introduced. In the eighties and nineties, although faith and works, foreordination and predestination still enlivened conversations at many Sunday dinner tables in Cedar Falls, and although year in and year out a half dozen preachers' names appeared on the rosters, scarcely a statement concerning creeds or dogma can be found in the minutes and press reports of the society.

About 1889 the idea of considering oriental religions was

presented to the group. It is difficult to say whether, forty-five years ago, the Circle felt that the religions of the East could be explored more safely than the disputable tenets of Christianity or whether the desire "for an endless expansion of knowledge" motivated the choice of topic. The initial approach was made through Sir Edwin Arnold's *The Light of Asia*, an epic poem first published in 1879, in which the finer aspects of Buddhism were graphically depicted. The Circle entered enthusiastically into this study and four years later, at a suggestion, very willingly returned to Edwin Arnold, this time to his *The Light of the World*, a long poem in which the main characters of the four gospels were portrayed, and in which a more detailed study of religion in Asia was developed.

In this determination two circumstances were of great importance. The first was the dominating presence of Professor Loughridge, who, on account of his wife's health, had returned to Iowa after spending nine years as a missionary in India; for several years he had been teaching Latin in the Normal School. The second determining factor stemmed from the First Congress of Religion which convened in 1893 at the World's Fair in Chicago. The knowledge of the similarity underlying many phases of Christianity and of other religions originating in Asia came as a profound shock to many students who hitherto had not looked beyond the boundary of Christianity. At the suggestion of the program committee, several preachers responded and during the winter of 1893-1894 Reverend S. J. Beach of the Congregational Church presented Mohammedanism, Reverend S. Hall Young, at one time in charge of the Presbyterian missions in Alaska and at this time pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Cedar Falls contributed a paper on Buddhism; and from his intimate and first hand knowledge Professor Loughridge talked on Hinduism. In ad-

dition to perusing *The Light of the World*, the Circle also read *What Can India Teach Us?* by the celebrated authority on oriental languages and religion, Max Müller.

Although a substantial proportion of the charter members remained with the Circle up to 1900, the membership was constantly being recruited by new people, who represented a cross section of a growing Iowa community, and who brought in fresh streams of interest. In 1888 Homer H. Seerley, the new president of the Normal School, joined the organization; in 1888 Roger Leavitt moved to Cedar Falls and became the Circle's most loyal supporter after the death of Major Bryant¹² in 1905. Mr. Leavitt is the chief historiographer of Cedar Falls and in the writing of this paper the author gladly acknowledges her indebtedness to him.

O. J. Laylander, superintendent of schools in Cedar Falls from 1888 to 1900, infused into the group an entirely new point of view. Something of an iconoclast, Professor Laylander enjoyed a lively discussion and did not hesitate to express his opinions even if his remarks did occasionally jar his hearers out of their traditional molds of thinking. Time has shown, however, that many of his then startling ideas on education as well as on social and literary topics have proved him to have been an educator who was thinking a good deal in advance of his time. The name of Miss Grace Norton, for a number of years principal of the high school and who was later connected with the fac-

¹² Report of Memorial Committee, November 20, 1905: "In the death of W. C. Bryant the Parlor Reading Circle in its thirtieth year loses one of its few remaining charter members. Major Bryant always accepted his share of responsibility in the maintenance of the Circle and was one of its pleasantest leaders. He seemed to enjoy the Circle most as an opportunity for meeting with members of other churches than his own, for an evening's conversation and social hour, and for discussing topics of general interest and benefit . . . He will be greatly missed by the organization but the inspiration which he gave to it will remain."

ulty of Iowa State College, and now Mrs. F. Richmond Smith, of Cedar Falls, appears frequently on the programs of these years. Sarah Riggs and H. Hemenway joined the group; and as the faculty of the Normal School was enlarged these members brought new backgrounds of experiences and enlarged horizons into the Circle. Among these arrivals stand out Professors Leonard W. Parish and Abbott C. Page and the Misses Eva Gregg, Henrietta Thornton, and Jeannette Carpenter, and a little later Professors G. A. Walters and Louis Hersey.

In 1889 a plan was devised to insure more adequate preparation on the part of the members. Since this plan was first put on trial under the presidency of Professor Laylander, I suspect that he fathered it. Two weeks before the individual chairmen were to conduct their assigned discussions, each one made out a very definite outline of procedure — in fact, almost a lesson plan. These outlines, varying in length with the ideas of the leader and the character of the subject, were printed and systematically distributed so that every member might anticipate the general procedure for the ensuing evening. This plan continued in use for about eleven years. The two programs reprinted here are sufficiently different in theme and preparation to indicate the large degree of liberty left to the chairman.

LIGHT OF ASIA

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S "LIGHT OF ASIA"

1. Introduction to Sir Edwin Arnold
2. His present rank among poets
3. Story of the Poem — in brief

THE POEM "LIGHT OF ASIA" AS POETRY

1. What are the tests of real poetry?
2. Quotations, Pleasing
3. Quotations, Beautiful
4. Quotations, Peculiar or irregular

THE POEM AS HISTORY

1. Responsibility of a poet in writing so-called Historical Poetry.
2. "The Story of Buddha" }
and } Compared
"The Story of Christ"
3. Is the Poem Open to Critic Wilkinson's Charge of Being a Paganizer?
4. Has Buddhism considered as The Light of Asia been useful to the world as a civilizer?
5. The Secret of the Popularity of the Poem.

TOPIC: AMERICAN HUMORISTS

1. What is humor?
2. Character of American Humor
3. Poor Spelling as an element in Humor
4. Pre-Revolutionary authors
5. War Songs
Of the Revolution
Of the War of 1812
Of the Civil War
6. James Russell Lowell
7. Oliver Wendell Holmes
8. John G. Saxe
9. Bret Harte
10. Will Carleton
11. Other Humorists

Desired from all members short illustrative selections.

The most authoritative, contemporary account of the motives and accomplishments of the Parlor Reading Circle was written by President H. H. Seerley and printed as the leading article in the November issue of *The Iowa Normal Monthly* in 1889.¹³ At this time Henry Sabin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in coöperation with the State Teachers Association and the county superintend-

¹³ *The Cedar Falls Reading Circle*, by H. H. Seerley, in *The Iowa Normal Monthly*, Vol. XIII, No. 4, pp. 139-144.

ents, was endeavoring to establish reading circles for teachers throughout the State. President Seerley's article headed a series of four, which emphasized the place that study groups might fill in adult education. To arouse interest and to set forth a workable plan he summarized in brief detail the history, programs, personnel, and methods of the Cedar Falls Circle. I shall quote only his statement of appreciation after he had worked and read and studied with the members of the Circle for three years:

It is needless to say that the membership is made up of reading, thinking, earnest men and women . . . they are merchants, bankers, physicians, teachers, lawyers, editors, clerks, house-keepers and workmen, [with] enough of difference to have diversity of opinions and yet of a character that much can be learned of each other.

What is the result of these thirteen years of consecutive reading and of the meetings of this Circle? One only needs to know Cedar Falls and its homes to see the wonderful effect that has come as a consequence of good books and the actual reading and discussion of the same. We venture the assertion that no city in the State, large or small, can furnish as many actual readers of Carlyle, of Emerson, of Macaulay, of Ruskin, of Prescott, of the English and American poets and prose writers as can she. The works of these authors are on the tables of the homes, the people are acquainted with their contents, the children hear much that is beyond the common place . . . It is a fact that Cedar Falls sends more representatives away to college than most towns of double her size . . . Having seen and felt this influence for three years and having studied the causes that bring it about we are prepared to say that a reading circle wisely managed can raise the taste of a people, can increase the benefits of education, can develop intelligence and education into an active force and can disperse an intellectual spirit that touches every one that resides within its borders.

From a characteristically different attitude, O. J. Laylander writes that he felt "high regard for most of the personnel of the Parlor Reading Circle and got enjoyment out of the associations", but in his autobiography he admits

that his sense of humor occasionally grew out of bounds "in the sacred time-honored institution of the town, 'The Parlor Reading Circle' ". He relates that at one meeting the chairman requested the members to express their preferences as to magazines and to enlarge upon reasons for their choice. Mr. Laylander's reply to this request forms a humorous section in his autobiography.¹⁴ He explains how, with inflated jargon and in mock heroic style, he treated *The Ladies Home Journal* with over praise, constantly alluding to the editor as Mrs. Bok. His highest degree of satire is reached in the following lines:

My favorite magazine is The Ladies Home Journal. First: it meets the reader on his own social and spiritual level. Second: because of the personality of the dear old lady who is its editress. I regard Mrs. Bok as one of the safest of living writers. Third: because it is so practical. Thus, you may find How a Play is Written, When Kisses are Real and Unreal, What is the Matter with the Public Schools, When to Take Railroad Trains, and hundreds of pages of similar information

The magazine is my choice because I like to be with the majority. It probably has a hundred readers to one of The Bookman or The Atlantic. If one talks, dresses, reads, thinks just as other people do life is one long lovely slide. I realize that if we could all be like Mrs. Bok we would be very happy and popular.

Mr. Laylander freely acknowledges that the full force of his satire was lost on some members. More than anyone else he would be amused to know that the minutes ascribe his rancor to the fact that the superintendent of schools must have been irritated because of some attacks that Mr. Bok was waging against education at that time (1893).

In respect to the building up of private libraries President Seerley touched upon one of the most influential aspects of these years of group study. In 1931 he made the

¹⁴ See O. J. Laylander's *Chronicles of a Contented Man* (Kroch, Chicago, 1928), pp. 80-82.

following statement to Mr. Leavitt. "Through the work of the Reading Circle, in connection with other members, I became the owner of Macaulay's *Essays and Poems* — several volumes; Prescott's *Mexico* and *Ferdinand and Isabella*; Channing's *Essays*, a complete set of Ruskin, etc., all of which were really and seriously studied by the members." A request for Edwin Arnold's *Light of the World*, at the Cedar Falls Public Library revealed the fact that the copy had come to the library from the estate of Mrs. H. H. Clay, who for many years had been an active member of the Circle. In another private library were found more than twenty-five books referred to in the study programs.

By 1900 Cedar Falls had long ceased to be an isolated village. A trolley line carried people to Waterloo and Normal Hill, soon to be College Hill when the Iowa State Normal School became the Iowa State Teachers College. Roads had been graded; the city for more than a decade had possessed free mail delivery, waterworks, and an electric light plant. Many of the faculty people who had worked for years with the Circle were building new homes near the campus, and were attending a more accessible Cottage Reading Circle. During the year 1901-1902, for the first time in the history of the Parlor Reading Circle, the membership was not full. Other groups were developing, such as The Tuesday Club and the Nineteenth Century Club. Women who attended either of these afternoon clubs did not always feel that they could retain membership in two societies doing similar work. On April 14, 1902, a motion was made that the "circle be dissolved after all outstanding debts were paid." The motion was tabled and the members went to their homes to think and consider, but a fortnight later at the final meeting of the year the Circle voted unanimously not to disband; and since then, the subject of dissolution has never been considered.

After this thoughtful reconsideration a new group of leaders developed, some of whom had long been members¹⁵ and some of whom were recent acquisitions. Among these were Mr. Roger Leavitt, Mr. Le Claire Martin, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Gist, and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Silliman. In 1903 Mr. J. W. Jarnagin, well acquainted with Cedar Falls through a trusteeship of several years' standing on the board of the Iowa State Normal School, moved to the city. In his capacity as editor of *The Cedar Falls Record*, and with his ability to speak easily, his keen sense of humor, and his well stored mind, he was able to bring a renewed interest into the discussions, particularly those which dealt with current news. His native enthusiasm proved contagious in reanimating the Circle.

During the last three and a half decades the programs show a further trend — even more pronounced after the World War — away from literary themes to those which deal with national and international problems. The plan of choosing two leaders for each evening is still retained. Generally nowadays the leader expects to bear the responsibility of the evening by using the time himself either in reading his paper or in discoursing on his topic. While the forum or round table method is no longer stressed, time is given for questions, and occasionally a full discussion results.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Parlor Reading Circle was made the occasion for a banquet, held on April 13, 1926. In the social service building of the Methodist Church a hundred and fifty members and guests sat down at tables arranged to represent the wheel of time. At the close of the dinner, a large cake, lighted with fifty candles, was carried in and placed at the wheel's center. Several past-presi-

¹⁵ Charter members still active were Major and Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Mrs. W. R. Graham, Mrs. F. D. Pierce, Mrs. Mary Clay Knapp, and Mrs. C. C. Gibbs.

dents responded to toasts, among them President Seerley, who paid a fine tribute to J. G. Holland's dream of cultural education in a democracy. It was very fitting that Mr. Leavitt should have been called upon to present the historical summary of the fifty years just passed. In his paper he dealt with the founders, the leaders who had been willing to assume responsibility, the pleasantness of intellectual and social companionship by the way, and in spirit agreed with Mr. Seerley's words, "The Circle has been a strong factor in conserving the best out of the past and emphasizing the things that abide."

Social features have gradually crept in. The September meeting sometimes includes an informal "get together" which often embraces travelogues of trips to Mexico, to the national parks, or to Russia. For a number of years a musical of special merit has been made the outstanding feature for an annual guest night. In 1930 the Circle embarked on a new departure; for the meeting just preceding the Christmas holidays the Circle meets in the auditorium of the Western Old Peoples Home in the city, presents a specially prepared program of music and of dramatic readings, and serves the occupants of the Home with refreshments appropriate to the season. The Circle's activities for the year close with a picnic.

The average membership of the Circle at the present time numbers about fifty. Its veterans who have remained active for upwards of fifty years are Mr. Leavitt, Mrs. John Robinson, and her sister, Miss Ella Morris. Great credit for loyalty and labor in the present Circle are due Mr. E. Grant Miller, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Stephenson, and Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Wiler. The work of Rev. W. G. Crowder deserves mention. Regular in attendance, and repeatedly appearing on programs, he has a witty remark or gentle repartee for any occasion. Although he did not affiliate with

the group until as a retired Methodist minister he returned to Cedar Falls in 1926, he claims that his loyalty to the Circle dates back to the early eighties. He emphatically insists that his present enjoyment is a genuine wish fulfillment, for a half century ago when he was a young man working in the Miner and the Dayton Mills, he used to read the accounts of the Parlor Reading Circle in *The Cedar Falls Gazette* scarcely daring to hope then that he could ever belong to that distinguished body. Now for a decade he has enjoyed that privilege.

"The finest level of culture which ever came to Iowa was brought to the state by its town-founders and town-builders." These are the words of a former educator in Iowa, one, however, who was not a native son of the State. He contended that the pioneer men and women from the more settled East and South had implanted in Iowa higher conceptions of the values to be gained from education, religion, and from proper administration of law than has come with later migrations. To establish the truth or falsity of these statements would prove a subject of great difficulty, inasmuch as cultural values do not readily lend themselves to the measuring rod or the scientific analysis of the laboratory. However that may be, many communities in Iowa, and among them Cedar Falls, gladly acknowledge their indebtedness for their local institutions such as the Parlor Reading Circle and for the ability of citizens to work together with understanding, to the intelligence and foresight of the pioneer settlers, and to the town-builders of the succeeding generation.

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A SURVEY OF MUTUALISTIC COMMUNITIES IN AMERICA

Perhaps the most outstanding individualism in the history of the world has marked the chapters of American history just closed. Men have struggled alone, climbed alone, failed or succeeded alone in America more, perhaps, than anywhere else in the world. But those chapters are written, and now there is a new page in American history. Everybody is either helped or helping as has never been the case before. No one stands alone any more as in the old days of uncurbed individualism. Life is organized and organizing. There is a feeling among thinking people that the days of every man for himself are gone, that the independent economic unit of the family can not be reestablished on the simple basis of the past, that some more coöperative form of community life for the future is imperative.

The communities¹ organized for coöperative living in

¹ An index of the names of the communities mentioned in this article and of the places and persons connected with their history is given below on pages 441-445.

For general references on communistic settlements in the United States see the following: Charles Nordhoff's *The Communistic Societies of the United States* (1875); Charles Gide's *Communist and Co-operative Colonies* (1930); William A. Hinds's *American Communities and Cooperative Colonies* (1902); Macdonald's *Communities in the United States* (Ms. in Yale Library); F. A. Bushee's *Communistic Societies in the United States* in the *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XX (1905), pp. 625-664 (see pp. 661-664 for chronological list of communities); Alexander Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States* (Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor, No. 35, July, 1901); Edwin E. Sparks's *Seeking Utopia in America* in *The Chautauquan*, Vol. XXXI (1900), pp. 151-161; Ernest S. Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present* (1924); W. D. P. Bliss's *New Encyclopedia of Social Reform* (1908); Morris Hillquit's *History of Socialism in the United States* (1903, 1910); and John Humphrey Noyes's *History of American Socialisms* (1870). See also the bibliography in *The Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, Vol. IV, p. 102.

America's past are of significant interest in view of this problem of the future. William A. Hinds listed 145 communistic enterprises, many of them having disbanded when he wrote in 1902. John H. Noyes told of 47 communistic failures. Frederick A. Bushee, writing in the *Political Science Quarterly* in 1905, listed 107 community efforts prior to 1900. There have been hundreds of them, mostly short-lived, and yet significant by the mere fact of their existence, as well as frequently successful from a purely productive point of view. No exact list exists or can be made, because of the great latitude in definition, and the unlimited variety in the nature and constitutions of communities. Many are born and die with no public record, except, perhaps, a deed buried in some remote courthouse. The data on many of these communities is fragmentary and often conflicting. The references given under each colony are merely to suggest other accounts and are by no means complete.

Nearly all of the communities that come under this classification have been communistic in their nature, owning their property in common under varying plans and practicing equality in labor and rewards. These communities may be divided into two general groups: those whose primary purpose was or is the maintenance of certain religious views or ways of life; and the secular communities which emphasize the social and economic advantages of communistic life. Even this classification leaves, in a few cases, a shadowy zone which might be considered either religious or social.

SECTARIAN COMMUNITIES

The sectarian communities have constituted a large proportion of the successful communistic attempts in the United States, although their history shows an almost inevitable tendency toward either gradual extinction due to loss of members or to secularization.

Many of these religious communities were attempts to put into practice the brotherhood of man. Some of the religious colonies have been, however, rather fanatical, interested largely in carrying out some peculiar idea. Some of these religious communities were celibate, adding to their membership only by taking new members or by adopting orphan children.

Brief accounts of the more important of these sectarian communities are presented here, usually in the order of their founding. Regularly established monastic orders, such as those maintained by the Roman Catholic Church, are not included in this list, since they are more closely associated with the work of the church than with social and economic problems of every day living.

The Labadist Communities, New York, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, 1683-1725. — The Labadists were German Separatists, who took their name from Jean de Labadie, a former Catholic priest. The Labadists came to America and founded several colonies in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. One group, near Philadelphia, was known as "The Society of the Woman of the Wilderness". The community in Maryland, later known as "Bohemia Manor", was established in 1683. It had a maximum membership of 100 and owned nearly 4000 acres of land.

The Labadists were religious mystics who hoped to emulate the early Christian Church communism, although in Maryland they held slaves. Their administration was in the hands of a dictator named Peter Sluyter. Soon after his death (in 1722), the community disbanded and the members melted into the individualistic American scene.²

² Bartlett B. James's *The Labadist Colony in Maryland* in the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Vol. XVII (1899), pp. 7-42; Sparks's *Seeking Utopia in America* in *The Chautauquan*, Vol. XXXI, p. 152.

The Ephrata Community, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, 1728–1900.—The Ephrata Community was established by Conrad Beissel between 1728 and 1732. It was made up of Seventh Day Baptists, German Separatist immigrants to Pennsylvania, who were closely associated with the “Dunkers”. Located in the village of Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, this community had at one time 300 members. In addition to a farm of 240 acres, Ephrata had a paper mill, flourmill, printing office, and other industries. It was incorporated in 1812.

Celibacy was recommended but not required, and a semi-cloistral system of living was maintained. The community flourished for many years, but the membership dwindled. In 1900 there were only 17 members. At the present time the community home is preserved by the State of Pennsylvania as a site of historic interest.³

Snow Hill Community, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 1814–1870.—This colony was an offshoot from Ephrata and had much the same combination of asceticism and communism. The leader was Peter Lehman. The membership did not exceed 30. Prosperity and the loss of religious enthusiasm caused the abandonment of the colony in 1870.⁴

The Moravians, Bethlehem and Nazareth, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Wisconsin, 1743–1763.—The “Moravian Brethren” maintained a communistic economic system for about twenty years. Considering community ac-

³ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 12–20; Julius F. Sachse's *The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania, 1708–1800*, (2 vols., 1899); Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, p. 1; S. G. Zerfass's *Souvenir Book of the Ephrata Cloister* (Zook, Lititz, Pa., 1921).

⁴ Sachse's *The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania*. Sachse tells of a score of temporary brotherhoods and cults among religious enthusiasts at the end of the eighteenth century. See also Zerfass's *Souvenir Book of the Ephrata Cloister*.

tion desirable in Christian living, the brethren established 94 organizations mostly in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Wisconsin, based on the older community at Herrenhut, the estate of Count Zinzendorf in Saxony. These communities had a maximum membership of about 12,000 persons. The family organization was retained, but at one time marriages were made by lot. The Moravians, however, intended communism only as an aid to general prosperity and as the communities prospered, the communism was dropped for coöperation for mutual benefit.⁵

Jerusalem, Yates County, New York, 1786-1820.—In 1786 Jemima Wilkinson established a community of her followers in Yates County, New York. She was a young Quakeress who believed she had a special revelation. Celibacy was one of her teachings. About 40 families joined the group which owned approximately a township of land, of which Jemima Wilkinson was sole trustee. She died in 1820 and the community quickly disbanded.⁶

The Shakers, 1787-date.—The Shakers (United Society of Believers or Millennial Church) were founded by Ann Lee, who took the name, reverently, of Ann Christ. In 1774 Ann Lee and some of her followers came to what was later the village of Watervliet, New York. Their communities, always communistic, numbered 58 and were located in nine States. Their "families" were artificial, spiritual groups. At their zenith they numbered about 5000 persons and owned 100,000 acres of land. Each community was an independent commune and though there was equality within the unit, this equality did not extend to the other units. There

⁵ Sparks's *Seeking Utopia in America* in *The Chautauquan*, Vol. XXXI, p. 153.

⁶ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 21-25; *Memoir of Jemimah Wilkinson* (Underhill, Bath, N. Y., 1844).

are now less than twenty units and the membership is less than 200. On the whole the Shaker communities prospered economically, but being entirely celibate they had only converts and occasionally orphan children to perpetuate their institutions. A peculiarity of the Shakers was their emphasis on the equality of men and women.

The first community organized by the Shakers was Mount Lebanon, near New Lebanon, in Columbia County, New York. This was in September, 1787, three years after the death of Ann Lee. Between 1787 and 1792, eleven other societies were formed. A list of Shaker societies is given below:

<i>Society</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Families</i>	<i>Greatest Population</i>	<i>Acres of Land</i>
Alfred	Maine	2	200	1100
Canterbury	New Hampshire	3	300	3000
Enfield	Connecticut	4	200	3300
Enfield	New Hampshire	3	330	3000
Groveland	New York	2	200	2280
Hancock	Massachusetts	3	300	3500
Harvard	Massachusetts	4	200	1800
Mount Lebanon	New York	8	600	6000
New Gloucester	Maine	2	150	2000
North Union	Ohio	3	200	1355
Pleasant Hill	Kentucky	5	490	4200
Shirley	Massachusetts	2	150	2000
South Union	Kentucky	4	349	6000
Tyringham	Massachusetts	1		1000
Union Village	Ohio	4	600	4500
Watervliet	New York	4	350	4500
Watervliet	Ohio	2	100	1300
White Water	Ohio	3	150	1500 ⁷

⁷ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 26-62; Nordhoff's *The Communistic Societies of the United States*, pp. 117-256; Frederick W. Evans's *Shakers. Compendium of the Origin, History, Principles, Rules, etc.* (D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1859); *Revision of Social Compact of Shakers at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky* (Harrodsburg, Kentucky, 1830); *The Shaker Manifesto* (Monthly publication); Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 2-6. Alexander Kent gives a sympathetic and comprehensive account of the Shakers in the *Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor*, No. 35.

The Harmony Society (Harmonists or Rappists), Butler County and Economy, Pennsylvania, and Harmony, Indiana, 1804–c.1904.—The Harmonists were German Separatists who came to America chiefly for religious freedom. Their leader was George Rapp who led the first contingent from Germany in 1804. A year later the Harmony Society was organized with about 750 persons. Five thousand acres of land some twenty-five miles north of Pittsburgh was the first investment. In 1814 the community was moved to Harmony, Posey County, Indiana, and in 1825, the society returned to Pennsylvania, settling at Economy. At one time the Society numbered 1000 members and owned a million dollars worth of property in Indiana and a million and a half at Economy, Pennsylvania. The site in Indiana with some 30,000 acres of land was sold to Robert Owen for \$150,000. The Harmonists were communists and after about 1807 they advocated celibacy. The community prospered for many years.

In 1832 a Count Leon led a faction—about 250—to Phillipsburg, 10 miles south of Economy, using their share of the divided property to found a new community. Leon died the following year and his followers divided the property among themselves. A few of the seceders later joined the Bethel Community in Missouri.

The Harmony community gradually disappeared because of celibacy and the decision to take no new members. The State of Pennsylvania now preserves the “Great House” and some of the land as a memorial.⁸

The Society of Separatists of Zoar, Tuscarawas County,

⁸ Nordhoff's *The Communistic Societies of the United States*, pp. 63–95; Sadon Williams's *The Harmony Society of Economy, Pennsylvania* (Pittsburgh, 1866); W. G. Davis's *The Passing of the Rappists in Gunton's Magazine*, Vol. XXV (1903), pp. 20–26; Karl Knortz's *Die christlich-kommunistische Kolonie der Rappisten en Pennsylvanien* (Leipsic, 1892).

Ohio, 1817–1898.—The Separatists of Zoar were German mystics who came to America in 1817. Their leader was Joseph Bäumeler (or Bimiler). They were not at first communists, but in 1819 they decided to hold things in common, partly because they were too poor to make individual beginnings. The group was incorporated by the Ohio legislature in 1832 as the Society of Separatists. At one time they had 500 members and 12,000 acres of land. Celibacy was required at first, but after 1829 or 1830 marriage was permitted. Americans did not join the group and many young people left the community. In 1898, after much legal difficulty, the Separatists abandoned communism, remaining associated as highly coöperative and very prosperous groups. Each member received about \$1500 from the divided property.⁹

Mormon Communities, Independence, Missouri, Preparation, Iowa, and Orderville, Utah, 1832–1885.—The various communities founded by the Mormons furnish an outstanding example of successful coöperative struggle for existence. Under their church these communities were marshalled and directed in a high degree of mutuality and co-operation. They were not with the exceptions noted below theoretical communists nor socialists but ecclesiasticists. The first movement toward communism came in 1830 when Joseph Smith made public a revelation containing the following statement: “And let every man . . . be alike among his people, and receive alike, that ye may be one . . . For if ye are not equal in earthly things, ye cannot

⁹ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 91–123; Hillquit's *History of Socialism in the United States*, pp. 34–37; Sparks's *Seeking Utopia in America in The Chautauquan*, Vol. XXXI (1900), pp. 154–156; Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 7–11; E. O. Randall's *History of the Zoar Society* (Heer, Columbus, Ohio, 1900); George B. Landis's *The Separatists of Zoar in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, 1898, pp. 165–220.

be equal in obtaining heavenly things you are to have equal claims on the properties And let not any man among you say that it is his own, for it shall not be called his, nor any part of it". Following this "revelation" the Mormons formed the "United Order" or "The Order of Enoch" at Independence, Missouri, in 1831. The Independence settlement soon broke up, however, and the community had only a brief existence.

In 1853 a dissenting Mormon leader named Charles B. Thompson established a colony at Preparation in Monona County, Iowa. Thompson called himself "The Patriarch and Apostle of the Free and Accepted Order of Baneemy and Fraternity of the Sons of Zion". Those who wished to belong to the inner circle of "Jehovah's Presbytery of Zion" were required to turn their property over to Thompson. Two years later the community divided to form the "House of Ephraim", a corporation for milling and farming, and "The Sacred Treasury of Jehovah's Presbytery of Zion". Dissatisfaction finally forced the hasty withdrawal of Thompson in 1858 and litigation followed until 1866 when the Iowa Supreme Court ruled that Thompson held the property only as trustee.¹⁰

Another attempt at communism was made by Brigham Young in 1874, when he resurrected the revelation of Joseph Smith and attempted to reorganize the "Order" in several Utah communities. The Mormons were, at that time, engaged in vast coöperative enterprises. Their huge irrigation systems, begun in 1848, had made the desert blossom as the rose. Their coöperative stores, copied from Rochdale, were increasingly helpful to them and their "Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Institution", organized in 1869, had become one of the world's greatest businesses.

¹⁰ Heman Hale Smith's *The Story of the Mormons in Iowa* (Ms. in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa); F. R. Aumann's *A Minor Prophet in Iowa* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. VIII, pp. 253-260.

And it would be a mistake to limit one's conception of their organized coöperation to irrigation and the storekeeping business. The whole vast achievement that turned an inland desert into an empire of wealth in one generation has been called "coöperative colonization". But the Mormons as a people resisted communism. The church should have its tithe, but the people preferred coöperation to communism.

One of the communities of the "United Order" organized by Brigham Young and the longest lived was located at Orderville, Utah, in 1874. It was incorporated in 1875 and by 1878 had a population of 560. Besides its extensive farms, it had a sawmill, a tannery, a flourmill, shoeshop, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, and cabinet shop. In 1882 the society built a woolen mill of 200 spindles, costing \$10,000, and had extensive herds of sheep and cattle. It disbanded in 1885 and all property was divided among the members, who found themselves very well off.¹¹

The Perfectionists, Putney and Cambridge, Vermont, Oneida and Brooklyn, New York, Wallingford, Connecticut, and Newark, New Jersey, 1836-1881.—The Perfectionists were followers of John H. Noyes, an American Free Church clergyman, who had, as a theological student, become a convert to the doctrines of a new religious group. He soon became a leader, preaching the doctrine of perfection. But perfection and private property were incompatible, according to Noyes, and he soon advocated communistic doctrines. For ten years, 1836-1846, the followers of Mr. Noyes made Putney, Vermont, the center of their faith and

¹¹ For an account of the Mormon communities see Hamilton Gardner's *Communism Among the Mormons* in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 134-174; Gardner's *Coöperation Among the Mormons* in *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. XXXI, pp. 461-499; Linn's *The Story of the Mormons*.

work. A "Contract of Partnership", formed in 1843, was followed by the Association of Perfectionists of Putney, Vermont, formed in 1845.

Late in 1847 and early in 1848, the community moved to Oneida, New York. The following year, 1849, a small branch community was established at Brooklyn, New York, and other branch societies were located at Wallingford, Connecticut, Newark, N. J., Putney and Cambridge, Vermont, and Manlius, New York. By 1855, however, the communistic activities were concentrated at Oneida, New York, and Wallingford, Connecticut.

The Perfectionists were doctrinally not unrelated to those idealists in France and England, such as Condorcet and Godwin, whose writings inspired Southey and Coleridge in their youth to aspire to plant colonies of "Pantisocrats" on the banks of the Susquehanna. Noyes had peculiar doctrine about sin and sex. Marriage was frowned upon as creating a kind of private property and children were to be raised by the community. At one time the membership reached 300. The colonies were entirely communistic and prospered in business. In 1874 it was reported that the Perfectionists held half a million dollars in property. One of the Oneida products was — and is — the famous Community silver plate. Dissatisfaction, however, gradually broke up the communities and in 1881 the Oneida group, the last one to survive, organized a joint stock company and abandoned communism.¹²

Amana or *The Society of True Inspiration*, Ebenezer, New York, and Amana, Iowa, 1843–date.—The Society of True Inspiration was organized in Germany in 1714. In

¹² Nordhoff's *The Communistic Societies of the United States*, pp. 259–301; Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 144–213; *Handbook of the Oneida Community* (The Oneida Community, 1871); *Annual Reports of the Oneida Community*, 1849–1851; Allan Estlake's *The Oneida Community* (London, 1900).

1843 they came to New York and established a community at a place they called Ebenezer, in Buffalo County. Their leaders were Christian Metz and Barbara Heinemann. There six villages were established on some 8000 acres, including the Seneca Indian Reservation. Mills and factories were built, but soon the Ebenezer Society decided it needed more land and in 1855, 18,000 acres of land were purchased in Iowa County, Iowa. To this area, later increased to 26,000 acres, the Inspirationists gradually moved their membership. The first village was named Amana and as the Iowa settlement increased five more — West Amana, South Amana, High Amana, East Amana, and Middle Amana — were built. At one time the membership reached 1800 people. When the railroad was pushed westward to Homestead, the Society bought the entire village and added it to the community. In December, 1859, the community was incorporated under the laws of Iowa as the "Amana Society".

The Society of True Inspiration was made up of protesters within Protestantism, reformers reforming the Reformation, idealists seeking freedom for their own ways of life. They maintained the family group, but ate in common dining halls. Men were allowed \$40 per year for clothes, women \$25, and children \$10 to \$15. No personal accounts were kept for food or other necessities except clothing. Medical care was furnished free of charge and the schools were organized by the Community which controlled the school district. Agriculture and manufacturing, especially the woolen mills, were very successful. The Society, however, found it difficult to maintain the community and retain its young people. As a compromise a joint stock company was substituted for the communistic Society in 1932. Wages, time clocks, money, and family dining rooms came into use. Private property was encouraged although the

company owns the larger industries. After two centuries of communism, coöperative capitalism was adopted.¹³

The Bethel-Aurora Communities, Missouri and Oregon, 1844-1880.—Among the many communistic groups of German mystics and Protestant Separatists were the two organized by Dr. William Keil, who came from Germany in 1838. The first of these was established at Bethel in Shelby County, Missouri, in 1844. Its members included some seceders from the Rappist Community. The second, made up largely of migrants from Bethel, was located at Aurora, Oregon, about thirty miles south of Portland. Dr. Keil, who claimed to be a divine representative, collected some 1000 persons in the two communities.

The members of the Bethel-Aurora communities retained the monogamous family and some private property. The Bethel community had at one time about 4000 acres of land, a gristmill, and other industries. In 1855 there were some 650 members. In 1874, it reported 200 members. A few families were located on 1300 acres at Nineveh in Adair County not far from Bethel. The Aurora group had between three and four hundred members and 18,000 acres of land. Although this was a religious community, there was little restriction on that account and the administration was simple. Dr. Keil acted as founder, administrator, preacher, and physician. He died in 1877. Bethel dissolved as a community in 1880 and Aurora in 1881. At that time property amounting to \$175,000 was distributed among some 400 adults. Most of the members remained on the parcels of property allotted to them and carried on as individuals.¹⁴

¹³ Shambaugh's *Amana That Was and Amana That Is*; Shambaugh's *Amana—In Transition in The Palimpsest*, Vol. XVII (1936), pp. 149-184; Richard T. Ely's *Amana: A Study of Religious Communism in Harper's Monthly Magazine*, Vol. CV (1902), pp. 659-668.

¹⁴ Nordhoff's *The Communistic Societies of the United States*, pp. 305-330;

Bishop Hill Community, Henry County, Illinois, 1846–1862.— In 1846 a group of Swedish pietists, under the leadership of Eric Janson, began a communistic settlement at Bishop Hill, Henry County, Illinois. In 1853 the community was incorporated by the Illinois legislature. The membership reached over 1000 at one time and the community owned 10,000 acres of land, a flourmill, broom factory, brewery, and other industries. In 1851 they made 30,000 yards of linen from their own flax. Their motto was “No book but the Bible”. The management was a dictatorship, with Janson as dictator until his murder in 1850. About 1854 some of the members were converted to celibacy by the Shakers and this resulted in disagreements and dissolution in 1862. The group furnished a company for the Civil War.¹⁵

Jasper Colony, Iowa County, Iowa, 1851–1853.— This was an attempt to establish a community of Swedenborgians in Iowa County, Iowa. The guiding spirit was H. H. Diekhöner. The group selected a site in Iowa County, Iowa, but it was never incorporated and by 1853, the members had returned to the plan of individual ownership.¹⁶

Brotherhood of the New Life, Mountain Cove, Virginia, Portland, New York, and Santa Rosa and Fountain Grove, California, 1851–1900.— These groups were communistic

Hillquit's *History of Socialism in the United States*, pp. 40–42; W. G. Bek's *A German Communistic Society in Missouri* in the *Missouri Historical Review*, Vol. III (1908-1909), pp. 52–74, 99–125.

¹⁵ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 300–320; Michael A. Mikkelsen's *The Bishop Hill Colony* in the *Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science*, Vol. X, pp. 11–80; Sivert Erdahl's *Eric Janson and the Bishop Hill Colony* in the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 503–574.

¹⁶ Hawley's *A Communistic Swedenborgian Colony in Iowa* in *THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 3–26.

societies of Spiritualists founded by T. L. Harris, a Universalist minister who had become a convert to spiritualism. The first attempt was at Mountain Cove, Virginia, in 1851. This was to be a restored Garden of Eden, but it was short-lived. In 1869 Harris attempted a second community called the Brocton or Salem-on-Erie Community at Portland, New York. Dissension, headed by Laurence Oliphant, broke up this community which had spent \$150,000 for property. The Brotherhood also established colonies at Fountain Grove near Santa Rosa, California. Together these colonies were said to be worth half a million dollars and they claimed 2000 members. Dissensions and internal troubles relating to leadership and sex finally caused their dissolution in 1900.¹⁷

Celesta, Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, 1852-1864.—This group, led by Peter Armstrong, a Second-Adventist preacher, was located on 2500 acres in the wilderness of the Allegheny Mountains in 1852. In 1864 Armstrong deeded the land to "Almighty God". There were only about twenty members and the settlement lasted only a few years. Armstrong also published *The Day-Star of Zion*.¹⁸

St. Nazianz, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, 1854-1896.—St. Nazianz was settled by a group of 113 Catholic emigrants from German states who came to America under the leadership of Father Ambrose Oschwald. The settlement adopted community of property and equality of use. The community purchased 3840 acres of land for \$3.50 per acre. Most of the members were celibate, although there were some families. By 1868 there were 450 persons at St.

¹⁷ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 366, 367; Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, pp. 564-594.

¹⁸ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 355-361.

Nazianz — 80 in the brothers' house, 150 in the sisters' house, and 170 in the village. After 1874 no married persons were admitted and by agreement with a Catholic order, no new members were taken after 1896, the community property passing gradually to the order.¹⁹

The Germania Company, Germania, Wisconsin, 1856–1879.—This was originally a colony of “Second Adventists” from Groton, Massachusetts, who practiced communism for over 20 years. The leader was Benjamin Hall. E. S. Wooster quotes the following from State Senator C. E. Pierce whose parents were in the group of some fifteen families: “All industries were run in common, each one doing what he could for the common weal. The industries, aside from the large farm of 1200 acres, were a flour mill, cooper shop, wagon and blacksmith shop, harness and shoe making, and general store . . . the advantages of Community [sic] life, cooperating in most things, left its impress upon the former members and upon the neighbors as well.” Here as elsewhere, after the “failure” of the company, the members as individuals entered upon the life of the community at large and made their contribution as socialized individuals to the general welfare.²⁰

Adonai-Shomo Community, or *Fullerites*, Athol and Petersham, Massachusetts, 1861–1897.—In 1861 Frederick T. Howland, a Quaker who had become a Second Adventist, established a colony of Seventh Day Adventists at Athol, Massachusetts. Three years later they removed to Petersham. The community was incorporated in 1876. The estate included about 840 acres of land with a large unitary

¹⁹ Montgomery E. McIntosh's *Co-operative Communities in Wisconsin* in the *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, Vol. LI (1903), pp. 108–113.

²⁰ Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 28, 29.

dwelling for the 25 or 30 members. The community was finally dissolved in 1897, when the property was sold for \$4,390.²¹

The Hutterian (or Hutterische Brueder) *Communities*, South Dakota, 1874–date.—Organized in Moravia as Christian communistic societies in 1528, these Hutterians are the oldest of the sectarian communes, but the most recently established in America. In religious faith and principles they resemble the Quakers and the Mennonites. They are monogamic, anti-militarist, non-resistant, and live in absolute communism. Unlike all other sectarian communities they are on the increase, having now about 3400 members in South Dakota—with Bon Homme, Lake Byron, and Wolf Creek colonies—and in Canada where most of the Brethren are now located. All are prosperous and in an unusual degree self-sustaining. Some of these communities report that they buy no food whatever from the outside except coffee and sugar. Their labor is highly regimented, rotation of work being a fundamental principle. Surplus products are shipped to market, but no money is used between members. Each community is independent, however, and in trading between communities they use money. During the World War their anti-militarism caused them to be persecuted in South Dakota in which they had begun settlement as early as 1874. As a result many of them migrated to Manitoba and Alberta, Canada. This is a sectarian movement and, although of recent date, classifies with the American religious communes.²²

Shalam Community, The Children's Land, Masilla Val-

²¹ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 361–365.

²² Bertha W. Clark's *The Hutterian Communities* in *The Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 357–374 and 468–486; John Horsch's *The Hutterian Brethren 1528–1931* (Mennonite Historical Society, Goshen, Indiana).

ley, New Mexico, 1884–1901.— This community was founded by Dr. J. B. Newbrough, in 1884, for the care of orphan children. A law passed by the New Mexico legislature declared the children to be legally adopted by the community. The colony owned about 1000 acres of land. A. M. Howland, a resident of Boston, put in about \$300,000. Shalam lasted until 1901. A colony for older people, to be called Levitica, was also planned. This attempt was not strictly religious but it falls into that classification more nearly than in any other group.²³

The Lord's Farm, Woodcliff, New Jersey, 1889–1902.— There is some confusion in the accounts of this community, due largely to the fondness of its founder for pseudonyms. It was located in Bergen County, New Jersey, about 1889 by Garry Storms, or Mason T. Huntsman, and his sister Mary, or Phoebe, or Blaudina. This was a small unitary farm and dwelling, with its gates open to all mankind and its door unlocked. The residents believed in celibacy, common ownership, non-resistance, and vegetarianism. It did not stress membership. People came and left at will. The leader finally took the name of Paul Blaudin Mnason and was known as "Brother Paul". He was too sincere a believer in the Sermon on the Mount to hold the deed to the property, so it was held by his "sister" Blaudina. When she died the deed was found to belong to a brother Titus, and Paul was evicted in 1902. Meanwhile Paul had been mobbed and jailed. Hoboes were made welcome at this farm, which in eighteen years was said to have fed 3000 persons. Although members were non-resistants, there was

For an account of the Doukhobours or Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood see Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 106–114. These are located chiefly in Canada.

²³ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 378–381.

constant friction between them and with the neighboring people.²⁴

The Koreshans, Washington Heights and Englewood, Chicago, Illinois, and Estero, Lee County, Florida, 1894–date.—The founder of the Koreshans was Dr. Cyrus R. Teed, who was known as “Koresh”, or the reincarnation of the Messiah. The community of this religious sect at Estero, Florida, was founded in 1894. This was planned as the “New Jerusalem” and a large temple was erected. The members live in cottages. Celibacy is considered superior to marriage. The community now has some 7000 acres of land and some 200 members.²⁵

The Commonwealth of Israel, Adullam, Texas, 1899–1902.—This colony was founded in 1899, by James D. Tracy and J. W. Fairchild. It was coöperative and communistic. It was not Jewish, but largely Baptist and planned a return to primitive Christianity. In 1901, it had 150 members, 900 acres of land, property valued at \$3,500, and no debt.²⁶

The House of David, Benton Harbor, Michigan, 1903–1928.—This community was founded by a peculiar religious sect in 1903 at Benton Harbor, Michigan, and once had some 1000 members. The leaders was Benjamin Purnell. Celibacy was one of the requirements and the members believed that ultimately they would go to Palestine where the Kingdom of God was to be established.²⁷

²⁴ Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 66–70; Kent's *Co-operative Communities in the United States*, pp. 635, 636; Hinds's *American Communities*, p. 382; Theodore Schroeder's *Anarchism and the Lord's Farm* in *The Open Court*, October, 1919.

²⁵ Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 100–105; Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 383–387.

²⁶ Kent's *Co-operative Communities in the United States*, p. 634.

²⁷ Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 115–117; *Fall of the House of David* in *The Independent*, Vol. CXX (January 7, 1928).

There have been other religious communities, about which little has been found and some, no doubt, whose names have been forgotten. In the former group may be listed Nojashing Community, a Roman Catholic settlement of 167 members which located in Michigan in 1847; Lystra, a small community of 25 members, which existed in Virginia between 1899 and 1902; and Friedheim, another Virginia community, with 52 members, which lasted from 1899 to 1900.²⁸

SECULAR COMMUNITIES

The sectarian communities varied widely in their motives, administration, and success, but secular communities have varied even more widely. The cohesive force might be social betterment, economic security, or some desire to propagate some peculiar belief. The methods used varied from complete communism to limited coöperation. Indeed the line of demarcation between communistic and coöperative groups is not always clear, nor is the line which divides coöperative groups from what we call individualistic neighborhoods always clear cut.

Some of the secular communities were primarily social, based on the belief that all persons should live simply, labor with their hands, cultivate their minds, and share both labor and ideas with others. These were the idealistic communities common before the Civil War. With neither religion nor economic compulsion to hold the membership, such Utopian experiments seldom lasted more than a few years at most. Other secular groups were planned primarily for the benefit of the underprivileged, but the basis of these, too, was idealism.

Still other communities, including most of those estab-

²⁸ See the list of general references on page 375 above. The story of "Father Divine" might be included here.

lished since the Civil War, have been fundamentally attempts to achieve economic competence and social security by coöperation. They aim to meet the pressure of economic problems by pooling resources and dividing the products or profits by some system based on contributions or labor, but with an attempt to prevent large accumulations of wealth, on the one hand, and extreme want on the other. Often several motives appear in the founding of these economic units. They have not lacked idealistic aspirations, but the founders have had no dreams of Utopia and no intention of furnishing a sanctuary for those who wish to live without labor.

THE OWENITE MOVEMENT

The earliest of the secular communities in the United States were the result of the efforts of an English factory manager to provide better living conditions for the working classes. The hope for model communities soon spread to America and a number of experiments in communistic living were tried here. These groups were all based on an ideal of social justice as an abstract principle rather than on religion. The communities which Robert Owen founded or inspired were entirely secular, practiced absolute equality, and held all goods in common.

Owen's following in America was far greater than the statistics of the Owenite communities indicate. Thousands of Americans were moved to a recognition of greater social responsibility and moved by his example to an enthusiasm for brotherhood. The communistic movement, however, was nowhere a success; few groups lasted more than four years, some not over one year. The management was generally idealistic but inexperienced, and inefficient. Owen himself lost a large amount of money.²⁹

²⁹ See, for example, William Lucas Sargent's *Robert Owen and his Social*

There were, it is estimated, some nineteen communities in the United States based on the principles of Robert Owen and other communities followed similar objectives. A complete list of the Owenite communities is not available, but some of the more important of them are described briefly below.³⁰

The New Harmony Community of Equality, New Harmony, Indiana, 1825-1827.— In 1825 Robert Owen began his best known American communistic experiment. He purchased the property of the Harmonists or Rappists at Harmony, Indiana — 30,000 acres of land — for \$150,000 and there organized an ideal communal brotherhood colony of working people from Great Britain. These were joined by immigrants from other countries and by many Americans. One of the leaders was William Maclure. The community had between 900 and 1000 members. Provision was made for medical care, education, and recreation. Things did not go well, however. The management was poor. Dissensions began at once and in June, 1827, the New Harmony Society broke up, having lasted less than two years. In this space of time, the community had seven constitutions.

Two offshoots of the New Harmony colony may be mentioned here. One of these was Macluria, located near New Harmony in 1826. The leader was William Maclure. Macluria was similar to New Harmony in organization, but it put more emphasis on religion. It had a membership of about 120. Members, with a few exceptions, were admitted only by unanimous vote. Dissension within the community

Philosophy. After the failure of the New Harmony Community, Owen founded other groups in Great Britain and Ireland.

³⁰ For short accounts of the Owenite movement see, for example, Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 124-131; Hillquit's *History of Socialism in the United States*, pp. 48-58. All general references contain something on this experiment.

and between Robert Owen and Maclure caused the break-up of this group within two years.

A second offshoot from the New Harmony group was Feiba Peveli, Indiana, established in the spring of 1826. The name was evolved from a fantastic system of expressing latitude and longitude by letters. The plan of government was similar to that of Macluria. The membership was small—about 70. Like the Macluria group, Feiba Peveli lasted less than two years.³¹

Yellow Springs Community, Ohio, 1825.—When Robert Owen came to Cincinnati in 1824, he soon found followers among the members of the New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian Church. These people were educated, of superior intelligence, and socially minded. They decided to establish a community at Yellow Springs, Ohio, seventy-five miles north of Cincinnati. The group included seventy-five or one hundred families with about 500 individuals. Provision was made for teaching everything except religion. But jealousy and envy soon broke up the community which lasted less than a year.³²

Nashoba Community, Shelby County, near Memphis, Tennessee, 1825–1828.—This small community was founded in 1825 by Frances Wright who wished to include negroes as members of a social community. The following year the property was deeded to a board of trustees, including

³¹ George B. Lockwood's *The New Harmony Movement* (1907); Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, pp. 30–58; J. Snook and Richard Owen's *History of New Harmony, Indiana* (1890); *Brief Sketch of New Harmony* in the *Catalogue of the Workingmen's Institute*, 1845; Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar's *Travels Through North America During the Years 1825–26*, 2 vols. (Philadelphia, 1828), index; Maximilian's *Travels in the Interior of North America* in Thwaites's *Early Western Travels*, Vol. XXII, pp. 140–197.

³² Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 138–142; Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, pp. 59–65. The site of this community is now occupied by Antioch College.

General Lafayette and Robert Owen. The colony was abandoned in 1828 and the negroes were sent to Haiti.³³

Forestville Community, Indiana, 1825–1826.— This community was formed late in 1825 with a membership of four families and thirty-one members. Later this was increased to sixty. They had 325 acres of land, two sawmills, a grist-mill, a carding machine, and a tannery, besides other industries such as wagon-making.³⁴

Haverstraw Community, New York, 1826.— In 1826 a New York lawyer named Fay started a community at Haverstraw, on the Hudson about thirty miles from New York. The members reached the number of eighty. One of the projects was a “Church of Reason”. Dishonest management soon caused the break-up of this group.³⁵

Coxsackie Community, Upper Hudson Valley, New York, 1826–1827.— This community was made up partly of former members of Haverstraw. The members spent most of their time arguing over a constitution and the community lasted less than a year.³⁶

Kendal Community, Canton, Ohio, 1826.— This unincorporated community of 150 members had an unusually fine personnel. It operated a woolen factory in addition to a farm. A fever epidemic caused its dissolution, the members losing the \$7000 already paid on the land.³⁷

³³ Hillquit's *History of Socialism in the United States*, pp. 65–67; Sparks's *Seeking Utopia in America* in *The Chautauquan*, Vol. XXXI, p. 157.

³⁴ Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, p. 74.

³⁵ Hillquit's *History of Socialism in the United States*, pp. 67, 68; Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, pp. 74–77.

³⁶ Hillquit's *History of Socialism in the United States*, p. 68; Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, p. 77.

³⁷ Hillquit's *History of Socialism in the United States*, pp. 68, 69; Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, pp. 78–80.

Hunt's Colony, Prairie Lake, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, 1843-1846.—This group was organized as an Owenite experiment. Its leader was Thomas Hunt, an Englishman. The community was made up of about thirty Englishmen, most of whom were city men. The colony lasted only three years.³⁸

The Utilitarian Association of United Interests, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, 1845-1848.—This community of sixteen persons was organized in 1843 by London mechanics who wished to establish a coöperative settlement on two hundred acres of land near Mukwonago, Wisconsin. Each adult male paid in £25 to the common fund. The community came to Wisconsin in 1845 but lasted about three years and then divided the proceeds of the farm and the members went to Milwaukee to work at their trades.³⁹

The following communities may also be listed among the Owenite groups: The Cooperative Society at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, made up of American followers of Robert Owen, which lasted only from 1825 to 1826; the Franklin Community, New York, 1826-1828; the Blue Springs Community, Indiana, 1826-1827; and One Mertian Community, Pennsylvania, with 40 members, 1843-1844. The last named was influenced by Fourier as well as Owen, and is also listed among the phalanxes.⁴⁰

THE FOURIER-BRISBANE PHALANXES

Following the failure of the Owenite communities, there

³⁸ McIntosh's *Co-operative Communities in Wisconsin* in the *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, Vol. LI, 1903, pp. 113-115.

³⁹ McIntosh's *Co-operative Communities in Wisconsin* in the *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, Vol. LI (1903), pp. 115, 116.

⁴⁰ For a list of communistic societies in 1905 see Bushee's *Communistic Societies in the United States* in *The Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XX, pp. 661-664. See also list of general references on page 375 above.

appears to have been a period of indifference to communistic experimentation. The records show only two communities established in the decade of the thirties — the Perfectionist religious colony at Putney, Vermont, and Equity, a small secular community of 24 idealists which existed between 1830 and 1832 in Ohio.

Late in the thirties came the panic and hard times. In 1840 Albert Brisbane published his *Social Destiny of Man* and introduced to the American people the theories of the French reformer, Charles Fourier. Many people believed that a new social and economic order was needed. Among these was Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*. Many thoughtful people, demanding more security, adopted the plan proposed by Brisbane and Fourier. Some 30 associations, phalanxes, or colonies were established in ten States — six in Ohio, seven in New York, six in Pennsylvania, two each in Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey, and Wisconsin, and one each in Michigan and Indiana. Similar communities at Silkville, Kansas, and that organized by Victor Considérant in Texas, were later examples of the same system. The first phalanx was Sylvania Association at Godleyville, Pennsylvania.⁴¹

The phalanxes provided for a qualified communism, resembling in some ways a joint stock company. The property was owned in common but shares could be held in unequal amounts and, consequently, holders could draw unequal dividends. There were often non-resident stockholders. There was also some recognition of special "talent" and private ownership of some personal property was permitted. In the actual work of these communities, however, there was equality of labor, wages, and living conditions, so that there was a large degree of communism. Fourier's

⁴¹ For an account of the Sylvania Phalanx see Sparks's *Seeking Utopia in America* in *The Chautauquan*, Vol. XXXI, p. 160.

elaborate organization of labor proved quite impracticable and was nowhere found to work successfully.

The family organization was retained, and, unlike the Owen communities, which were non-religious or anti-religious, these Fourierist groups were generally religious. The membership of these phalanxes varied, reaching a total of some 8000. The length of life also varied, the longest-lived lasting thirteen years. "A phalanx", says one historian, "usually lived until the first mortgage fell due." As in the case of Robert Owen, the influence of Fourier was widespread and many communities organized according to his plans were started between 1841 and 1850. Some were started even later.⁴²

Since space will not permit descriptions of all these groups here, a list⁴³ of the phalanxes and associations, with some details concerning each is given in the table below:

	State	Members	Acres	Begun	Duration
Alphadelphia Phalanx	Mich.	200 ⁴⁴	2,814	1844	2¾ yrs.
Bloomfield Association	N. Y.	148	500	1844	1½ yrs.
Brook Farm Community	Mass.	115	200	1841	6 years
Bureau County Phalanx	Ill.			1843	1 year
Clarkson Industrial Assn.	N. Y.	420	2,000	1844	6 mos.
Clermont Phalanx	Ohio	120	900	1844	2½ yrs.
Columbian Phalanx	Ohio	128	large	1845	1 year
Garden Grove Community	Iowa				Planned, but not started
Goose Pond Community	Penn.	60	2,000	1844	Few mos.

⁴² Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 221-249; Redelia Brisbane's *Albert Brisbane* (Arena Publishing Company, Boston, 1893); Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, pp. 200-563; Hillquit's *History of Socialism in the United States*, pp. 70-108; Albert Brisbane's *The Doctrines of Charles Fourier*; *The Phalanx* (monthly publication, edited by Albert Brisbane), 1843-1845.

⁴³ The list is taken largely from Hinds's *American Communities*, p. 224. For additional data see the references given in note 42.

⁴⁴ Alphadelphia had 1300 nominal numbers.

	State	Mem- bers	Acres	Begun	Duration
Integral Phalanx	Ill.	120	508	1845	17 mos.
Iowa Pioneer Phalanx ⁴⁵	N. Y. & Iowa		320	1843	2 years
Jefferson County Industrial Association	N. Y.	400	1,200	1843	1 year
La Grange Phalanx	Ind.	120	1,045	1844	2 years
Leraysville Phalanx	Penn.	40	1,500	1844	8 mos.
McKean County Association	Penn.		30,000	1843	
Marlboro Association	Ohio	24		1841	4 years
Mixville Association	N. Y.	78		1844	1 year
Moorhouse Union	N. Y.			1843	1 year
North American Phalanx	N. J.	112	673	1843	13 yrs.
Northampton Association	Mass.	130	500	1842	4 years
Ohio Phalanx	Ohio	100	2,200	1844	10 mos.
One Mertian Community	Penn.	40	800	1843	1 year
Ontario Union	N. Y.	150	150	1844	
Peace Union Settlement	Penn.		10,000		
Prairie Home Community	Ohio	130	500	1843	1 year
Raritan Bay Union	N. J.	30	268	1853	3 years
Sangamon Phalanx	Ill.			1845	Merged with Integral
Social Reform Unity	Penn.	20	2,000	1842	10 mos.
Sodus Bay Phalanx	N. Y.	300	1,400	1844	Few mos.
Spring Farm Association	Wis.	40		1846	3 years
Sylvania Association	Penn.	145	2,394	1842	2 years
Trumbull Phalanx	Ohio	200	1,500	1844	3 years
Washtenaw Phalanx	Mich.			1843	
Western N. Y. Industrial Association	N. Y.	350	1,460	1844	
Wisconsin Phalanx ⁴⁶ (also Ceresco)	Wis.	120	1,800	1844	6 years

⁴⁵ For the story of this Iowa community see Philip D. Jordan's *The Iowa Pioneer Phalanx* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. XVI, pp. 211-225.

⁴⁶ McIntosh's *Co-operative Communities in Wisconsin* in the *Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin*, Vol. LI (1903), pp. 99-117; Joseph Schafer's *The Wisconsin Phalanx* in *The Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Vol. XIX, pp. 454-474.

Brook Farm Institute of Agriculture and Education, West Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1841-1847.—This well known community of prominent literary people was started as a commune by George Ripley, a Unitarian minister of Boston, Massachusetts. A small farm was purchased near West Roxbury, nine miles from Boston. In all some 115 people joined this agricultural community, including such persons as Nathaniel Hawthorne, Margaret Fuller, and Charles A. Dana. In order to raise money they organized a stock company and sold stock. In 1845, the colony became a Fourieristic phalanx. The members of this community were educated people, socially minded, and capable of literary production, but quite inefficient at agriculture. Fire destroyed their most valuable property, the phalanstery, in 1846, and in 1847 the community disbanded. This group stands out for the high character of the people who composed it and for the quality of their intellectual communion. One of their activities was the publication of *The Harbinger* between 1845 and 1847. This was one of the most influential publications of the Fourieristic societies.⁴⁷

The North American Phalanx, Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1843-1856.—Although not the first Fourierist group to be established, the North American Phalanx was the longest-lived of all and may well be used as a typical example of such communities. It was established in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in April, 1843, with Albert Brisbane among its founders and Horace Greeley one of the stockholders. The property included 673 acres of land,

⁴⁷ John T. Codman's *Brook Farm Historic and Personal Memoirs* (Arena Publishing Company, Boston, 1894); Lindsay Swift's *Brook Farm Its Members, Scholars, and Visitors* (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1900); Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 226-239; *The Harbinger* (weekly publication, edited by George Ripley at Brook Farm and New York); Amelia Russell's *Home Life of the Brook Farm Association in The Atlantic Monthly*, Vol. XLII (1878), pp. 458-466.

two large dwellings, one a phalanstery, with suites of parlor and two bedrooms for each family, a kitchen, and a common dining room, a steam sawmill and flourmill, a cottage nursery, and other necessary buildings.

The resident membership reached 200 but there were some 1300 nominal members. Labor was credited by the hour, the more necessary and repulsive being rated highest, and each person was charged for his board, lodging, and other services, being paid any surplus in money. Meals were served a la carte. Provision was made for schools and for recreation. It had an efficient manager, its members were middle class Americans, and it paid a modest rate of interest to its stockholders in addition to wages. Everything seemed favorable, but the burning of the mill brought a demand for a vote on continuing the community and the vote was negative. The North American Phalanx, therefore, ended in 1856 having lasted thirteen years.⁴⁸

Reunion, Texas, 1855-1875.—This was one of the later Fourierist groups and was founded by Victor Considérant, one of Fourier's lieutenants. After many attempts at social reforms in France, Considérant came to America and formed a company, capitalized at \$300,000, to form a communist settlement in Texas. After purchasing 57,000 acres three miles west of Dallas, between 350 and 500 settlers were located there, having only two farmers. Drought and dissension caused the break-up of the coöperative plan after two years. The company carried on until 1875.⁴⁹

SOME IDEALISTIC COMMUNITIES

The Owenite and Fourierist communities were primarily

⁴⁸ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 240-249; Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, pp. 449-511; Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 21, 22.

⁴⁹ *Dictionary of American Biography*, Vol. IV, pp. 357, 358.

interested in economic security and equality. The sectarian communities were chiefly interested in some religious belief. In one sense these were all based upon ideals. There were, however, some communistic groups which had little to gain from an economic standpoint and whose members had little interest in preparation for the future world. Their ideal was social rather than economic, for this world rather than the next. Among these, the outstanding example was Brook Farm, already described under the Fourierist group of communities to which it belonged for a time. Other groups in this class are described below.

Hopedale Community, Mendon and Milford, Massachusetts, 1841-1856.— This community or association was similar in some respects to the Fourierist communities, although it had a more definite religious motive. Its founder was Reverend Adin Ballou who hoped to found a practical Christian commonwealth. It was started in January, 1841, as Fraternal Community, No. 1, at Mendon, Massachusetts. The following year land was purchased in Milford and the new site was named Hopedale. This community was on a joint stock basis but was designed to provide absolute equality for members. It was made up of Americans, both factory workers and farmers, numbering about 175. The property included about 500 acres of land. Marriage was held sacred and divorce was permitted only for adultery. The community displayed unusually high standards on the part of both leader and members, but control of the stock fell into the hands of the two Draper brothers and the organization was disbanded in 1856. In 1855 Hopedale sent a colony called Union Grove to Minnesota. This offshoot lasted only three years.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Adin Ballou's *History of the Hopedale Community* (Thompson & Hill, Lowell, Mass., 1897); Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 214-220; Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, pp. 119-132.

Fruitlands, Harvard, Massachusetts, 1843-1845.— This community was organized by Bronson Alcott in 1843 and was in a sense an offshoot from Brook Farm. It was idealistic, anti-commercial, non-resistant, and vegetarian. The plan provided for pure communism. The members were literary rather than skilled workmen and were better qualified for discussions on philosophy than for farming. They could not support themselves and the community dissolved at the end of 1845.⁵¹

Skaneateles Community, New York, 1843-1846.— This was another community of idealists. The members, numbering around 150, were vegetarians, free thinkers, and communists. The leader was J. A. Collins. They attempted to farm the 300 acres bought for the community, but the group survived only three years.⁵²

Communia, Clayton County, Iowa, 1847-1856.— In 1847 a small group of German "free thinkers" began a communistic experiment in Clayton County, Iowa. They named it *Communia*. The company bought 1400 acres of land and erected a number of buildings. A member contributed according to his means, but could withdraw and receive his capital at any time he wished. The company organization was dissolved in 1856.⁵³

The Altruist Community, St. Louis and Sulphur Springs, Missouri, 1868-1900.— This community was founded by Alexander Longley, a former member of the North American Phalanx. The community published *The Altruist* at

⁵¹ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 250-254.

⁵² Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 255-262.

⁵³ *History of Clayton County, Iowa* (Inter-state Publishing Co., 1882), pp. 1116-1118. The date of the beginning of this colony is also given as 1845.

St. Louis and had a small farm at Sulphur Springs. It was never numerically important and dissolved about 1900.⁵⁴

The Modjeska Colony, Anaheim, California, 1876-1878.—This community was first organized in Poland by Madame Modjeska in 1876, and was widely known as the Polish Brook Farm. It was composed of 33 artists and authors, all incompetents at farming. They spent \$54,000 in developing a highly organized coöperative colony with buildings and equipment and then proceeded to write books, paint pictures, and produce histrionic art, while the crops were unattended, the stock died, and the barns burned. They disbanded in 1878, a conspicuous example of misguided coöperative organization.⁵⁵

The Women's Commonwealth, Belton, Texas, and Mount Pleasant, D. C., 1876-1906.—A group of women holding prayer meetings developed peculiar doctrines of religion, economics, and sex. Their leader was Mrs. Martha McWhirter. After a time some twenty-four women left their husbands and about 1876 started in business at a community in Belton, Texas. About 1898 they moved to Mount Pleasant, D. C. Celibacy was one of the rules and the community gradually disappeared, ending about 1906.⁵⁶

Among other communities which may be included in this class the following may be briefly mentioned. In 1830 a man named Josiah Warren founded Equity, a colony of anarchists or extreme individualists, in Ohio. This broke up about 1832 and in 1847 Warren founded Utopia, also in

⁵⁴ Hinds's *American Communities*, p. 388; Kent's *Coöperative Communities in the United States*, pp. 634, 635.

⁵⁵ Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, p. 65.

⁵⁶ Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, p. 39; Kent's *Coöperative Communities in the United States*, pp. 602-604.

Ohio, which lasted until about 1851. That same year Warren made another attempt to establish an anarchistic colony. This was called Modern Times and was located on Long Island, New York. It secured a hundred members but lasted only two years. Warren published the *Peaceful Revolutionist*. Both Utopia and Modern Times permitted "free love".⁵⁷

In 1856, Ole Bull, the famous musician, financed and organized the colony of New Norway or Oleana in Potter County, Pennsylvania. He brought from Norway a first contingent of 800 members and two later contingents, and built 300 houses in four villages. Defective land titles caused the dissolution of this communist society in 1870.⁵⁸ The Social Freedom Community, located in Virginia in 1874 by a group of anarchists, had 15 members. It disbanded in 1880.⁵⁹

FRENCH COMMUNISTIC SETTLEMENTS

The early sectarian colonies were predominantly German; the Owenite and Fourierist groups were largely English and American. There were, however, some attempts at communism which were largely French, non-religious, and modelled on neither the Owen idea nor the Fourierist plan.

The Icarians, Texas, Nauvoo, Illinois, Cheltenham, Missouri, Icaria, Iowa, Cloverdale, California, 1848-1898.—The Icarians were followers of Etienne Cabet, a French idealist, who planned a secular communistic settlement in America. An attempt was first made (in 1848) to locate the

⁵⁷ Noyes's *History of American Socialisms*, pp. 97-101; *The Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, Vol. IV, p. 100.

⁵⁸ See *Music*, Vol. XXI, December, 1901; *Mentor*, Vol. XVII, February, 1929, p. 45; *Oleana et blad av Ole Bulls* (Lutheran Publishing House, Decorah, Iowa, 1910).

⁵⁹ Nordhoff's *The Communistic Societies of the United States*, p. 357.

colony in Fannin County, Texas, along the Red River, but the conditions there proved too difficult and the following year the Icarian communists moved to Nauvoo, vacated by the Mormons in 1846. By 1855, the Icarians had some five hundred members and a number of industries in addition to agriculture. They were industrious and strictly honest and commanded the respect of their non-communist neighbors. Factional strife developed, however, over the division of work and food and a group under Cabet withdrew to form a new community at Cheltenham near St. Louis, Missouri. This lasted only until 1864. A few of these Icarians located at Cloverdale, California, in 1881.

During 1855-1860, the Icarians left at Nauvoo slowly moved their community to a site four miles east of Corning, Iowa, where they laboriously built a new home which they named Icaria. This group was incorporated in Iowa in 1860, but was dissolved in 1878. The radical group took over the old village, but they undertook too much and they soon decided to join the Icarians who had started a new community in California in 1881, the new colony being named Icaria-Speranza. It lasted only a few years — from 1883 to 1886.

The more conservative Icarians in Iowa, in the meantime, built a new community near the old one and continued for another twenty years. But the young people did not like communism. By 1895 they too were ready to disband and in 1898 the Icarian community was finally ended. This was one of the most successful attempts at secular communism.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 29-39; Thomas Teakle's *History and Constitution of the Icarian Community* in *THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS*, Vol. XV, pp. 214-286; Ruth A. Gallaher's *Icaria and the Icarians* in *The Palimpsest*, Vol. II, pp. 97-112; Vallet's *Communism. History of the Experiment at Nauvoo of the Icarian Settlement*; Jules Prudhommeaux's *Icaria et Son Fondateur Etienne Cabet* (1907); Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 321-354; Hillquit's *History of Socialism in the*

ECONOMIC PRESSURE COMMUNITIES

Following the Civil War there were additional communities, many of which were small and short lived. They have significance for this study, however, because they indicate a readiness of people with small capital to enter upon extreme coöperative schemes of life and work.

As a matter of fact, there was a long hiatus in the organization of coöperative colonies after the Fourierism and Icarias of the Forties. During the political ferment and gold rush of the Fifties, the war of the Sixties, and the vast industrial developments of the Seventies and the Eighties, we find very few coöperative colonies being started. There is mention of about 25 during those 40 years, most of which were ephemeral. But in the Nineties a new wave of social sentiment and doctrine swept the country and under its influence a large number of mutualistic colonies were formed.

These varied in character from pure communism to "single-tax". They were not colonies of immigrants but were composed of Americans who were attempting to escape from economic pressure. They were mostly secular in character, only one of them sectarian, and all were, broadly speaking, liberal middle class. Nearly all of them required members to furnish their own small capital. The list below is fragmentary but representative. Many other colonies were attempted but information about them is meager.

Silkville or the *Prairie Home Colony*, Franklin County, Kansas, 1870-1884.—This community was established in 1870, by a Frenchman, E. V. Boissière, under a plan he called the "Association and Co-operation, based on Attractive Industry". The coöperative farm included more than

United States, pp. 109-124; Albert Shaw's *Icaria* (G. P. Putnam's, New York, 1884); B. L. Wick's *The Icarian Community—Story of Cabet's Experiment in Communism in The Midland Monthly*, Vol. III (1895), pp. 370-376; Marie Marchand Ross's *Icaria in The Social Gospel*, April, 1901.

3000 acres. The community was named Silkville because ribbons were to be a product. The project later dissolved but the site became an Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home.⁶¹

Union Colony, Colorado, 1869–1872.— This colony was founded by N. C. Meeker of the *New York Tribune*. Meeker was an ex-member of a Fourier phalanx, a friend of Horace Greeley, Artemus Ward, and James A. Garfield, a student of the Oneida Community and the Mormons, a war correspondent at Grant's headquarters, and an advocate of co-operation. This community was not open to every one; memberships cost \$155. Land was deeded to individuals. A townsite was laid out and named Greeley. About 700 members were enrolled and about 25,000 acres of land were allotted. There was a prohibition clause in every deed. The enterprise involved "cooperative colonization" although in a less degree than in the case of the Mormons. Its coöperative irrigation also showed greater mistakes than that of the Mormons. The report of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1870 (page 569) reported that the colony was prosperous and had built 450 houses the first year. "Its success seems to arise mainly from adopting an organization that gives to the producer those profits which, under other conditions, are appropriated by speculators and capitalists." The spirit of private adventure, however, was strong in the colony and there was but a minority opinion in support of communism. The colony was finally merged into the present city of Greeley, Colorado.⁶²

The Progressive Community, Cedar Vale, Kansas, 1871–

⁶¹ Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, p. 641; Nordhoff's *The Communistic Societies of the United States*, pp. 375–382.

⁶² James F. Willard's *The Union Colony at Greeley, Colorado* (1918). For an account of Horace Greeley's ideas see Charles Sothorans's *Horace Greeley and Other Pioneers of American Socialism* (1892, 1915).

1878.—The Progressive Community, a strictly communistic group, was organized in 1871 and purchased 320 acres of land near Cedar Vale, Kansas. The membership, consisting largely of Russian materialists and American Spiritualists, never exceeded that of a large family. All lived in a “unitary” home. The community broke up in 1878.⁶³

Topolobampo, Mexico, 1886–1894.—In 1886, Albert K. Owen, an American civil engineer, made plans for a community of Americans to be located on the west coast of Mexico at Topolobampo. He secured a concession of 300,000 acres of land and planned to sell shares to secure funds to build Pacific City, a model urban community. Some 600 persons, mostly ill-equipped for the work, rushed in, but Owen found the obstacles too great and the community lasted only about eight years.⁶⁴

The Colorado Coöperative Company, Pinon, Colorado, 1894–1906.—This group of between three and four hundred social idealists was organized with some of the features of Equality and some of Fairhope. They had the “single-tax” system of land tenure and the ideals of equality. It was an incorporated body, with resident and non-resident members. There were shares of stock but only one share could be owned by a member. A flat wage of 20 cents per hour was paid to all workers regardless of the work. This was paid, not in money, but in credits at store and dining room, and surplus credits applied to land and to irrigation rights in the great ditch they built. At one time they controlled

⁶³ Nordhoff's *The Communistic Societies of the United States*, pp. 353–356.

⁶⁴ Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, pp. 640, 641; Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 40–44; Albert K. Owen's *Integral Co-operation* (J. W. Lovell Company, New York, 1885); *Credit Foncier Company, Sinaloa, Mexico* (Chicago, 1892); Derrill Hope's *Topolobampo* in *The Social Gospel*, February, 1901.

30,000 acres of land. The group lasted only about twelve years, however, disbanding in 1906.⁶⁵

The Ruskin Coöperative Association, Tennessee City and Cave Mills, Tennessee, and *The Ruskin Commonwealth*, Duke, Georgia, 1894–1903.—The first Ruskin Community was established in Tennessee in 1894, by J. A. Wayland, a wealthy Socialist, editor of *The Coming Nation* and the *Appeal to Reason*. This was an experiment in Marxian socialism. It had 1000 acres of land and 32 houses, with a stock-holding membership of between two and three hundred. Membership cost \$500. Property was owned in common. A printed statement once listed the property at \$94,000. A dispute soon arose as to the ownership of the printing plant of *The Coming Nation*. The printers went on a strike. The land was not suitable for farming. Quarrels disrupted the community and in 1899 it was dissolved.

A majority went to Duke, Georgia, taking with them the printing press. There, they combined with the American Settlers' Co-operative Association, which had started in 1897, to found a new community. This colony prospered for a time, and furnished a school, library, lyceum, band, and other recreational activities. Quarrels again became rampant, and the community disbanded in 1903.⁶⁶

A branch of the Ruskin community in Georgia was the Coöperative Industrial College, with 24 members, which ran from 1899 to 1902.⁶⁷

⁶⁵ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 406–408; C. E. Juliker's *The Colorado Cooperative Colony of Pinon* in *The National Magazine* (Boston), Vol. XI, p. 29; Bliss's *New Encyclopedia of Social Reform*, p. 253.

⁶⁶ Isaac Broome's *The Last Days of the Ruskin Co-operative Association* (C. H. Kerr & Company, Chicago, 1902); Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, pp. 604–612; J. W. Braam's *The Ruskin Co-operative Colony* in *The American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. VIII (1903), pp. 667–680.

⁶⁷ Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, pp. 633, 634.

Altruria, California, 1894-1896.—About a hundred people were connected with this community which lasted about two years. Members were required to give their all to the company, to have a minimum of \$50, and to live six months on probation. All ate in a common dining room and the colony is cited as a successful example of coöperative house-keeping. Too much was spent in the erection of large buildings, however, and the community soon disbanded.⁶⁸

Fairhope Industrial Association, Fairhope, Alabama, 1894-date.—This is called a "single-tax" colony because its members have sought to demonstrate the working of the Henry George theory. There is a membership fee of \$100. The land, about 1600 acres, is leased to individuals, with restrictions, on a rental basis. All taxes are paid by the holding company. The "rental" is apportioned and reapportioned on the "single-tax" basis. Private enterprise is free although there are some coöperative features. In 1906 there were between five and seven hundred members. There are now about 75 members in this community which is still in operation.⁶⁹

Willard Coöperative Colony, Harriman, Tennessee, and Cherokee County, North Carolina, 1895-1896.—This was an attempt to found a prohibition settlement with a coöperative economic basis. It was named for Frances Willard. The founder was Professor W. C. Damon. It began in 1895 and had 50 members and 1000 acres of land, but lasted only two years. Some of the members later joined the Christian Commonwealth in Georgia.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ See *The Craftsman*, Vol XXX, p. 98.

⁶⁹ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 409-411; Percy Trenchard's *The Only Single-Tax Colony in the World* in *The World Today*, Vol. XI, pp. 1211-1213.

⁷⁰ Kent's *Coöperative Communities in the United States*, p. 639.

The Brotherhood of the Coöperative Commonwealth, Equality, Washington, 1895-1906.—This community was founded by Socialists who hoped to “capture the state of Washington for socialism”. The leader was J. E. Pelton. It had a resident membership of 160 and 3000 dues-paying non-resident members. On the whole its members were high class educated people, who for ten years worked hard to build up a self-sustaining community. Rivalry for position and authority marred their peace, however, and in 1904 they changed from communism to a group system of limited coöperation advocated by Theodore Hertzka. At this time the name was changed to Freeland. Two years later the company dissolved and the 40 remaining members returned to the individualistic system.⁷¹

The Christian Commonwealth, Commonwealth, Georgia, 1896-1900.—This was a community of people who undertook to live according to the Sermon on the Mount. The leader was R. Albertson. There was no admission fee; any one could join by simply asking for membership. No record of work was kept and there were no internal accounts. The poor were invited, the wicked, the infirm. About 300 persons became members. All labor was voluntary, although it was organized and directed, and all rewards were equal, but when certain members who had brought nothing tried to have a receiver appointed and divide up the property, this non-resistant attitude was given up. The community had a sawmill, printing plant, towel-weaving mill, and a large nursery, and carried on extensive farming. The community was incorporated in November, 1899. The property was valued at about \$15,000. This was an instance of communism that did not produce a dictator. Their democ-

⁷¹ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 397-399; Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, pp. 617, 618; Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 47-49.

racy did not break down, but their economics did. They disbanded in 1900 as the result of a typhoid epidemic.⁷²

The Coöperative Brotherhood, Burley, Washington, 1896-1906.—This was a socialist colony of about 140 people. They had a large tract of land partly paid for which was held in trust for the members by an incorporated board of twelve trustees elected by the members. Here again they had non-resident memberships, said to be a part of a larger brotherhood group. An entrance fee of \$200 was required of residence members. All tools and equipment were owned in common as well as the land. Credit checks were issued for work and were redeemable in the company store and dining room. As in most communistic colonies the management was a dictatorship, although this had not been intended, and it led to trouble. There was a reorganization in an attempt to escape this feature of communism but the community clung together scarcely a dozen years. The property was valued at \$33,000.⁷³

Freedom Colony, Fulton, Kansas, 1897-1905.—This community, with a townsite of 60 acres and a coal shaft, was established in 1897 as Branch 199 of the General Labor Exchange, incorporated in Missouri. Only members of this organization were admitted. Applicants were required to make a deposit on property. The motto was "Voluntary Industrial Co-operation".⁷⁴

⁷² Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, pp. 612-616; Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, p. 46; *The Social Gospel* (monthly publication, Commonwealth, Georgia), 1897-1900; Bliss's *New Encyclopedia of Social Reform*, p. 198; *The Kingdom* (Minneapolis), April 2, 1897, p. 814.

⁷³ W. E. Copeland's *The Cooperative Brotherhood* (Burley, Washington) in *The Arena*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 403-405; Bliss's *New Encyclopedia of Social Reform*, p. 307. For a discussion of Brotherhoods see Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, pp. 616-624.

⁷⁴ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 415-417.

The Mutual Home Association, Home, Washington, 1896–1904.— This was a peculiar combination of communism and anarchism, organized by a group who had already been in the Glennis Coöperative Industrial Company, a Bellamy colony. It was quite as successful as the others of its time. Private homesites were limited to two acres. Members were carefully chosen. There were about 150 members. Great stress was laid on individual liberty and non-resistance. There was a high degree of mutuality, though more unorganized and undirected than in any other colony. There seems to have been less internal friction here than in most colonies. Financial troubles led to disbanding after about 10 years.⁷⁵

Freeland Association, Holmes' Harbor, Washington, 1900–1906.— This corporation was organized by Geo. W. Daniels and was incorporated. Profits were divided among the members. The colony had 2000 acres of land and about 40 members, with room for 200 families. This was a joint stock company, with capital stock of \$10,000. No one could hold more than four shares.⁷⁶

The Home Employment Co-operative Company, Long Lane, Dallas County, Missouri, 1901.— This small community, with only about twenty members, was similar to the Ruskin Commonwealth. It had 180 acres of land and minor industries. Individuals owned their own household goods and clothing. The membership fee was \$300 per person, refunded upon withdrawal. Work was on an eight-hour day basis and was paid for by scrip or checks. Profits were to be divided among stockholders.⁷⁷

⁷⁵ E. E. Slosson's *An Experiment in Anarchy* in *The Independent*, Vol. LV (1903), pp. 779–785.

⁷⁶ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 418, 419.

⁷⁷ Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, p. 634.

Llano Coöperative Colony, Del Rio, California, 1914–1922, and the *Newllano Coöperative Colony*, Newllano, Louisiana, 1914–date.—These two enterprises were organized by Job Harriman of Los Angeles, who despaired of a socialism that was talk only, and insisted upon transplanting the theories into action. He organized a stock company, the stock to be held in amounts of \$2000 by members who could pay for it, partly in cash and partly in labor. Their slogan was “Equal ownership, equal wage, equal social opportunity”. The management was vested in a general assembly. The California colony met financial and legal difficulties. Part of the members moved to the new location in Louisiana where they were joined by a group of families from Texas. Considerable trouble arose between the Texans and the Californians. Self-seeking cropped out in California and Harriman had to try to iron things out in both places. The California property had to be given up. The Louisiana colony is now in fairly comfortable condition and hopeful of the future.⁷⁸

Sunrise Coöperative Farms, Hightstown, N. J., 1930–1936.—This community with some 100 families is discountenanced for its radicalism by the Jewish Agricultural Society. It differs from the earlier Jewish colonies of which the Jewish Encyclopedia lists about thirty involving 600 families and hundreds of thousands of dollars, in that it was organized along distinctly coöperative lines. The older Jewish agricultural colonies were entirely individualistic in their organization and spirit except that they were subsidized. They were all but four dismal failures. Sunrise Farms have now disbanded and Hightstown has now become

⁷⁸ Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 117–133; Gide's *Communist and Co-operative Colonies*, pp. 203–208; *The Llano Colonist* (weekly publication, Newllano, Louisiana). 1925–1928; *The Llano Colony in The New York Times*, January 29, 1933.

the site of a Resettlement Administration colony of 200 farms and a factory, with excellent coöperative organization and training. Coöperative communities financed by the United States government are opening a new chapter in community history.⁷⁹

Sunrise Coöperative Community, Alicia, Michigan, 1933–date.— This community of Jewish farmers, founded in 1933, contains about 100 families. Each family contributed \$500 to the common fund. The colony has about 10,000 acres of land, is socialist in character, and is largely, but not wholly, Jewish.⁸⁰

The following economic pressure groups may be also mentioned briefly. Friendship Community, in Missouri, which lasted from 1872 to 1877. Esperanza, Kansas, a group of idealists, lasted three years, from 1877 to 1880. In Michigan, a group of only 12 members carried on a communistic experiment during the same years — 1877–1880. A settlement at Principia, Missouri, is also listed for the year 1881. The New Odessa Community, located in Oregon, had 30 members.⁸¹ It lasted from 1882 to 1900. The Mutual Aid Coöperative Association in Missouri had 25 members and lasted from 1883 to 1890. The Nehalem Valley Coöperative Colony⁸² in Oregon, with 50 members, lasted from 1886 to 1892. Membership cost \$500.

The Columbia Coöperative Colony, located in Oregon in

⁷⁹ *Annual Report of the Jewish Agricultural Society*, 1933; *The New York Times*, November 29 and December 23, 1933; *Christian Science Monitor*, December 23, 1933; *Sunday Star* (Washington, D. C.), January 7, 1934; *New York Herald Tribune*, August 3 and 4, 1936.

⁸⁰ *Washington* (D. C.) *Daily News*, October 5, 1933, p. 23; *New Orleans Times Picayune*, July 6, 1933, p. 4; *American Observer*, October 25, 1933.

⁸¹ Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 420–423; *Jewish Encyclopedia* (new edition), Vol. I, p. 258.

⁸² Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, p. 642.

1886, had 50 members and lasted only one year. The Puget Sound Colony, in Washington, had 36 members and lasted from 1891 to 1903. The Union Mills Community,⁸³ at Nehalem, Oregon, was made up largely of lumbermen. Stock was \$100 per share. The community lasted from 1892 to 1896. The Kaweah Colony,⁸⁴ in California, was founded in 1893 and lasted four years. Kinder Lou, established in Georgia in 1894, was an educational and economic experiment. It lasted less than two years. The Niksur Coöperative Association, located in Minnesota in 1897, had 50 members and lasted three years.

The Straight Edge Community⁸⁵ in New York, was founded in 1898 by Wilbur F. Copeland. The occupations included coöperative housekeeping and a bakery. There were only 12 members and it broke up in 1900. The Christian Coöperative Association⁸⁶ in Wisconsin, with 48 members, lasted from 1899–1904. The National Production Company, established by the Reverend Hiram Vrooman in Florida in 1899, had 17 members and 1700 acres of land.⁸⁷ Askov,⁸⁸ a Danish community in Minnesota, started in 1900. The land is owned privately, but it is worked coöperatively.

The Helicon Home Colony⁸⁹ was a corporation organized by Upton Sinclair in 1907 as a coöperative home. It was located at Englewood, New Jersey, and had about 50 mem-

⁸³ Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, p. 642.

⁸⁴ See Bliss's *New Encyclopedia of Social Reform*, p. 669.

⁸⁵ Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, pp. 626–628.

⁸⁶ Bushee in his *Communist Colonies in the United States*, gives the Christian Social Association, established in Wisconsin in 1899. It had 48 members and lasted until 1904. — *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. XX, p. 664.

⁸⁷ Kent's *Cooperative Communities in the United States*, pp. 632, 633. For an account of the Co-operative Association of America see Hinds's *American Communities*, pp. 420–422, and Bliss's *New Encyclopedia of Social Reform*, p. 306.

⁸⁸ *The Farmer*, Vol. XXX, p. 1030; *Farmer's Wife*, Vol. XXII, pp. 67–86.

⁸⁹ Bliss's *New Encyclopedia of Social Reform*, p. 581.

bers. The buildings burned after six months and the project was abandoned the following year. The Fellowship Farm Association⁹⁰ was organized at Westwood, Massachusetts, in 1910 by Reverend George E. Littlefield. He enlisted about 100 members, but the community achieved nothing in the way of production beyond private gardens. It was abandoned by 1912.

The Army of Industry,⁹¹ at Auburn, California, was founded in 1914 by Gerald Geraldson. It has 40 members. The government is a dictatorship.

The Nevada Colony, at Fallon, Nevada, was founded in 1916 by C. V. Eggleston, a former fiscal agent of the Llano Coöperative Colony. Its membership reached 150, but the members were not well chosen and the group dissolved in 1918, partly because of the debt for land.⁹²

The Wayne Produce Association at Jessup, Georgia, is a Finnish settlement of 75 members, some with families, and 800 acres of land. It was started in 1921 by Isaac Ahlborg. A deposit of \$750 is required of each member.⁹³

The Coöperative Subsistence Colony at Dallas, Oregon, was started in 1933 by workers from Portland. It has 24 families and 1200 acres of land.⁹⁴

COOPERATIVE SETTLEMENTS

There have been many instances of coöperation in business transactions relating to group settlements. Although these are not essentially communistic, two of these groups are given here as illustrations.

The German Colony of Anaheim, California, 1857-1860.

⁹⁰ Bliss's *New Encyclopedia of Social Reform*, p. 588.

⁹¹ Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 133-137.

⁹² Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 70-74.

⁹³ Wooster's *Communities of the Past And Present*, pp. 140-142.

⁹⁴ *Christian Science Monitor*, December 17, 1933.

— Fifty families bought 1165 acres of land together, had it developed and planted and cared for for three years from a common fund, and then apportioned it among themselves by lot, the entire proceeding having been done at a great saving. The final apportionment was completely satisfactory to the individuals. This was “coöperative colonization” rather than communism.⁹⁵

Vineland, New Jersey, 1861.— Charles K. Landis bought 16,000 acres of “barrens” in southern New Jersey in 1861. Later he purchased 14,000 more and in 1874, he bought another 23,000. This land was offered in tracts of from 10 to 40 or 60 acres for \$25 an acre, whether settlers were few or many. The buyer was to put up improvements and plant trees and grass along the roadside. A law made it unnecessary to build fences. Local option in liquor was permitted. In 12 years 11,000 people, mostly from New England, had collected on the tract. The community was, for many years, noticeable for its small amount of poor relief and crime.⁹⁶

ANALYSIS OF MUTUALISTIC COLONIES

From such brief descriptions of the various attempts at communistic and coöperative living certain general conclusions may be drawn. These are presented here under various sub-heads.

Motivation.— In organizing colonies, as well as in other things, motives are mixed. Why did people go into these communistic enterprises? It has been said that the Plymouth colony was actuated by a religious motive and the Jamestown colony by an economic motive. Such a state-

⁹⁵ Nordhoff's *The Communistic Societies of the United States*, pp. 361-366.

⁹⁶ Nordhoff's *The Communistic Societies of the United States*, pp. 366-375; *Monthly Labor Review* (United States Department of Labor), Vol. XII, pp. 1-22.

ment covers but a part of the facts. Motives are seldom so simple. It is true, however, that a majority of the long-lived communities set up in America have originated under the stress of religious purpose, and the cohesive force of that purpose has had much to do with keeping the communities together, until indifference disintegrated them.

Poverty alone does not drive men into communism, but poverty combined with the ostracism that goes with peculiar beliefs does tend to separate people from society in general. This was the case in the story told in the book of Acts and this is the story of dozens of the best known American communistic societies. Then in time they have prospered and they have found themselves in a world that considered their beliefs not to be condemned, and so, having lost the reasons for communism the members one by one left the commune.

To the religious motive must be ascribed the fact that communism has marked these communities to so great an extent, for in many cases where communism has been the practice it has been of a profoundly religious type, although there are notable exceptions to this rule, as for instance Icaria, which was a wholly secular communistic colony.

In some cases the communities outlived the religious enthusiasm that marked their founding. In no case, except perhaps that of the Mormons, who now have no communism, has the religious motive continued to be the dominant key of community life. Even among the Shakers there is very little evidence of the religious enthusiasm of the early "shaking Quaker" after the eighteenth century, and the economic motives are very much in evidence both in their internal economy and their proselyting upon which depends the continuity of their institution. So that even in the sectarian communities it must be remembered that the economic motive has been a great power, and the religious motive of their founders always a diminishing force.

Then there were the idealists and dreamers whose visions of a perfect brotherhood led them into communism. This was a large class, historically, and its story is the most interesting part of this study. When the vision was gone they too went.

The political motive has ever been shorter-lived. In the period 1846-1850 many political refugees from Europe joined colonies in America. Some few American colonies were formed in a spirit of political protest. But this protest has always been quickly forgotten. In dozens of cases it has been buried in internal disagreement.

The third class is the economic-conscious seekers for economic security who hoped with a small capital to get through communism what they could not hope for standing alone. They usually hoped for too much and bought too much land. Faith went into debt too far. Yet many of these prospered well enough in the essentials of life, but discovered that there were things in the fleshpots of Egypt and the old home town that called them back.

The almost universal urge behind these colonies has been to make a better living. While there are exceptions it must be said that the predominant motive actuating the formation and maintenance of these communities has been economic. Even in the case of the most religious societies where religious motives moved the leaders, it turned out that most of the members were seeking economic security even more than mere "freedom" or the consolations of a peculiar religious system. This economic security was not mere "loaves and fishes". It was, in all these hundreds of colonies and thousands of people, a brotherhood greater and stronger than that of the family. They sought economic security in a system of fraternal life.

What Sort of People?—Inquiry as to what kinds of peo-

ple engaged in these community enterprises reveals at once a clear line of definition. They were not paupers. In many cases they had to have a small capital. They were not rich. Very few men as rich as Robert Owen are connected with this movement. They were largely skilled in trades, industrious, frugal, religious (or, like the Icarians and Ruskinites, anti-religious), mentally active, idealistic, transcendentalist. Very few entirely destitute families were taken into these colonies, yet nearly all were relatively poor people. Many well educated persons are found among them and education was a first interest in each community. It was a movement of middle class idealists. There was much talk among them of a "Kingdom of Heaven", a "Kingdom of God", a "Heavenly City on Earth", and among the more secular, a "City of Justice", or "Peace", or "Equality". They were largely dreamers and visionaries, yet in but few cases do they seem to have been loafers. A vast amount of heroism and devotion as well as efficient and courageous work went into these colonies. Even Brook Farm with its congerie of misfits and cultured incompetents gives us the noble story of George Ripley.

Organization and Government.—Only organized communities have been included in this study. The unorganized colonies of land settlers, and groups of people who were mere neighbors are not included, nor are coöperative societies, as such. In all the communities mentioned there was an organized economic life with unusual common property or communal productive interests. Some cases included here were branches organized from a parent group, but in most cases the communities have been independent. Even in the case of the Shakers there was group independence, some Shaker "families" being very rich while others were poor. The three broad classes of organization are:

Communist. All things owned in common. All persons treated alike. Usually directed by a leader who to all intents and purposes was a dictator.

Capital Stock Company. Directors and manager. Personal property in personal things. Common property in production and distribution. Equal ownership. Reward according to labor.

Non-Stock Membership. Partnership. Equality of ownership and control with possible small inequalities of personal property and living conditions.

These classes are not exclusive nor can the definitions be rigid. In nearly all cases there was a legal incorporation to hold property and deal with outside persons. Powers of discipline and the power of expulsion rested with the legally incorporated body. In the peculiarly religious communities there were usually ecclesiastical courts of last resort or priests or "fathers", beyond whom there was no appeal. In most cases, however, the ordinary officers were elected and managed the affairs, the final authority resting in a general meeting of all the members. In some communities a general meeting was held once a week, in one case every night, but in others the officers refused to call a meeting, setting up a temporary dictatorship. In the literature of this movement there is but little evidence that discipline was called for, but there are several sad stories of the wrecking of communities by incompetent and unscrupulous officers.

In nearly every case of communism there was a dictator. This was due in some cases to a claim of inspiration accepted by the community, in some cases to natural leadership, in some cases also to ambition and usurpation of authority. In only two or three cases does democracy seem to have persisted in a commune, and they were for other rea-

sons short-lived. The dictatorships were in some cases efficient leadership and in others cruel and destructive.

In the more loosely-bound coöperative communities there were many interesting experiments in the matter of democratic control and direction of industry. There is testimony to the effect that this was a detriment to efficiency, that there was too much talk. There is also testimony that the work was better done, done with enthusiasm and devotion, because of the meetings and the discussions and the general understanding of the foremen's problems. The bulk of the testimony appears to be on this side.

Several of these communities underwent reorganization, and sometimes more than once. This has given rise to conflicting accounts of their organization and methods.

The Ownership of Property.—Various forms of property ownership are found in these communities. In fact that which marks them out from the general society is some deviation from unqualified individual ownership. The following plans may be enumerated as characteristic forms of property ownership.

1. Communism, the basis of more than 150 colonies in America, most of them short-lived.⁷⁸

2. Communal ownership of all land under a trusteeship and individual ownership of "personal property".

3. Communal ownership of farm and forest land with private ownership of homesites and personal property, sometimes transferable, sometimes not.

4. Stock-membership. The land being owned by a stock company.

(a) Transferable (a) In equal holdings

(b) Non-transferable (b) Unequal holdings

5. Non-stock corporation membership. Land undivided, homesteads under lease.

6. Single-tax. Land owned by central corporations and leased to individuals. All other property owned privately.

7. Individual land ownership with qualifying clauses in titles providing for reversion to company under given conditions.

The Unit of Economic Responsibility.—We are lately witnessing a shifting of economic responsibility from the family to the political unit, from the local political unit to the State, and from the State to the Federal government. In these communities there was always an immediate assumption of this responsibility by the community itself. This was in the nature of things. The community was organized for the purpose of providing economic security, and to insure this was the community's responsibility. No matter what system of land ownership they had, no matter what method of government was in effect, no matter what system of labor rewards was used, if any member was in need he was taken care of as a matter of right. If anyone was overtaken by misfortune it was something to be shared by all. Nobody stood alone. Even the individuals or the families who squandered their subsistence in riotous living must be protected by the community or not live in the community. The responsibility of the community could not be shifted.

Theorists have said that under this condition the individual would not work and the family would disintegrate. Neither of these things can be said to have happened in these communities. Except in the case of the Shakers and the Perfectionists where peculiar religious tenets explain the disappearance of the family, there has been in almost all these communities a scrupulous adherence to family life that compares favorably with average America although in no degree dependent on economic responsibility. Marriage

was general, and separate houses for families were maintained with some modifications such as Fourier's phalansteries. And as to work it would be necessary to go back into the bush with the earliest pioneers to find greater physical effort with so little consciousness of a quid pro quo as that of the devoted men and women who pursued phantom ideals of brotherhood in these coöperative colonies.

The Types of Industry.—Farming was, of course, the chief industry. And it was subsistence farming, for the most part. There were cases, like the Amana Society, where commercial farming was pursued on a large scale, but every coöperative community realized that its first effort, even where commercial farming was practical, must be to produce for use rather than to produce for sale. Many commercial industries were engaged in by the longer-lived communities, such as garden seeds by the Shakers, silk twist and silverware by the Perfectionists, and woolen stuffs by Amana. Very commonly they had sawmills, gristmills, machine shops, canneries, and made such things as brooms, baskets, chairs, and even medicines for sale to the outside market. But these small industries were always of secondary importance. The first effort was to produce what they could for their own use. And in this they had measurable success, although it is true that in some cases they lowered the standard of living temporarily and displayed a devotion which was non-industrial, or shall we say, extra-industrial.

In almost all of the communities studied the farming was a unitary pursuit. There were often small private kitchen gardens, even when it was against the "principles" of the society or when it was quite unnecessary. But farming was a social function, and the farm and timber and orchard lands were practically always undivided.

The outstanding industrial characteristic of these com-

munities was that, in a country of intensely individualistic agriculture, their agriculture was coöperative. And except in cases like Brook Farm where there was no aptitude for farming the coöperative agriculture produced striking results. In no case had coöperation any causal connection with the community's failure and dissolution. There were plenty of other causes for failure. Their coöperative farming usually worked successfully although there was a dangerous tendency to go into improvements such as clearing and fencing and soil feeding and erosion control and irrigation and equipment more rapidly than the available capital warranted.

These communistic groups were for the most part agricultural colonies. In addition to the general lines of farm and garden, they had extensive orchards, dairies, and apiaries, and raised poultry, sheep and wool, cranberries, and peanuts. In a single community there would be sometimes nearly a dozen branches of agriculture with at least a pseudo-specialist in charge of each, achieving on the whole excellent results.

Spheres of Coöperation.—Broadly there are three fields of internal coöperative organization: (1) services; (2) selling; and (3) buying.

In the completely communist colonies the word coöperation as we use it here had no significance. The members owned and produced and distributed as a unit. Coöperation to them was inherent, as hair to a cat. But where the community was only communistic rather than pure communist, which was nearly always the case, there was a field for organized voluntary coöperation.

For instance, wherever the family is maintained there is a family laundry to be done. These colonies were made up almost wholly of families in which the women were accus-

tomed to doing their own family laundry. One of the first things organized in most colonies was a coöperative laundry. Many women, sometimes a majority, would at first refuse to join in the coöperative work, but as equipment was procured, the work made easier, and finally done by a few people, all families would eventually send their things to the coöperative laundry. In this broad field of internal coöperative service as between families and individuals these colonies achieved on the whole excellent results. Most of them went so far as to organize complete coöperative housekeeping. This can not be said to have been generally successful, the failures being quite unavoidable because of two things: (a) inadequate equipment and a general absence of luxuries; (b) the fact that the women in these communities came from extremely individualistic and narrow life and could not easily adjust themselves and their tastes to the limitations which the new system put upon them. The attempts at coöperative housekeeping can be said to have been one of the chief causes of failure, while in the general field of internal industries such as dairies, mills, saws, and bakeries, coöperation was usually a success.

Coöperative marketing was a feature in but few colonies as practically all supplies produced were used at home.

In all colonies where a credit and debit system was maintained coöperative purchasing was an important feature and saved the colonists a great deal. This feature sometimes outlived the communistic organization, the disbanded colonists as individuals maintaining a coöperative store. The Rochdale system was sometimes used but more often the goods were dispensed at cost and the expense of the agency charged to the member. As experiments in coöperative living in the vast background of competitive life these colonies are unique. That they had any, even temporary, success is a surprise to the average economist. But their

successes were small. Their joys of fellowship according to their own testimony were deep and vital, but they were for the most part temporary.

In studying these colonies it must be borne in mind that there is almost always either pure communism or a mixture of communism and coöperation. As has been said, communism eliminates coöperation. There has been much confusion on this point. While it is true that the experience of these colonies goes far to demonstrate the weakness of communism as an economic system under American conditions, the same can not be said of coöperation, which, in its three legitimate fields, proved a help to many of these struggling pioneers.

The Controls and Rewards of Labor.—In the management of labor we find a wide variety of method, ranging from sheer anarchy to strict control. In the Christian Commonwealth, for instance, there was no compulsion to labor except love and moral force, but if a member elected to work he was assigned by the Superintendent of Labor to a department, and in that department he was under the direction of its head. Among the Shakers there was often so much prosperity that even moral compulsion was lacking. In scores of colonies there was a time check system of labor credits. Often the by-laws would say: "He that will not work shall not eat." Nowhere was this rule strictly enforced.

Equality of reward is the outstanding feature of these communities. That food, clothing, and shelter must be provided for the indigent as well as for the industrious was well understood by these colonists. But they had very few indigent.

Fourier, alone, undertook to set up a graduation of classes of labor according to importance. All the other

colonizers found it both unethical and impossible to determine wherein one class of labor is more important and should be more highly rewarded than another.⁹⁷

The Medium of Exchange and Accumulated Surplus.—In most of these communities the use of money internally was entirely eliminated. It has actually happened that hundreds of people have lived for years happily in these communities without using or even seeing any money whatever.

The use of work credits, or time credits, as a substitute for money was common in certain types of coöperative colonies. During the nineties there grew up throughout the Middle West a system of so-called Labor Exchanges. These were not employment bureaus as in London, but agencies for the exchange of commodities by means of labor checks. A worker for instance would bring to the agency a load of potatoes representing, say, fifty hours of labor. He would be paid in a fifty-hour labor check. If he wished to take home with him a pair of overalls representing eight hours, a pair of shoes representing seventeen hours, and have his horse shod representing ten hours, providing the exchange could furnish him with these things, he would still have a credit check for fifteen hours for future use.

The hour-labor unit was the unit of exchange. It seemed simple, but it was not so simple to fix empirically the hour-labor value of the bar iron from which the horseshoes were made and the nails with which they were attached. Several of the coöperative colonies of the nineties undertook to use

⁹⁷ Fourier planned that the rewards of industry should be divided as follows: 5/12 to labor, 4/12 to capital, and 3/12 to "talent". Then he classified labor as: (1) Necessary, (2) Useful, and (3) Agreeable, in the order in which it should be rewarded. In no case that I have found, however, were there as great inequalities in practice as seem to be planned for in theory. There was one case where "talent" received a bonus of five cents a day where the flat rate for labor was ten cents an hour.

this labor exchange system and to do business with each other on this basis, but the transport problem alone was enough to render it impracticable. Also there was the next farmer bringing in a load of potatoes and insisting that it represented sixty hours of labor and that the overalls could honestly represent only six hours. Several colonies tried plans of this sort, but soon gave them up, for after all they were seeking equality and must stand or fall together.

With the flat assumption of responsibility for the economic security of all by the community there was, even in the case of the non-communist colonies, the assumption that accumulated surplus belonged to the community as a whole.

Economic Autonomy.—There was always the purpose of becoming as far as possible self-sufficient. Recognizing the fact that they could not raise coffee in Oregon, a community living there used a coffee substitute. Unable to make sugar in Georgia they made sorghum molasses. And when they could not substitute they bought from the “outside world”. Only rarely did a community plan to do commercial work; those that did, like Amana and Oneida, seem to have lived the longest.

On the whole their economy was to make for use rather than to make for sale. Their business with the outside world was always secondary, and it was truly remarkable how far some of them went toward self-support. It involved simplicity and frugality to be sure, but the claim has been stoutly made that it secured for them less money, better health, and longer life.

Cultural Character and Results.—In respect to their effect on character, the communist and coöperative colonies must have a word of praise. Both in children and in adults there was a socialization of outlook and a refinement of

character, which can not be gainsaid. A number of people who were engaged in these enterprises during the later period were interviewed and they invariably testify to the goodness of their brief life of economic fellowship. One woman for instance who in selfishness and strife had nearly broken up one colony said five years later that it was the most blessed experience of her life to have lived two years in that colony.

In the colonies established by Dr. Noyes, it was expected of each member that he present himself for public criticism at the general meeting. The reports of these occasions have been read and repeated for their amusing and entertaining value. This was, however, a serious and valuable thing and was so handled not only by Dr. Noyes but by his imitators in other colonies. The members of one's own family as well as others were invited to do this criticizing, and they did. There were surprising results, not only in self-revelation, in seeing "ourselves as others see us", but in advice and in understanding, and even in vindication. For real spiritual value it was the most searching confessional imaginable. Such a plan would be possible, of course, only in an emotionally civilized commune. Back in 1734, however, each member of the community of Ephrata prepared on every Saturday a written statement of his spiritual condition and problems for examination by his brethren and sisters.

Whether or not it be an offset in any sense to the economic failures of the movement, it must be allowed that in character and culture the people who made these efforts at brotherhood were greatly benefited. Nor can it be doubted that there has been a civilizing and liberalizing effect upon society at large. Says Michael A. Mikkelsen, writing about the community that he had carefully studied: "The memory of Bishop Hill Colony cannot die, for it is part of the pioneer history of a great and flourishing state and is cher-

ished in the hearts of the descendants who are to be found scattered throughout the length and breadth of the United States.”

Outstanding Weaknesses in Organization and Methods.

— The experience and history of these communities is emphatic testimony that communism is not a successful form of economic organization in this country. A few communities have lived over a hundred years and scores have lived less than ten years. Those that have persisted, if the members had children, lost them to the outside world which offered irresistible attractions and suffered in themselves the loss of all hope of permanence. To be categorical:

1. Communism has not proven itself able to compete with American conditions (as they have been in the past at least) of general prosperity and unlimited opportunity.

2. The quasi-monastic motive of segregation and separation from the general life is quickly undermined in America.

3. Dictatorship, either of inspiration or ambition, frequently accompanies communism, and always fails.

4. High idealism and business ability seldom go together and most of these people were idealists. (Owen combined the two but did not stay with his enterprise.)

5. Coöperative housekeeping has broken up many an otherwise successful coöperative colony.

6. Such communities usually bought much more land than their capital would justify, this “foresight” leading them straight to ruin.

7. Nearly every colony published a periodical at considerable cost, hastening to tell the world what it had done before it had done much.

8. Very little intelligent care was taken in selecting members, even when this was supposed to be done.

9. The life was hard. Almost always the work of a generation had to be done in a year or two. Zeal and enthusiasm and health were burned out in the unequal battle with physical conditions.

10. Too little provision was made for recreation. Religion there was and for some that was enough, but for the average family something else was needed.

Outstanding Strength in Organization and Methods.—These colonies demonstrated great achievements and great economic success. They accomplished wonders in construction, in taming the wilderness, in improvements, and in production. With painfully inadequate capital they undertook enterprises sometimes too great for them, but only because of this mutual organization could such undertakings have been dreamed of. To be categorical again:

1. They had the great advantage of the collectivist organization in production.

2. They had equal distribution of goods.

3. They had none of the wastes of competition.

4. They had none of the costs of distribution.

5. They had no unemployment and no strikes.

6. As all of the increment of wealth went to all the workers, there was the strongest motive for each one to do his best work. No one could starve.

7. Where there was democracy there was a great advantage in the advice and counsel of the rank and file.

8. They had the peculiar asset of moral earnestness.

9. They had, presumably, no personal debts to worry about.

10. Their organization was conducive to sympathy, understanding, and helpfulness.

Balance Sheet.—These communities were failures. That

is the common verdict. That was to be said, too, of Abt Vogler's organ music, because it was gone. It had gone out of existence. I shall not challenge the common verdict, but what the word failure means may be questioned. That culturally and educationally they were worth all that was invested in them is the opinion of many of the ex-participants. That they sent out their people into the common life of the country to be good citizens no one will question. That by example as well as precept they set up a standard of brotherliness that challenges the common selfishness will also be allowed. But the economic balance is the test by which they are accounted failures. Here, however, it must be remembered that in almost no case did they fail to make a living.

Significance.— These communities and coöperative colonies must serve as a warning against extremes in community organization. The ideal will ever appeal to men. They will dream of brotherhood as they dream of universal peace. They will undertake to organize brotherhood. They should find in the histories of these communities caution against extreme and compulsive forms of organization. There is also testimony here to the great power of the brotherhood ideal over the hearts of men. To ignore this testimony would be short-sighted.

The conditions under which experiments are made inevitably effect the significance of the experiments. All these colonies were undertaken under conditions which no longer prevail in the United States. The social and industrial forces of their times militated against their attempt at self-sufficiency. The advantages of consolidation lay ahead of the march of competitive capitalism. The lure of specialized commercial agriculture was great. Equipment for the self-sustenance of a small group in comfort was not per-

fects. The costs of distribution had not reached the enormous proportions of the present time. The changes wrought by time in any one of these basic factors could easily have spelled the difference between life and death in the idealistic search for security.

There is a power in social idealism that is greater and of more economic importance than the economists have as a rule apprehended. The appeal of brotherhood when given economic vitality will go a long way in making men work hard and feel nobly. Those who made the appeals that resulted in these organizations met a wide response. In hundreds of colonies, in thousands of cases, people have given up home and habit in pursuit of an ideal of mutualism. Some found brotherhood, some found strife, almost none found a permanent way of life in these experiments, almost all went out into individualism again, soberer, wiser, and in many ways better citizens. Many of them, in the nineties especially, repeated, going from one failure to another. But those who responded to the call of the ideal were not peculiar people. They were, apart from the sectarians, very average people. There was never any lack of responsive people, willing to sacrifice and anxious to follow an ideal. The writer, himself, published a "call to brotherhood" in a small religious weekly in 1895 and was astounded at the number of letters received from people who wanted to join.

The most striking fact that stands out in connection with all these communal enterprises is that they had inadequate capital. Of those that can fairly be said to have failed this was invariably true. As to what would constitute adequate capital there can be any opinion, but tested by any fair comparison the statement stands. So the world has yet to learn what would happen in a commune that was fairly well capitalized. The fault here lies in the minds of the organizers, the communists themselves. They knew that they

could accomplish wonders, they thought therefore that they could accomplish miracles. One hundred dollars to the family! Two hundred dollars to the family! Five hundred dollars! Why, today the government is putting three thousand dollars in a bare house and lot for the families that must yet be furnished with the tools and equipment with which they are to produce their subsistence.

With few exceptions they made their living. This is an important fact that is frequently ignored. Such exceptions as Brook Farm are so interesting that the great body of experience is overlooked. It was a meager and frugal living for the most part, and yet as compared with pioneer conditions and even much of the stranded life of today it was high grade subsistence. Few colonies, if any, failed because they could not make their living. Some of them failed to accumulate capital fast enough to pay off their capital debts. They failed to like communal housekeeping. They failed to hold their young people. They failed to compete with growing industry and commerce in a new, unexploited country. But they did not fail to make an independent subsistence living — and pay off a lot of debts and help a lot of stranded people. And there was no government subsidy nor “relief”. As communities of self-support through mutual support their accomplishment was very considerable.

RALPH ALBERTSON

CHERRYDALE VIRGINIA

INDEX OF MUTUALISTIC COMMUNITIES

- Adonai-Shomo Community, 390, 391
 Adullam (Texas), 392
 Ahlborg, Isaac, 421
 Alabama, communities in, 414
 Albertson, Ralph, 415
 Alcott, Bronson, 406
 Alfred (Me.), 380
 Alicia (Mich.), 419
 Alphadelphian Phalanx, 401
Altruist, The, 406, 407
 Altruist Community, 406, 407
 Altruria, 414
 Amana, 385-387
 American Settlers' Co-operative Association, 413
 Anaheim (Calif.), 407, 421, 422
Appeal to Reason, 413
 Armstrong, Peter, 389
 Army of Industry (Calif.), 421
 Askov (Minn.), 420
 Athol (Mass.), 390, 391
 Auburn (Calif.), 421
 Aurora (Oregon), 387

 Ballou, Adin, 405
 Baptists, 393
 Bellamy Colony, 417
 Belton (Texas), 407
 Benton Harbor (Mich.), 393
 Bethel (Mo.), 387
 Bethel Community, 381, 387
 Bethlehem (Pa.), 378
 Bishop Hill Community, 388
 Blandina, 392
 Bloomfield Association, 401
 Blue Springs Community, 399
 Bohemia Manor, 377
 Boissière, E. V., 410, 411
 Bon Homme (S. D.), 391
 Brisbane, Albert, 399, 400, 403
 Brocton (N. Y.), 389
 Brook Farm, 401, 403
 Brooklyn (N. Y.), 384, 385
 Brotherhood of the Coöperative Commonwealth, 415
 Brotherhood of the New Life, 388, 389
 Bull, Ole, 408
 Bureau County Phalanx, 401
 Burley (Wash.), 416

 Cabet, Etienne, 408, 409
 California, communities in, 388, 389, 407, 408, 409, 414, 418, 420, 421, 422
 Cambridge (Vt.), 384, 385
 Canada, communities in, 391
 Canterbury (N. H.), 380
 Cave Mills (Tenn.), 413
 Cedar Vale (Kan.), 411, 412
 Celesta, 389
 Ceresco, 402
 Cheltenham (Mo.), 408
 Chicago (Ill.), 393
 Children's Land, 391, 392
 Christian Commonwealth, 414, 415, 416
 Christian Coöperative Association, 420
 Church of Reason, 398
 Clarkson Industrial Association, 401
 Clayton County (Iowa), 406
 Clermont Phalanx, 401
 Cloverdale (Calif.), 409
 Collins, J. A., 406
 Colorado, communities in, 411, 412, 413
 Colorado Coöperative Company, 412, 413
 Columbia Coöperative Colony, 419, 420
 Columbian Phalanx, 401
Coming Nation, The, 413
 Commonwealth (Ga.), 415
 Commonwealth of Israel, 393
 Communia, 406
 Connecticut, communities in, 380, 384, 385
 Considérant, Victor, 404
 Coöperative Brotherhood, 416
 Coöperative Commonwealth, The Brotherhood of the, 415
 Coöperative Industrial College, 413
 Coöperative Settlements, 421, 422
 Coöperative Society, 399
 Coöperative Subsistence Colony, 421
 Copeland, Wilbur F., 420
 Coxsackie Community, 398

 Dallas (Ore.), 421
 Damon, W. C., 414
 Dana, Charles A., 403
 Daniels, Geo. W., 417
Day-Star of Zion, The, 389
 Del Rio (Calif.), 418
 Diekhöner, H. H., 388
 Draper brothers, 405
 Duke (Ga.), 413

 Ebenezer (N. Y.), 385, 386
 Economic Pressure Communities, 410-421
 Economy (Pa.), 381
 Eggleston, C. V., 421

- Enfield (Ct.), 380
 Enfield (N. H.), 380
 Englewood (N. J.), 420, 421
 Ephrata Community, 378
 Equality (Wash.), 415
 Equality, The New Harmony Community of, 396, 397
 Equity, 407
 Esperanza (Kan.), 419
 Estero (Fla.), 393

 Fairchild, J. W., 393
 Fairhope Industrial Association, 414
 Fallon (Nevada), 421
 Fannin County (Texas), 409
 Fay, Mr., 398
 Feiba Peveli (Ind.), 397
 Fellowship Farm Association, 421
 Finnish settlement, 421
 Florida, communities in, 393, 420
 Forestville Community, 398
 Fountain Grove (Calif.), 388, 389
 Fourier, Charles, 399, 403
 Fourier-Brisbane Phalanxes, 399-404
 Franklin Community, 399
 Freedom Colony, 416
 Freeland, 415
 Freeland Association, 417
 French Communistic Settlements, 408, 409
 Friedheim, 394
 Friendship Community, 419
 Fruitlands, 406
 Fuller, Margaret, 403
 Fullerites, 390, 391
 Fulton (Kan.), 416

 Garden Grove Community, 401
 General Labor Exchange, 416
 Georgia, communities in, 413, 415, 420, 421
 Geraldson, Gerald, 421
 German Colony of Anaheim, 421, 422
 Germania Company, 390
 Glennis Coöperative Industrial Company, 417
 Goose Pond Community, 401
 Greeley, Horace, 403
 Greeley (Colorado), 411
 Groton (Mass.), 390
 Groveland (N. Y.), 380

 Hall, Benjamin, 390
 Hancock (Mass.), 380
Harbinger, The, 403
 Harmonists, 381
 Harmony (Ind.), 381, 396
 Harmony Society, 381
 Harriman, Job, 418
 Harriman (Tenn.), 414

 Harris, T. L., 389
 Harvard (Mass.), 380, 406
 Haverstraw Community, 398
 Helicon Home Colony, 420, 421
 Herrenhut (Saxony), 379
 Hertzka, Theodore, 415
 Hightstown (N. J.), 418, 419
 Holmes' Harbor (Wash.), 417
 Home (Wash.), 417
 Home Employment Co-operative Company, 417
 Hopedale Community, 405
 House of David, 393
 Howland, A. M., 392
 Howland, Frederick T., 390, 391
 Hunt's Colony, 399
 Huntsman, Mason T., 392
 Hutterian Communities, 391

 Icaria-Speranza, 409
 Icarians, 408, 409
 Idealistic Communities, 404-407
 Illinois, communities in, 388, 393, 400, 401, 402, 408, 409
 Independence (Mo.), 382, 383
 Indiana, communities in, 381, 396, 398, 399, 400, 402
 Integral Phalanx, 402
 Iowa, communities in, 383, 385-387, 388, 401, 402, 406, 408, 409
 Iowa Pioneer Phalanx, 402

 Janson, Eric, 388
 Jasper Colony, 388
 Jefferson County Industrial Association, 402
 Jerusalem, 379
 Jessup (Ga.), 421
 Jewish Agricultural Society, 418
 Jewish communities, 418, 419

 Kansas, communities in, 400, 410, 411, 412, 416, 419
 Kaweah Colony (Calif.), 420
 Keil, Dr. William, 387
 Kendall Community, 398
 Kentucky, communities in, 380
 Kinder Lou (Ga.), 420
 Koreskans, 393

 Labadie, Jean de, 377
 Labadist Communities, 377
 La Grange Phalanx, 402
 Lake Byron (S. D.), 391
 Landis, Charles K., 422
 Lee, Ann, 379
 Lehman, Peter, 378
 Leon, Count, 381
 Leraysville Phalanx, 402

- Levitica, 392
 Littlefield, George E., 421
 Llano Coöperative Colony, 418, 421
 Long Island (N. Y.), 408
 Long Lane (Wash.), 417
 Longley, Alexander, 406, 407
 Lord's Farm, 392, 393
 Lystra, 394
- McKean County Association, 402
 MacLure, William, 396, 397
 Macluria, 396, 397
 McWhirter, Mrs. Martha, 407
 Maine, communities in, 380
 Manlius (N. Y.), 385
 Marlboro Association, 402
 Maryland, communities in, 377
 Masilla Valley (N. M.), 391, 392
 Massachusetts, communities in, 380, 390, 391, 400, 401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 421
 Meeker, N. C., 411
 Mendon (Mass.), 405
 Mexico, community in, 412
 Michigan, communities in, 393, 394, 400, 401, 402, 419
 Milford (Mass.), 405
 Millenial Church, 379, 380
 Minnesota, communities in, 420
 Missouri, communities in, 381, 382, 383, 387, 406, 407, 408, 409, 417, 419
 Mixville Association, 402
 Mnason, Paul Blandin, 392
 Modern Times, 408
 Modjeska, Madame, 407
 Modjeska Colony, 407
 Moorhouse Union, 402
 Moravians, 378, 379
 Mormon Communities, 382-384
 Mount Lebanon (N. Y.), 380
 Mount Pleasant (D. C.), 407
 Mountain Cove (Va.), 388, 389
 Mutual Aid Coöperative Association, 419
 Mutual Home Association, 417
- Nashoba Community, 397, 398
 National Production Company, 420
 Nauvoo (Ill.), 408, 409
 Nazareth (Pa.), 378
 Nehalem (Ore.), 419, 420
 Nehalem Valley Coöperative Colony, 419
 Nevada, communities in, 421
 Nevada Colony, 421
 New Gloucester (Me.), 380
 New Hampshire, communities in, 380
 New Harmony (Ind.), 396, 397
 New Harmony Community, 396, 397
 New Jersey, communities in, 384, 385, 392, 393, 400, 402, 403, 404, 418, 419, 420, 422
- New Mexico, communities in, 391, 392
 New Norway, 408
 New Odessa Community, 419
 New York, communities in, 377, 379, 380, 384, 385, 386, 388, 389, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 406, 408, 420
 Newark (N. J.), 384, 385
 Newbrough, Dr. J. B., 392
 Newllano (La.), 418
 Newllano Coöperative Colony, 418
 Niksur Coöperative Association, 420
 Nojashing Community, 394
 North American Phalanx, 402-404
 North Carolina, communities in, 378, 379, 414
 North Union (Ohio), 380
 Northhampton Association, 402
 Noyes, John H., 384, 385
- Ohio, communities in, 380, 382, 397, 398, 400, 401, 402, 407, 408
 Ohio Phalanx, 402
 Oleana, 408
 Oliphant, Laurence, 389
 One Mentian Community, 399, 402
 Oneida (N. Y.), 384, 385
 Ontario Union, 402
 Order of Enoch, 383, 384
 Orderville (Utah), 383, 384
 Oregon, communities in, 387, 419, 420, 421
 Oschwald, Father Ambrose, 389, 390
 Owen, Albert K., 412
 Owen, Robert, 381, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 401
 Owenite Communities, 395-399
- Pacific City, 412
 Peace Union Settlement, 402
Peaceful Revolutionist, 408
 Pelton, J. E., 415
 Pennsylvania, communities in, 377, 378, 379, 381, 389, 399, 400, 401, 402, 408
 Perfectionists, 384, 385
 Petersham (Mass.), 390, 391
 Phalanxes, list of, 401, 402
 Phillipsburg (Pa.), 381
 Pierce, C. E., 390
 Pinon (Colorado), 412, 413
 Pleasant Hill (Ky.), 380
 Polish Brook Farm, 407
 Portland (N. Y.), 388, 389
 Portland (Ore.), 421
 Prairie Home Colony (Kan.), 410, 411
 Prairie Home Community (Ohio), 409
 Prairie Lake (Wis.), 399
 Preparation (Iowa), 383
 Principia (Mo.), 419
 Progressive Community, 411, 412
 Prohibition colony, 414

Puget Sound Colony, 420
Purnell, Benjamin, 393
Putney (Vt.), 384, 385

Rapp, George, 381
Rappists, 381
Raritan Bay Union, 402
Resettlement Administration, 419
Reunion (Texas), 404
Ripley, George, 403
Ruskin Commonwealth, 413
Ruskin Coöperative Association, 413
Russians, 412

St. Louis (Mo.), 406, 407
St. Nazianz (Wis.), 389, 390
Sangamon Phalanx, 402
Santa Rosa (Calif.), 388, 389
Second Adventists, 390
Sectarian Communities, 376-394
Secular Communities, 394-422
Separatists of Zoar, 381, 382
Shakers, 379, 380, 425
Shalam Community, 391, 392
Shirley (Mass.), 380
Silkville, 410, 411
Sinclair, Upton, 420
Single-tax, 412, 414
Skaneateles Community, 406
Sluyter, Peter, 377
Smith, Joseph, 382, 383
Snow Hill Community, 378
Social Freedom Community, 408
Social Reform Unity, 402
Socialists, 415
Society of True Inspiration, 385-387
Sodus Bay Phalanx, 402
South Dakota, communities in, 390
South Union (Ky.), 380
Spiritualists, 389, 412
Spring Farm Association, 402
Storms, Garry, 392, 393
Straight Edge Community, 420
Sulphur Springs (Mo.), 406, 407
Sunrise Coöperative Community, 419
Sunrise Coöperative Farms, 418, 419
Swedenborgians, 397
Sylvania Association, 402

Teed, Dr. Cyrus R., 393
Tennessee, communities in, 397, 398, 413, 414
Tennessee City (Tenn.), 413
Texas, communities in, 393, 400, 404, 407, 408, 409
Thompson, Charles B., 383

Topolobampo, 412
Tracy, James D., 393
Trumbull Phalanx, 403
Tyringham (Mass.), 380

Union Colony, 411
Union Grove (Minn.), 405
Union Mills Community, 420
Union Village (Ohio), 380
United Order, 383, 384
United Society of Believers, 379, 380
Utah, communities in, 383, 384
Utilitarian Association of United Interests, 399
Utopia, 407, 408

Vermont, communities in, 384, 385
Vineland (N. J.), 422
Virginia, communities in, 388, 389, 394, 408
"Voluntary Industrial Co-operation", 416
Vrooman, Hiram, 420

Wallingford (Ct.), 384, 385
Warren, Josiah, 407, 408
Washington, communities in, 415, 416, 417, 420
Washington Heights (Ill.), 393
Washtenaw Phalanx, 402
Watervliet (Ohio), 380
Watervliet (N. Y.), 379, 380
Wayland, J. A., 413
Wayne Produce Association, 421
West Roxbury (Mass.), 403
Western N. Y. Industrial Association, 402
Westwood (Mass.), 421
White Water (Ohio), 380
Wilkinson, Jemima, 379
Willard Coöperative Colony, 414
Wisconsin, communities in, 378, 379, 389, 390, 399, 400, 402, 420
Wisconsin Phalanx, 402
Wolf Creek (S. D.), 391
Woman of the Wilderness, The Society of the, 377
Women's Commonwealth, 407
Woodcliff (N. J.), 392, 393
Wright, Frances, 397, 398

Yellow Springs, 397
Young, Brigham, 384

Zinzendorf, Count, 379
Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Institution, Zoar (Pa.), 382, 383

SOME PUBLICATIONS

Fred L. Maytag A Biography. By A. B. Funk. Cedar Rapids, Iowa: The Torch Press. 1936. Pp. 226. Plates. This volume is the story of a man's life, most of it spent in Iowa; it is also the story of a great Iowa industry, the making and selling of washing machines. The Maytag Company, incorporated in 1909, has at Newton, Iowa, the largest washer factory in the world. There is also some material on Iowa politics for Mr. Maytag was elected State Senator in 1901 and was reëlected in 1906. The volume contains also an account of the relations of the Maytag family with the city of Newton. It is privately published and is attractively printed and bound.

The June issue of *Museum Echoes* presents a map of Ohio marked with the scenic and historic points, with a brief statement concerning each.

Writings on American History, 1931, edited by Grace Gardner Griffin, has been published recently as Volume II of the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* for 1931.

Where Is Zebulon Montgomery Pike Buried?, by Albert W. Thompson, and *The Series of Transportation Models* are two articles of interest to Iowa which appear in *The Colorado Magazine* for July.

Building of the First American Fort West of the Mississippi, by Kate L. Gregg; and *Missouri In The Spanish American War*, Pt. I, by Ruby Weedell Waldeck, are the two articles in the July issue of *The Missouri Historical Review*.

Agricultural History for April contains three articles: *The Master Farmer Movement*, by Clifford V. Gregory; *The Grange and the Credit Problem in Dakota Territory*, by Herbert S. Schell;

and *The Ayrshire Lands of the Campbells of Loudoun during the Eighteenth Century*, by W. L. Burn.

The Jesuit Institute of Loyola University: Its Organization, by Jerome V. Jacobsen; *The Institute of Jesuit History: Its Method and Scope*, by W. Eugene Shiels; *A Jesuit Westward Movement*, by Gilbert J. Garraghan; and *A Jesuit Circuit Rider*, by Sister Mary Paul Fitzgerald, are four articles in *Mid-America* for July.

Pioneer Stage-Coach Travel, by Louis Pelzer; *The Cession of the Old Northwest*, by Merrill Jensen; *Joshua R. Giddings, Radical*, by Robert P. Ludlum; and *The Original Chase Organization Meeting and "The Next Presidential Election"*, by Charles R. Wilson, are the four articles in *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for June.

The Minnesota Historical Society has recently published *A Bibliography of Minnesota Territorial Documents*, compiled by Esther Jerabek, with an introduction by Theodore C. Blegen. The documents listed cover the years 1849-1858, when Minnesota was a Territory. Most of them are in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The June issue of *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* contains the following articles: *The Building of Wisconsin Railroads* (with a folding map), by William F. Raney; and *The Westward Trail*, Chapter V, by W. A. Titus. *Letters of Richard Emerson Ela* appear under *Documents*, and Joseph Schafer contributes *The Wisconsin Phalanx*, as an editorial comment.

The first volume of *Solon Robinson Pioneer and Agriculturist, Selected Writings*, edited by Herbert A. Kellar, has recently been published as Volume XXI of the *Indiana Historical Collections*. Robinson was a leader in agriculture during the fifty years between 1830 and 1880 and was agricultural editor of the *New York Tribune* from 1852 until his death in 1880. He was also a contributor to many other magazines and papers, including *De Bow's Review*. This volume covers the years 1825-1845.

The Homestead Act and the Labor Surplus, by Fred A. Shannon;

The Homestead Law in an Incongruous Land System, by Paul Wallace Gates; and *The Official Chinese Attitude toward the Burlingame Mission*, by Knight Biggerstaff, are the three articles in *The American Historical Review* for July. J. S. P. Tatlock presents *The "Chronicle" Misunderstood* and R. Earl McClendon writes of *Status of the Ex-Confederate States as seen in the Re-admission of United States Senators*.

Hugh McCulloch Moves West, by Raymond J. Reece; *A History of The Indiana Internal Improvement Bonds*, by Lee Newcomer; and *Lake County Before the Railroad Era*, by Benjamin Cohen, are papers and articles in the June issue of the *Indiana Magazine of History*. Leonard S. Kenworthy presents *Hints for History Clubs and Classes*, and there is a document, *Fort Knox Orderly Book, 1793-97*, edited by Milo M. Quaife. There is also a second installment of *Beginnings of a Possible Autobiography By a Man of Common Clay*, written by the editor, William O. Lynch.

Material Customs in the Territory of Illinois, by Marshall Smelser; *Abraham Lincoln in Bloomington, Illinois*, by Harry E. Pratt; *The "Peoria Truce" Did Douglas Ask for Quarter?*, by Ernest E. East; and *The Memoirs of James McGrady Rutledge, 1814-1899, With Introduction and Notes*, by Fern Nance Pond, are the contributions published in the *Journal of The Illinois State Historical Society* for April. Under *Historical Notes*, John Francis McDermott presents *The Library of Barthelemy Tardiveau*, D. C. Corbitt tells of *Spanish Ambitions in the Illinois Country, 1782*, and Louis D. Hauberg gives an account of the *Centennial and Home-Coming Celebration Coe Township, Rock Island County*.

IOWANA

A history of the West Liberty High School, compiled under the direction of Luella E. Cook, was published in the *West Liberty Index* for January 2, 1936.

The Iowa Publisher for August, 1936, contains biographical sketches of W. P. Wortman, publisher of the *Malvern Leader*, and United States Senator Louis Murphy, former publisher of the *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*.

Research Bulletin No. 200 of the Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Station contains *A Possible Intermediate Step in the Reorganization of Rural Elementary Education in Iowa* by Barton Morgan and W. H. Lancelot.

Iowa Bird Life for June, 1936, contains an account of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Ornithologists' Union, prepared by Kate E. La Mar, and an article on *The Passenger Pigeon in Northeastern Iowa*, by Ellison Orr.

History of Drake University College of Medicine, by Ferdinand J. Smith, is continued in the June and July numbers of the *Journal of the Iowa State Medical Society*. The August issue contains *A Medical History of Winnebago County*, by Harry French Thompson.

The Iowa State Department of Agriculture began the publication of a weekly news sheet on May 28, 1936. The publication was first named *Iowa Agriculturist*, but the name was later changed to *Iowa Agriculture*. The purpose is to disseminate news of interest to agriculture.

The Amana Society has recently issued a sixteen-page pamphlet entitled *Seven Villages Practicing Modified Capitalism*. The spirit and much of the substance were derived, it is explained, from Mrs. Bertha M. H. Shambaugh's two books on Amana. The cover design was drawn by Carl Flick, a member of the Society.

The July issue of the *Annals of Iowa* contains three articles — *William Stebbins Barnard Professor of Biology, Drake University, 1886-1887*, by F. I. Herriott; *William Duane Wilson*, by David C. Mott; and *Cherry Place*, by Halla Rhode. There is also an editorial by Edgar R. Harlan on *Mesquakie Indians and the Wheeler-Howard Bill*.

SOME RECENT HISTORICAL ITEMS IN IOWA NEWSPAPERS

Map of a road near McGregor, in 1858, in the *Des Moines Tribune*, May 5, and the *McGregor North Iowa Times*, May 7, 1936.

Sketch of the life of Frank W. Mahin, former editor of the *Clinton*

Herald, in the *Clinton Herald*, May 6, and the *Muscatine Journal and News-Tribune*, May 7, 1936.

A review of the early history of Cedar County and Tipton, by F. B. Cobb, in the *Tipton Conservative*, May 7, 1936.

Iowa's memorial to suffrage leaders, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, May 9, 1936.

Desk of John King now owned by John Brandel, Dubuque, in the *Dubuque Tribune*, May 9, 1936.

Sketch of the life of J. J. McConnell, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, May 9, 1936.

Mrs. Anna Schneider, of Clinton, 103 years old, is Iowa's oldest mother, in the *Sioux City Journal*, May 10, 1936.

The "Riding Whip Tree" in Rochester Township, by Maud Stratton, in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, May 10, 1936.

Sketch of the life of C. C. Sheakley, in the *Des Moines Register*, May 11, 1936.

Adoption among the Indians of Iowa, in the *Des Moines Plain Talk*, May 14, 1936.

A golden eagle, by Ellis E. Wilson, in the *Waterloo Courier*, May 17, 1936.

The first courthouse in Chickasaw County, in the *New Hampton Tribune-Gazette*, May 21, and the *Nashua Reporter*, May 27, 1936.

Genealogical items for Washington County, in the *Washington Journal*, May 23, 30, June 13, 20, July 6, 23, 1936.

Business in Washington in 1863, by Verna Bickel, in the *Washington Journal*, May 23, 1936.

Harrison County history, in the *Missouri Valley Times-News*, May 25, June 8, 1936.

Early history of Mt. Pleasant, in the *Mt. Pleasant Free Press*, May 28, 1936.

Tipton had first free school west of the Mississippi River, in the *Davenport Star*, May 29, 1936.

Washington County Fair in the 1860's, by John C. Lytle, in the *Washington Journal*, May 30, 1936.

Montgomery County's first murder, in the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, May 30, 1936.

Sketch of the life of Judge G. S. Robinson, in the *Des Moines Register*, May 30, and the *Spencer News-Herald*, June 2, 1936.

The Eldridge family in Davenport, by Marie Meyer and Winifred Miller Senty, in the *Davenport Democrat*, May 31, 1936.

College Springs Consolidated School occupies site of Amity College, in the *Clarinda Herald-Journal*, June 1, 1936.

Sketch of the life of Eliza Whitacre, in the *Marshalltown Times-Republican*, June 2, 1936.

New Buda was an Iowa landmark, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, June 2, 1936.

Goldfield Methodist Episcopal Church is eighty years old, in the *Goldfield Gazette*, June 4, 1936.

J. P. Eddy and the founding of Eddyville, in the *Eddyville Tribune*, June 4, and the *Oskaloosa Herald*, July 6, 1936.

The story of Amana, in the *Johnson County (Oxford) Democrat*, June 4, 1936.

Mrs. Nellie G. Castor describes passenger pigeons, in the *Traer Star-Clipper*, June 5, 1936.

Sketch of the life of Aaron V. Proudfoot, in the *Des Moines Tribune*, June 8, 1936.

Sketch of the life of James Polk Byrd, in the *Atlantic News-Telegraph*, June 8, 1936.

Items from Rose Hill Cemetery, in the *Shenandoah Gazette*, June 9, 1936.

- Iowans at Hollywood, in the *Centerville Iowegian*, June 9, 1936.
- Fragments of Jasper County history, in the *Newton News*, June 9, 1936.
- The hundred years of Clayton County, in the *Monona Leader*, June 11, the *Guttenberg Press*, the *Clayton County Press-Journal*, and the *Clayton County Register*, June 17, 1936.
- Early dentists of Washington County, by Catherine Mason, in the *Washington Journal*, June 13, 1936.
- Dr. William Henry Harrison Barker builds arboretum, by W. N. Kueneman, in the *Des Moines Register*, June 14, 1936.
- Roswell Spencer built house at Pleasant Valley, by Winifred Miller Senty, in the *Davenport Democrat*, June 14, 1936.
- Polk County history, in the *Des Moines Plain Talk*, June 18, 1936.
- W. H. Daubendiek celebrates fiftieth anniversary of his advent in business at West Bend, in the *West Bend Journal*, June 18, 1936.
- Sketch of the life of William Wade Hinshaw, in the *Eldora Herald-Ledger*, June 18, 1936.
- The first railroad in Springville, in the *Marion Sentinel*, June 18, 1936.
- Mormon burial ground at Lewis, in the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, June 19, 1936.
- Military activities of Washington County, by Rollo Crawford, in the *Washington Journal*, June 20, 1936.
- Judge James Grant framed Iowa's bill of rights, by Winifred Miller Senty and Marie Meyer, in the *Davenport Democrat*, June 21, 1936.
- Sketch of the life of Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, by Paul May, in the *Sioux City Journal*, June 21, 1936.
- Sketch of the life of Judge John T. Moffit, in the *Davenport Star*, June 22, 1936.

Sketch of the life of John H. Strief, in the *Des Moines Register*, June 22, 1936.

Interesting events in Crawford County history, by A. H. Sanders, in the *Denison Bulletin*, June 25, 1936.

Isaac Cooper was early settler in Delaware Township, Polk County, in the *Des Moines Plain Talk*, June 25, 1936.

A new history of Polk County, by A. A. Reams, in the *Des Moines Plain Talk*, June 25, 1936.

J. J. Nagel describes public school in Davenport in 1853, in the *Davenport Star*, June 26, 1936.

Early women's clubs of Washington, Iowa, by Virginia Moore, in the *Washington Journal*, June 26, 1936.

Sketch of the life of B. M. Jacobsen, in the *Clinton Herald*, June 30, 1936.

Early history of Wellman, related by J. E. Wellman, in the *Wellman Advance*, July 2, 1936.

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Genealogical items for Marion County, compiled by Amanda Elliott, in the *Knoxville Journal*, July 2, 1936.

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John R. McCarl was born near Des Moines, by Harvey Ingham, in the *Des Moines Register*, July 6, 1936.

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES

President Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke at the dedication of the memorial commemorating the acquisition of the Old Northwest on June 14, 1936. The memorial, which stands on the bank of the Wabash near Vincennes, honors George Rogers Clark. Statues of Francis Vigo and Father Pierre Gibault were also dedicated on the same day.

The fiftieth annual meeting of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society was held at Columbus on April 21, 1936. Dr. Carl Wittke, Chief Justice Carl V. Weygandt, and Oscar F. Miller were chosen as trustees. Plans were made for the creation of a Zoar Foundation to handle the property of the old Zoar community.

The week of June 7-13, 1936, was selected for the observance of the diamond jubilee of Dakota Territory at Yankton. A pageant was one of the features of the program. At Bismarck a pageant and celebration on July 3, 4, and 5 marked the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Territory and the sixtieth anniversary of the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

A symposium on prehistoric agriculture was held at Flagstaff, Arizona, on April 28, 1936. Four papers dealt with corn: "The Origin of the Maize Plant and Maize Agriculture in Ancient America", by Paul Weatherwax; "Maize as a Measure of Indian Skill", by James H. Kempton; "An Experimental Corn Field in Mesa Verde National Park", by Paul R. Franke; and "The Utilization of Maize among the Ancient Pueblos", by Katharine Bartlett.

The Minnesota Historical Society sponsored the usual annual historical tour on June 27, 1936. Leaving St. Paul, Minnesota, in the morning, the group visited Hastings, Stillwater, Interstate Park and Marine, on the St. Croix. Among the papers were:

"Early Lumbering Days", by Agnes Larson; "Some Sources for the History of the St. Croix Valley", by Theodore C. Blegen; and "Volcanoes, Seas, and Glaciers", by Louis H. Powell.

The Agricultural History Society held its annual meeting at Wesley Hall, Washington, D. C., on April 24, 1936. Clifford V. Gregory, editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, delivered an address on "The Master Farmer Movement". Officers for the year 1936-1937 include the following: president, Dr. Henry C. Taylor, Director, Farm Foundation, Chicago; vice president, Mary G. Lacy, librarian of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and secretary-treasurer, Dr. O. C. Stine, also of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Loyola University of Chicago, Illinois, announces the inauguration of the Institute of Jesuit History on June 11, 1936. The program included the following addresses: "The Inauguration of the Institute", by Samuel K. Wilson, President of Loyola University; "The Institute of Jesuit History: Its Organization", by Jerome V. Jacobsen, Director of the Institute; "The Institute of Jesuit History; Its Method and Scope", by W. Eugene Shiels; "The Jesuits in America: An Opportunity for Historians", by Herbert E. Bolton; "The Missions of New France: A Study in Motivation", by Raymond C. Conigan; "A Westward Movement of the Jesuits", by Gilbert J. Garraghan; and "A Challenge to the Institute", by Edward A. Fitzpatrick.

IOWA

The town of Rochester celebrated its hundredth anniversary on August 1 and 2, 1936.

The hundredth anniversary of Denmark was marked by a program at the Congregational Church on July 4, 1936. An address by State Senator Joseph R. Frailey and an historical sketch of Denmark, by Asa Houston, were features of the program.

The Lewis and Clark memorial at Council Bluffs was dedicated on May 31, 1936. Mrs. Henning Larsen of Iowa City gave the

presentation address. The memorial is the work of Harry E. Stinson, sculptor, and George L. Horner, architect.

Markers have been erected on the Henry Janssen farm near Bluff Mill, Jackson County, in honor of Ansel Briggs, first Governor of the State of Iowa. One marks the site of the gristmill where Briggs worked, the other marks the site of the cabin where he lived.

The Marshall County Historical Society has made plans to erect a memorial log cabin in Riverview Park at Marshalltown. The plan provides for the donation of memorial logs by persons who wish to honor pioneer ancestors who settled in Marshall County. The second story of the cabin will be used as a museum.

R. H. Grant, of the Federal Historical Survey, has been making drawings of the old George Davenport house on Rock Island. The drawings are to be preserved at Washington. A replica of the original house, prepared by M. E. Stotes, a CCC worker, has been deposited in the museum of the Rock Island Arsenal.

The Pottawattamie County Historical Society has recently completed a memorial log cabin which will serve as an historical museum. The structure, which stands in Lincoln Park, Council Bluffs, was built by H. W. Hartwell and John Saar, both of whom were born in log cabins. Part of the expense of the building will be defrayed by an admission fee of ten cents.

The Pella Historical Society held its second organization meeting on June 30, 1936. A committee to draft articles of incorporation was appointed and this committee is to serve as the board of directors for the first year. On August 12th the following officers were elected: A. B. Wormhoudt, president; Chas. F. Dykstra, vice president; Hugo Kuyper, secretary; Tunis Kempkis, treasurer; and Dr. J. J. Sybenga, curator.

The Webster County Historical Society held its annual meeting at Fort Dodge on July 17, 1936. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. M. White, president; C. V. Findlay, vice president; Miss Alla Hardin, treasurer; and Miss Maude Lauder-

dale, curator. Among the additions to the museum are a manuscript history of Webster County, prepared by Major William Williams in 1860, and a set of wall cases for World War relics, presented by the American Legion.

Among the features of the Davenport centennial was an address on the "First Hundred Years of Davenport", given by Dr. C. E. Snyder, before the Kiwanis Club on July 9, 1936. A pageant entitled "Davenport Marches On", depicting the dramatic events of Davenport's history, was presented on July 12th to 15th. The cast included about three hundred persons. The scenes included the Indian occupation, white explorers, the Black Hawk Purchase Treaty Council, the early settlers, the county seat fight, the early fire department, the coming of the railroad, a school scene, a Cleveland-Harrison campaign rally, and military scenes.

Washington County celebrated its centennial anniversary on June 30th to July 4, 1936. The program was held at Washington, with the various towns having a share in the program. One of the features of the celebration was a display of historical relics in stores and business houses, and a parade representing the history of the community. A delegation of Indians from the "reservation" at Tama called attention to the Indian occupation of the area. A series of speeches was another feature of the program. The speakers included Wm. J. Petersen, Jacob A. Swisher, and Ruth A. Gallaher, of the State Historical Society, Professor Louis Pelzer, of the State University of Iowa, and a number of political representatives.

The city of Council Bluffs celebrated its one hundredth anniversary with a four day centennial program beginning on Sunday, August 9th. An elaborate historical pageant depicting the theme "Yesterday Meets Tomorrow" was given each night. Some six hundred persons were in the cast. On August 10th, which was set aside as Pioneer Day, a parade, which required over an hour to pass a single point, was staged through the business district of Council Bluffs. Dr. William J. Petersen of the State Historical Society of Iowa gave an address the same afternoon to the Tri-

County Old Settlers' Association on the subject: "Centennials in Iowa History". Among the many notable speakers at the various centennial meetings were Governor Clyde L. Herring, United States Senator L. J. Dickinson, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, and Berry F. Halden and Guy M. Gillette, Democratic and Republican candidates for the United States Senate.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA

On June 30, 1936, Dr. Wm. J. Petersen spoke at the Washington centennial celebration at Washington. His subject was "On the Way to Iowa". Dr. Jacob A. Swisher, also of the Historical Society staff, spoke on July 1st. The title of his address was "On the Trail of the Pioneer". "The First Hundred Years" was the subject of the talk given on July 2nd by Dr. Ruth A. Gallaher, Associate Editor of the Historical Society.

The following persons have recently been elected to membership in the Society: Miss Evelyn E. Anderson, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Miss Mary Anderson, West Liberty, Iowa; Mr. Robt. C. Armstrong, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Ross C. Bailey, Atlantic, Iowa; Mrs. Leora Ryan Bane, Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Kate Beard, Pella, Iowa; Mrs. Abbie R. Bickett, Iowa City, Iowa; Mrs. Glenn Bowdish, Springville, Iowa; Mr. E. W. Breneman, Epworth, Iowa; Mr. John L. Carter, Eldora, Iowa; Miss Ada Coleman, Muscatine, Iowa; Miss M. Alice Cunningham, Washington, Iowa; Mr. Robert S. Curtis, Raleigh, North Carolina; Miss Alice N. Daniels, Douds, Iowa; Miss Elda M. Dunn, Villisca, Iowa; Dr. C. S. Foster, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Geo. L. Gallaher, Williamsburg, Iowa; Mr. A. B. Gookin, Chariton, Iowa; Mr. Lloyd A. Gustafson, Waverly, Iowa; Mr. W. F. Hathaway, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Ruth Helm, Red Oak, Iowa; Miss Bernice Jensen, Everly, Iowa; Mr. J. E. Krouse, Davenport, Iowa; Miss Pearl Cox Kupka, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. W. Keith Mason, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. C. S. Mayhew, Tennant, Iowa; Mrs. Willis Miller, Atlantic, Iowa; Miss Iza Mitchell, Keokuk, Iowa; Mr. Robert J. Shaw, Sigourney, Iowa; Miss Mildred Shay, Benton, Iowa; Mr. V. C. Shuttleworth, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Ray N. Steele, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. Wm. B. Strief, Des Moines,

Iowa; Mr. John A. Swanson, Clarinda, Iowa; Miss Mae H. Trevor, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. W. W. Virtue, Peterson, Iowa; Mr. E. J. Voggenthaler, Dubuque, Iowa; Miss Wanda Watson, Newton, Iowa; Miss Helen Ara Wayne, Deep River, Iowa; Mr. William C. Weeks, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Helen Woodworth, Cresco, Iowa; Mrs. Walter Davis, Avoca, Iowa; Mrs. Emma Morse Gerber, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Winifred Hatfield, Emerson, Iowa; Mr. George E. Knapp, Vinton, Iowa; Dr. M. J. Moes, Dubuque, Iowa; Mr. Alfred S. Nickless, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. N. H. Petersen, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Geo. Y. Swartzendruber, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss Jeanette Vittetoe, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. Ralph E. Walker, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Mr. Charles H. Wilson, Davenport, Iowa.

The following persons have been enrolled as Life Members: Mr. Henry C. Beard, Mount Ayr, Iowa; Mr. J. C. Dennison, Bellevue, Iowa; Mrs. Chas. J. Doepke, Ackley, Iowa; Mrs. Mabel Duree, Centerville, Iowa; Mrs. Ellis R. Engelbeck, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. A. B. Funk, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. R. O. Garber, Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Louise Miller Henely, Grinnell, Iowa; Mr. Fred W. Hill, Hamburg, Iowa; Mr. W. F. Kopp, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Rev. Luigi Ligutti, Granger, Iowa; Mr. James R. Locke, Bedford, Iowa; Mr. John B. McDougal, Pasadena, California; Mr. Bert N. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Frank W. Mueller, Davenport, Iowa; Mr. Kirk H. Porter, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. H. H. Preston, Seattle, Washington; Mr. F. E. Sheldon, Mount Ayr, Iowa; Mr. H. J. Snover, Battle Creek, Iowa; Mr. John E. Stansbury, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. G. E. Sutton, Cromwell, Iowa; Mr. Leo D. Thoma, Fairfield, Iowa; Miss Gretchen C. Trumpp, Iowa City, Iowa; Mr. John P. Wallace, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. T. M. Watts, Holstein, Iowa; Mr. Starr G. Wilson, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Craig T. Wright, Des Moines, Iowa; and Mr. G. C. Wyland, Avoca, Iowa.

NOTES AND COMMENT

The annual session of the Wild Life School was held at McGregor on August 3-15, 1936. A large group of lecturers presented various subjects relating to the region and there were motor and boat trips to places of interest.

The government of the United States has recently transferred to the State of Iowa a part of a tract of land donated to the Federal government by the Munn estate. The area lies south of McGregor and contains a large number of prehistoric mounds. An additional grant containing the Sny Magill group will, it is hoped, be made later. This area was, through a misunderstanding, omitted from the grant made by the last Congress.

The fiftieth annual reunion of the old settlers of Madison and Warren counties was held at St. Charles on August 13, 1936. The program included addresses by Dr. Judson F. Lee, of the Lewis Institute at Chicago, a former resident of Warren County, and Berry F. Halden, Republican candidate for the United States Senate. The following officers were elected: president, W. H. Shannon; vice president from Madison County, Robt. Clarke; vice president from Warren County, J. W. W. Laird; secretary, H. A. Mueller; and treasurer, C. C. Guilliams.

CONTRIBUTORS

LUELLA M. WRIGHT. Born at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and received her early education at Iowa State Teachers College. She received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the State University in 1905, and the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Columbia University in 1919 and 1932 respectively. She has served on the instructive staff in the high school at Yakima, Washington, at Iowa State Teachers College, and at Coe College. In 1920 she joined the faculty of the State University of Iowa where she is now a member of the Department of English. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, P. E. O., American Association of University Alumnae, Modern Language Association, and the Friends' Historical Societies of England and of America. From 1924-1926 she held a Lydia C. Roberts Fellowship at Columbia University. She has published two books, *Literature and Education in Early Quakerism* and *The Literary Life of the Early Friends*.

RALPH ALBERTSON. Born at Jamesport, Long Island, N. Y., on October 21, 1866. Special student Oberlin College and Theological Seminary, 1888-1891. Ordained, Congregational Church, Penfield, Ohio, 1891. Built and operated one of the first of the "Institutional Churches", Springfield, Ohio, 1892-1896. In 1896 organized the Christian Commonwealth, a communist colony. Later engaged in social work, travelled, lectured, and organized coöperative societies. Secretary of the Cooperative Association of America, 1902-1906. In Russia for American Y. M. C. A., 1918-1919. Edited *The Social Gospel*, 1897-1901, *The American Cooperator*, 1903-1905. Contributor to *The Arena*, *The New Republic*, and various other periodicals. Author of *Fighting Without a War*, Harcourt; *The Mental Agility Book*, Boni; and others. Collaborated with Frank Parsons in *The Railways, The Trusts and the People*, 3 vols., Taylor; *The Philosophy of Law*, Huebsch; and *Choosing a Vocation*, Houghton Mifflin.

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INDEX

NOTE—The names of contributors of articles in THE IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. The titles of books, articles, and papers referred to are printed in *italics*.

- Abbot, J. B., 352, 355
 Abbot, Mrs. J. B., 352
 Abolitionism, promotion of, 115-143
 Ackermann, Gertrude W., article by, 93
 Adams, Evelyn C., article by, 321
 Adams, James D., article by, 206
 Adams County, Icarian Community in, 209
 Adonai-Shomo Community, sketch of, 390, 391
 Adoption of children, law for, 29
 Adult education, study groups for, 369
 Africa, Swedish and French expedition to, 179-181
 "After the Ball", popularity of, 249
 Agricultural Adjustment: Administration, program of, 144; invalidation of, 144, 145; effects of, 156, 157, 158, 169, 170
 Agricultural associations, provisions of, 47
 Agricultural History Society, meeting of, 323, 454
Agricultural History, articles in, 319, 445, 446
 Agricultural products, bonded warehouses for, 55, 56; insurance of, 56
 Agricultural societies, appropriation for, 12
 Agriculture, legislation on, 55-60; articles on, 323, 455
 Agriculture, Department of, appropriation for, 12
 Ahlberg, Isaac, 421
 Ahlstrom, L. J., article by, 202
 Aircraft, regulation of, 94, 95
 Airports, "nuisances" near, 95
 Akron Domestic Local Building and Loan Association, 86
 Albert City, naming of, 208
 Albertson, Ralph, mention of, 415; sketch of life of, 460
 ALBERTSON, RALPH, *A Survey of Mutualistic Communities in America*, 375-440
 Albrecht, O. D., 21
 Alcott, Bronson, community organized by, 406
 Alden, Emma, office of, 107
 Aldrich, Nelson W., 324
 Alfred community (Shaker), 330
 Allamakee County, Indian mounds in, 332
 Allbaugh, Leland, 221
 Allen, De Witt Clinton, article by, 200
 Allen, Dolan, 19
 Allen, James, 131
 Allen, John, 125
 Allgood, Howard Ray, article by, 101, 102; mention of, 211
 Allison, William B., characteristics of, 252
 Allred, W. P., sketch of life of, 326
 Alphadelphia Phalanx, 401
 Alta, naming of, 203
 Altmeir, Clarence A., 21
 Altruist Community, sketch of, 406
Altruist, The, publication of, 406, 407
 Altruria, sketch of, 414
 Amana, paintings of, 110; mention of, 206, 210; sketch of, 385-387; pamphlet issued by, 443; story of, 450
 Amana meteorite, 215
 Amburn, Jacob, land of, 97
 American Anti-Slavery Society, beginning of, 117; Whittier a member of, 117
 American Guide Book, plan for, 221
 American Historical Association, meeting of, 321, 323; officers of, 323; report of, 445
American Historical Review, The, articles in, 99, 321, 447
American History, Writings on, 1931, 445
 American Settlers' Co-operative Association, 413
 Ames Tribune Publishing Company, 87
 Amity College, site of, 450
 Anamosa, Reformatory at, 16, 97; naming of, 326
Anamosa Eureka, historical sketch of, 326
 Anarchist colony, 407, 408
 Anderson, George L., article by, 201
 Anderson, Hattie M., article by, 320
 Anderson, Russell H., paper by, 323
 Anderson, William S., 111
 Anderson Auto Exchange, 20
 Andrews, J. Cutler, article by, 201
Annals of Iowa, articles in, 100, 202, 323, 443
Anti-Slavery Record, 117

- Anti-Slavery Reporter*, publication of, 117
 Anti-slavery societies, 120
 Appanoose County, fund transfer in, 88
Appeal to Reason, 413
 Appropriations, list of, 12-22
 Archaeology, activities in, 107
Archives of the United States, The National, 217, 320
 Arey, Melvin F., 345
 Armstrong, Peter, 389
 Army of Industry, 421
 Arrhenius, Captain, 180
 Askov Community, 420
 "Association and Co-operation, based on At-
 tractive Industry", 410
 Atherton, Lewis E., article by, 98
 Atlantic, founding of, 232; McKinley in,
 236; Kelly's army in, 239; entertain-
 ments in, 239, 240; visiting actors at,
 239, 240; customs, characters, and events
 in, 245-249; bank failures in, 249, 250,
 251; improvements in, 253, 254; police
 radio station at, 300
 Attorney General, appropriation for, 12;
 law enforcement by, 264, 265, 271-273;
 authority of, 265-268; report of, on train-
 ing of sheriffs, 303
 Audubon County, funds of, 89; sketch of,
 216; lynching in, 326
 Aurelia, naming of, 208
 Automobile, popularity of, 254; traffic rules
 for, 254, 255
 Automobile liability insurance, provision
 for, 49
 Baars, Carrie Louise, 21
 Baars, Minnie, 21
 Babcock, Willoughby M., address by, 217
 Bader, Arno L., article by, 322
 Badgerow, Egbert R., office of, 330
 Bagley Water Works Company, 86
 Baier, Miles, 22
 Bailey, Belle, book by, 202
 Bailey, Gamaliel, paper of, 119; mention of,
 137
 Bailey, Thomas A., article by, 99
 "Bailey of Britt", historical sketch by, 324
 Baldwin, Leland D., contribution of, 320
 Ball, Marjorie, 21
 Ballistics department, organization of, for
 criminal identification, 287
 Ballots, samples of, 101
 Ballou, Adin, 405
 Bank stock, tax on, 8
 Bankers' Association, Iowa, service of, in
 criminal investigation, 294-296
 Banks, statutes on, 29, 43-46, 250; insur-
 ance of, 44
 Barker, William Henry Harrison, 451
 Barnard, William Stebbins, 448
 Barnes, Mrs. Oscar, 21
 Barnhart, Maude Emerson, 19
 Barry, J. Neilson, article by, 202
 Bartenhagen, Mabel, 212
 Bartholomew, Charles L., sketch of life of,
 323
 Bartlett, Katherine, paper by, 453
 Bartlett, M. W., 345, 348, 352, 355
 Bartlett, Mrs. T. W., office of, 330
 Bäumeler (Bimiler), Joseph, 382
 Beach, S. J., 365
 Beam, E. Belle, 212
 Beam, Walter, 17
 Beane, Albert L., mention of, 106; office of,
 329
 Beardshear, Mrs. William M., sketch of life
 of, 102
 Beardsley, William S., address by, 111
 Beecher, Henry Ward, defence of, 134
 Beeman, I. E., 111
 Beer, mention of, 35; permits for sale of,
 36, 37
 Beers, Henry Putney, book by, 319
 Beissel, Conrad, 378
 Bell, Alexander Graham, 238
 Bell, Andrew, 38
 Bell, James E., 21
 Bell, Julia E., 21
 Bellevue, High School at, 329
 Benefit payments, statistics on, 164-166
 Benford, Mrs. Melissa, office of, 111
 Bernbrock, H. E., speech by, 452
 Berthel, Mary Wheelhouse, article by, 98
 Bethel-Aurora Communities, sketch of, 387
 Bickel, Verna, 449
 Biggerstaff, Knight, article by, 447
 Billington, Ray A., articles by, 99, 202
 Birmingham, rail fence near, 325
 Bishop Hill Community, sketch of, 388
 Bismarck (N. D.), pageant at, 453
 Black Hawk County Early Settlers' Associ-
 ation, meeting of, 112
 Blake, C. F., papers of, 102
 Blake, Mrs. Will, office of, 331
 Blegen, Theodore C., article by, 320; paper
 by, 454
 Blind, appropriation for, 12, 13, 17
 Blizzards, 207, 215
 Block, Louis A., sketch of life of, 101
 Bloomfield Association, 401
 Blue Springs Community, 399
 Board of Assessment and Review, funds dis-
 tributed by, 5, 8; appropriation for, 12
 Board of Conservation, appropriation for,
 13; substitute for, 62
 Board of Education, appropriation for, 16;
 mention of, 42, 43
 Board of Parole, appropriation for, 14

- Boeck, Hans, 19
 "Bohemia Manor", 377
 Boies, Horace, election of, 243; description of, 244; comment by, on Mulct Law, 244; reflection of, 244
 Boissière, E. V., 410
 Bok, Edward W., journal edited by, 370
 Bolton, Herbert E., address by, 454
 Bonds, issue of, for delinquent taxes, 11; Federal, 53
 Bonebright Place, pioneer museum at, 211
 Bongartz, W. H., 20
 Boone, mention of, 94; railroad to, 101
 Boone County, pioneer stories of, 203, 210, 324, 452; courthouse of, 207
 Borlang, Martin, 19
 Bostedo, Louis, invention by, 238
 Bowman, George, college founded by, 323
 Bowman, James Cloyd, article by, 322
 Bowman, Thomas, 244, 245
 Boyer River, old mills on, 210
 Boyles, Guy, 22
 Boynton, Percy Holmes, address by, 327
 Branch, E. Douglas, paper by, 328
 Brandel, John, 449
 Bremer County courthouse, story of, 203
 Bridge (Davenport), burning of, 101
 Briggs, Ansel, markers in honor of, 455
 Briggs, John E., historical series by, 107, 218, 219, 330
 Brigham, Johnson, sketch of life of, 211
 Brindley, John E., article by, 323
 Brisbane, Albert, book by, 400; social plan of, 400, 403
British Regime in Wisconsin and the Northwest, The, review of, 198
 Brook Farm Community, 401, 403
 Brookhart, Smith Wildman, mention of, 253; address by, 331
 Brookings Institution, report of, 307-309
 Brotherhood of the Coöperative Commonwealth, sketch of, 415
 Brotherhood of the New Life, sketch of, 388, 389
 Brown, C. H., research by, 100
 Brown, Charles E., articles by, 199, 319
 Brown, E. F., office of, 279, 300
 Brown, John, at Springdale, 208
 Brown, P. E., article by, 323
 Brown, Mrs. W. B., office of, 106
 Browne, M. W., office of, 111
 Bruner, C. W., office of, 112
 Bryan, William Jennings, appearance of, 234; campaign of, 234; work of, in 1912 convention, 321
 Bryant, F. A., 348
 Bryant, Mrs. Vesta (Mrs. W. C.), 343, 352
 Bryant, W. C., 345, 348, 366
 Buck, Solon J., articles by, 320, 328
 Buck Creek Lutheran Church, anniversary of, 101
 Buell, Elijah, log cabin home of, 106; mention of, 206
 Buena Vista County, history of, 206
 Buffalo Center, school at, 206
 Buley, R. C., address by, 327
 Bull, Ole, community organized by, 408
 Bureau County Phalanx, 401
 Bureau of Criminal Investigation, organization of, 274-280; activities of, 280-306; coöperation of local officers with, 281, 282
 Burlington, mention of, 94; burial of Governors in, 103
 Burmeister, George C., speech by, 194
 Burn, W. L., article by, 446
 Burnett, Frank C., career of, 213
 Burns, Martin ("Farmer"), 210
 Burrill, Effie L., article by, 201
 Burrington, Don W., 38
 Burt, Roy, 222
 Bushee, Frederick A., study by, 376
 Butler, Andrew P., comment of, on slavery, 139, 140
 Butler County, historical sketch of, 209
 Byers, H. W., recommendation of, 266
 Byers, S. H. M., poems by, 359
 Byrd, James Polk, sketch of life of, 450
 Bywater, W. L., 108
 Cabet, Etienne, 408
 Calhoun, John C., 121
 Calhoun County, history of, 323
 Camanche tornado, 101
 Cameron, Nellie, 348
Campbell, John, 201
 Candler, John, 128, 129
 Cannon, Mrs. Jouett Taylor, paper by, 327
 Canterbury society (Shaker), 380
 Capps, Mrs. Blanche, 21
 Carlson, Ethel Conner, 22
 Carlyle, Thomas, 175
 Carnahan, G. E., office of, 111
 Carpenter, Jeannette, 367
 Carr, H. F., 19
 Carroll, B. F., 269
 Carroll, Horace B., paper by, 328
Cartwright, Peter, and the Cause of Education, 321
 Carver, George W., 331
 Case, Mrs. Jennie, article by, 203
 Cash carriers, invention of, 238
 Cass County, bank failure in, 250; World War activities in, 256, 257
 Castle, William R., 222
 Castor, Nellie G., 450
 Catholic communistic society, 389, 390
 Catlin, George B., article by, 322
 Cedar County, early history of, 449

- Cedar Falls, appearance of, in 1876, 339, 340; historic homes in, 340; culture in, 341; incorporation of, 341; first newspapers in, 341, 342; telegraph in, 353; electricity in, 353; city water in, 353; progress in, 371
- Cedar Falls *Banner*, first number of, 341, 342
- Cedar Falls Parlor Reading Circle, meetings of, 341, 346; sponsors of, 343; organization of, 344; officers of, 344; aims of, 344, 345, 373; members of, 345, 346, 373, 374; character of, 345, 346, 347; dues of, 345; programs of, 347-369; accomplishments of, 368-371, 374; fiftieth anniversary of, 372, 373
- Cedar Falls Parlor Reading Circle, The*, by LUELLA M. WRIGHT, 339-374
- Cedar Falls Record, The*, editor of, 372
- Cedar Rapids, mention of, 94, 203
- Cedar Valley Horticultural and Literary Association, activities of, 342; merging of, with Library Association, 342
- Celesta Community, sketch of, 389
- Census, Iowa, discontinuance of, 24
- "Centennials in Iowa History", 457
- Chain Store Tax Act, 5, 6
- Chalice, Gilbert J., 112
- Chandler's, Zachariah, Part in the Reëlection of Abraham Lincoln*, 99
- Chariton Methodist Church, 208
- Charles City, historical museum for, 218; church in, 218
- Charles Rodgers* (steamboat), 207
- Charlevoix Indian mission, 322
- Chase, Charles F., 241, 242; appointment of, as postmaster, 245
- Chase, Edwin Percy, occupation of, 229, 230; father of, 229, 230; mention of, 336
- CHASE, EDWIN PERCY, *Forty Years of Main Street*, 227-261
- Chauffeurs' licenses, examiners for, 33; fees for, 33
- Cherokee, blizzard at, 215
- Cherry, Lola, 208, 210, 214
- Cherry Place*, 448
- Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska Railroad, 215, 325
- Chicago Historical Society, Bulletin of the*, pictures in, 319
- Chickasaw County, first courthouse in, 449
- Children, adoption of, 29
- Childs, C. L., talk by, 218
- Chinch bug infestation, effect of, 154
- Chiropractic Examiners, Board of, 13, 73, 74
- Cholera Epidemics in St. Louis*, 319
- Christian Commonwealth, sketch of, 415, 416
- Christian Coöperative Association, 420
- Christmas and New Year's on the Frontier*, 200
- Christy, Mrs. Sarah R., article by, 201
- Church of the New Jerusalem (see New Church)
- Cigarette stamp law, enforcement of, 281
- Cities, public buildings authorized in, 67; provision for monuments in, 68; provision for parks in, 68; regulation of dance halls in, 69; river front improvement in, 69; provision for storm sewers in, 70; ownership of utilities by, 70; municipal hospital in, 70, 71; fire department fund in, 71; tax levies in, 72; registration of voters in, 72; "emergency fund" in, 72; pension funds of, 94
- Civil cases, verdicts in, 24
- Civil Service Commission, 263
- Civil War Sleuth, Memories of a*, 200, 321
- Clampitt, Frank T., autobiography of, 322
- Clarinda, early days in, 212, 218
- Clark, Florence L., article by, 205
- Clark, George Rogers, correspondence of, 99; memorial to, 453
- Clark, Thomas D., article by, 200
- Clarke, James, burial place of, 103
- Clarke, James Frederic, articles by, 100, 322
- Clarke, R. L. B., 141
- Clarke, Robt., office of, 459
- Clarkson Industrial Association, 401
- Clarksville, settlement of, 207
- Claussen, George, address by, 319
- Clay, Mrs. H. H., 371
- Clay, Henry, 121, 122
- Clay County, reminiscences of, 214
- Clayton County, fund transfer in, 87; communistic experiment in, 406; history of, 451, 453
- Clear Lake Congregational Church, 207
- Clemens, Cyril, address by, 105
- Clemens, Samuel, 105, 210, 212, 327
- Clermont, homecoming of, 204
- Clermont Phalanx, 401
- Cleveland, Grover, inauguration of, 233, 240; reëlection of, 244
- Cleworth, Marc M., article by, 202
- Clinton-Cedar Rapids, railroad connections between, 325
- Cobb, F. B., 449
- Code Commission, report of, 276
- Code revision, 27-29
- Cody, William, birthplace of, 207
- Coffey, Lola O., article by, 452
- Coffin, Elijah, 129
- Coffin, Matthew, coming of, to Iowa, 124
- Cohen, Benjamin, article by, 447
- Colby, Lydia, article by, 99

- College Springs Consolidated School, site of, 450
- Collins, Miles, office of, 111
- Colonial Dames of America, project of, 110
- Colorado Coöperative Company, sketch of, 412, 413
- Colton, Ray E., 208, 209, 212, 323
- Columbia College, history of, 101
- Columbian Phalanx, 401
- Columbus Day, observance of, 26
- Coming Nation, The*, 413
- Commonwealth of Israel, sketch of, 393
- Communia, sketch of, 406
- Communitic colonies, types of, 376; lists of, 376; sectarian, 373-394; secular, 394-422; economic, 410-421; analysis of, 422-440; motivation for, 422-424; kinds of people in, 425; organization and government of, 425-427; classes of, 426; ownership of property in, 427, 428; economic responsibility in, 428, 429; types of industry in, 429, 430; spheres of coöperation in, 430-432; controls and rewards of labor in, 432, 433; medium of exchange and accumulated surplus in, 433, 444; economic autonomy of, 434; cultural character of, 434-436; results of, 434-436; weaknesses in organization and methods in, 436, 437; advantages of, 437; significance of, 438-440
- Compromise of 1850, The Authorship of*, 321
- Conigan, Raymond C., 454
- Connor, Robert D. W., address by, 217; article by, 320
- Conservation, funds for, 5; legislation on, 62-64
- Considérant, Victor, communistic societies organized by, 400, 404
- Constitution, The Basic Concepts of the*, 319
- Contributors, 112, 224, 336, 460
- Conway, William B., 207
- Cook, J. K., 221
- Cook, Luella E., work of, 447
- Cooper, Isaac, home of, 452
- Cooper, W. S., office of, 331
- Coöperative association, exemption of, from tax, 7; definition of, 47
- Co-operative Brotherhood, sketch of, 416
- Coöperative Industrial College, 413
- Coöperative settlements, 421, 422
- Coöperative Society of Pittsburgh, 399
- Coöperative Subsistence Colony, 421
- Copeland, Wilbur F., 420
- Corbitt, D. C., article by, 447
- Corn, prices of, 153, 155; acreage of, 157, 158; benefit payments on, 166; production of, 168-171; processing tax on, 169; papers concerning, 453
- Corn-Hog Program in Iowa, Economic Effects of the*, by RICHARD H. ROBERTS, 144-171
- Corn-hog ratio, 153, 154, 168, 169
- Corn loan program, effect of, 153, 154
- Cornell, C. S., diary of, 202
- Cornell College, Forum Conference at, 221; founder of, 323
- Corporations, legislation on, 46-48
- Corydon, naming of, 215
- Cosson, George, law sponsored by, 266, 267; activities of, in law enforcement, 267-269
- Cottage Reading Circle (Cedar Falls), 371
- Council Bluffs, mention of, 94, 209; Indian burial ground near, 213; anniversary of, 219, 330, 458; troops demobilized at, 251, 252; memorial cabin in, 457
- Counties, share of, in tax receipts, 5; funds of, 32, 87; indebtedness of, 67; sheriffs' schools of instruction in, 306
- Country migrants, to Iowa industries, 312-318
- County attorneys, salaries of, 65-66, 93
- County auditors, salaries of, 67
- County Officers Association, sheriffs affiliated with, 302, 303
- Courts, legislation on, 64, 65
- Cousins, Marshall, 327
- Cousins, Robert G., oratory of, 236, 237; death of, 237
- Cowles, Gardner, Jr., 103
- Cowles, John, 103
- Cowman, Evangeline S., article by, 101
- Coxey, Jacob, hunger army led by, 239
- Coxsackie Community, 398
- Craig, John E., sketch of life of, 216
- Craven, A. B., sketch of life of, 102
- Crawford County, history of, 213, 452
- Cresco, items on, 209
- Crimes, legislation on, 84, 85; investigation of, 280-306; records and reports of, 291-294
- Criminal identification, development of, 278; methods of, 283-291; schools of instruction for, 284, 285; Division of Identification established for, 285; use of finger printing in, 285-291
- Criminal investigation, broadcasting system for, 296; officers training school in connection with, 301-306
- Criminal Investigation, History and Administration of the Iowa Bureau of*, by ROBERT WALLACE SHEA, 262-311
- Crockett, John C., career of, 205
- Croft, G. W., poem by, 359
- Crosby, J. Q. A., 355
- Cross, John E., office of, 107
- Crowder, W. G., 373, 374
- Cumberland Telephone Company, 86
- Cummins, Albert B., career of, 252, 253

- Curtiss, Julia E., 349
Curve-Tailed Panther Mounds, 319
- Daggs, Ruel, case of, 142
Dahlinger, Charles W.—A Memorial, 320
 Dairy products, legislation on, 58; exposition for, 59
 Dakota Territory, diamond jubilee of, 455
 Dale, E. E., office of, 328
 Dallas Center, bonds issued by, 88; churches in, 210, 211; religious community near, 325
 Dallas County, fund transfer in, 88, 89
 Damon, W. C., 414
 Dana, Charles A., 403
 Dance halls, regulation of, 69
 Daubendiek, W. H., anniversary of, 451
 Davenport, George, mention of, 330; drawings and replica of home of, 455
 Davenport, tax notices in, 90, 91; airport rented by, 91; mention of, 94, 207; naming of, 213; centennial celebration of, 219, 230, 458; reminiscences of, 324; St. Anthony's Church at, 325; school in, 452; pageant at, 456
 Davenport Auto Truck Company, 86
Davenport Democrat, founding of, 207
 Davenport Public Museum, 207
 Davenport Times Company, 86
 Davenport Turner society, 103
 Davis, Jefferson, position of, on slavery, 121
 Davison, Sol, article by, 199
Day-Star of Zion, publication of, 389
 Deaf, School for the, report on, 26
 Dean-Throckmorton, Jeannette, article by, 100
 Deaths, coroner's report on, 294
 Debts, legislation on, 50-55 (see also Indebtedness)
 Decatur County, sketch of, 209
 De Charms, Richard, career of, 190; activities of, against slavery, 190-192
 DeLand, Charles E., article by, 202
 Delaware County, stories of, 205
Delaware County History, 202
 De Leyba, Fernando, 99
 Denman, Burt J., 222
 Denmark, anniversary of, 454
 Dentistry, license for, 77, 78
 Department of Justice, appropriation for, 12; expenditures by, 278; policy of, 281; bureaus proposed for, 308, 309
 Depression, conditions in, 258, 259
 Des Moines, roads to, 32; motor vehicle fee in, 34; mention of, 94; social analysis of, 100; early days in, 104; police radio station at, 297, 299
Des Moines Capital, publisher of, 241
 Des Moines River, navigability of, 104
 Des Moines Rubber Stamp Works, 17
Detroit Michigan's Capital 100 Years Ago, 201
 Devitt, Mrs. James A., 335
 Devon, "ghost town", 207
 Diagonal highways, to Des Moines, 32
 Diamond, T. E., 18
 Dickinson, L. J., speech by, 457
 Dickinson County, blizzard in, 215
 Dieckmann, Annetta M., 222
 Diekhöner, F. W., 193
 Diekhöner, H. H., 193, 388
 Dillon, John (actor), visits of, to Atlantic, 239
 Dinwiddie, William A., 363
 District Court of Lee County, pamphlet on rules of, 101
 Dodge, Augustus Caesar, southern sympathies of, 115, 118, 122; election of, to Senate, 115; mention of, 117, 133; criticism of, 138, 139
 Dodge, Grenville M., portrait of, 106
 Dodge, Henry, career of, 115; sympathies of, 115
 Dolliver, Jonathan P., ability of, 253; mention of, 324
 Donaldson, Peter, office of, 111
 Dorland, Reuben, academy founded by, 118, 119, 123; trip of, to California, 118, 119; death of, 119; coming of, to Salem, 126
 Dorman, Isaac, pioneer, 106
 Dorr, Harold M., article by, 201; address by, 218
 Dorsey, Dorothy B., article by, 199
 Douglas, James M., 327
 Douglas, Stephen A., 133, 136
 Douglass, Frederick, 342
 Drainage, legislation on, 60-62
 Drake relays, sketch of, 326
Drake University College of Medicine, History of, 203, 322, 448
 Drivers' license law, 33
 Drought of 1934, effect of, 154, 155
 Du Von, Jay, office of, 221
 Dubuque, historical work at, 329
 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, engines of, 211
 Dunbar, Willis, articles by, 99, 100, 202
 Dunshee, Norman, article on, 202, 203
 Dustin, Fred, article by, 322
 Dykstra, Chas. F., office of, 455
- Eagle, golden, 449
 Earle, J. B., 187
 East, Ernest E., article by, 447
 Eastman, George, work of, on voting machine, 238
Echo, publication of, 182
Economic Effects of the Corn-Hog Program

- in Iowa, by RICHARD H. ROBERTS, 144-171
- Economic Factors in the Abandonment of Reconstruction*, 99
- Economic Pressure Communities, 410-421
- Eddy, J. P., 450
- Eddyville, founding of, 450
- Edgar, Marjorie, article by, 98
- Educational institutions, appropriations for, 16, 17
- Edwards, Everett E., book by, 98
- Efroymsen, Clarence W., article by, 321
- Eggleston, C. V., 421
- Ehrmann, Max, article by, 322
- Eldora, training school at, 16; Indian councils held near, 102; early burials at, 326
- Eldorado*, interest in, 118
- Eldridge family, 450
- Electric lighting, early use of, 241, 254
- Elkin, Cortlandt W. W., article by, 201
- Elliott, Amanda, items compiled by, 452
- Elliott, T. C., article by, 202
- Ellis, Elmer, article by, 99; address by, 328
- Ellsworth, Oliver, letters of, 99
- Ellsworth as a Texas Cattle Market*, 199
- Ellyson, Mrs. C. W., office of, 112
- Elston, Viela, 111
- Embalming license, requirements for, 77
- Emergency conservation work, funds for, 5
- Emerson, Ralph Waldo, mention of, 122, 342; comment of, on slavery issues, 135; essay of, on Swedenborg, 175
- "Emigrant Aid Company in National Politics, The", 328
- Employment in Iowa Industries, Indexes of*, 100
- Enfield Societies (Shaker), 380
- Engelbrecht, H. C., 222
- Engle, Dr. Perry, sketch of life of, 103
- Ephrata Community, sketch of, 378
- Episcopal Mission to the Dakotas, The*, 202
- Equity Colony, 400, 407
- Esperanza Community, 419
- Estherville, historical sketch of, 326
- Ethell, John J., sketch of life of, 208
- Etter, W. L., sketch of life of, 102
- Evans, Mrs. H. K., 335
- Evans, M. L., 205
- Evans, William D., sketch of life of, 326
- Ewing, Robert M., article by, 320
- Excelsior School, 193
- Executions in Iowa, legal, 326
- Executive Council, 13, 269
- "Exploring the History of Iowa", 107, 218, 219, 330
- Fabritz, Ernest H., sketch of life of, 102
- Fairfield, police radio station at, 300; relic display at, 335
- Fairhope Industrial Association, sketch of, 414
- Fairview Church, Jones County, 326
- Farm Background of Country Migrants to Iowa Industries*, by GRACE S. M. ZOR-BAUGH, 312-318
- Farmer, George E., 332
- Farmers, benefit payments to, 164-166; income of, 165; profits of, from AAA, 169, 170
- Farmers Elevator Company (Northwood), 87
- Farnhamville Mutual Telephone Company, 86, 87
- Farnsworth, Mrs. C. E., office of, 218
- Fashions, 1890's, 245-249
- Faye, Stanley, article by, 99
- Fayette County, sketch of, 204, 209; mound builders in, 208
- Federal bonds, 53
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, authority of, 44; money loaned by, 44
- Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, bonds of, 53, 54
- Federal Writers' Project, Guide Book to be published as, 221
- Feiba Peveli, 397
- Fellowship Farm Association, 421
- FERA, archaeological project of, 107, 110
- Ferries, in Kansas, 199; regulation of, in Iowa Territory, 324
- Fess, Simeon D., book edited by, 199
- Fifth Principal Meridian (Now in) Iowa, Original Field Notes of William Austin Burt of the Survey of the*, 100
- Findlay, C. V., office of, 455
- Findley, Park, office of, 279; death of, 279
- Finesey, J. C., 101
- Fingerprint expert, employment of, 279
- Fingerprints, files of, 285-287; rules for, 286-288; classification of, 288, 289; single print system of, 290, 291
- Finnish settlement, 421
- Fire department, provision for, in cities, 71
- Fire hazards, protection against, 96, 97
- Fire Marshal, State, duty of, 97
- Firemen's Tournament, State, 246
- Fish and Game Commission, substitute for, 62
- Fish brothers, historic land deeded by, 111, 112
- Fisher, Fred P., office of, 112
- Fisher, Robert L., article by, 320
- Fishing license, fee for, 64
- Fitzgerald, Sister Mary Paul, article by, 446
- Fitzpatrick, Edward A., address by, 454
- Flagstaff (Arizona), meeting at, 453
- Flails, use of, 104
- Flanagan, John T., article by, 320

- Fletcher, John, office of, 277
 Flick, Carl, paintings of, 110, 448
 Floyd County, early life in, 326
 Flynn, Leo J., 332
 Ford, Guy Stanton, office of, 328
 Foreign languages, ban on use of, 257
 Forestville Community, sketch of, 398
 Forsbeck, Filip A., articles by, 98, 200, 321
 Forster, Josiah, 125, 128
 Forster, William, activities of, 123, 124, 125, 127; death of, 125, 132; tribute of Whittier to, 125, 132; *Memoirs* of, 127, 129, 130; interviews of, with Franklin Pierce and Sterling Price, 128, 129, 130
 Fort Dodge, mention of, 94; historical pageant of, 107, 108; anniversary of, 204; steamboat at, 207; meeting at, 455, 456
 Fort Dodge Women's Club, historical pageant sponsored by, 107, 108
Fort West of the Mississippi, Building of the First American, 445
 Forty-sixth General Assembly, length of session of, 3; occupations represented in, 3; number of measures passed in, 3, 4; payment of officers of, 18, 23; chaplains for, 23
Forty-sixth General Assembly of Iowa, The Legislation of the, by JACOB A. SWISHER, 3-97
Forty Years of Main Street, by EDWIN PERCY CHASE, 227-261
 Forum Conference, program of, 221, 222
 Foster, Lucile, research by, 100
 4-H calf clubs, appropriation for, 12
 4-H dairy calves, annual expositions of, 59
 Fourier, Charles, social theories of, 400
 Fourier-Brisbane Phalanxes, location of, 400; principles of, 400; list of, 401, 402; sketches of, 403, 404
 Fox, George, mention of, 124; Quaker movement founded by, 173; writing of, against slavery, 180
Foxes Fort, The — 1730, 99
 Frailey, Joseph R., address by, 454
 Franke, Paul R., paper by, 453
 Franklin Community, 399
 Franklin County, county seat of, 206
Fraudulent Aboriginal Pipes, 199
Fraudulent Artifacts, 199
 Frazier, Elihu, 142
 Freckman, Kermit, article by, 199
 Free silver, issue of, 234
 "Free Slave States" (editorial), 140, 141
 Freedom Colony, 416
 Freeland Association, sketch of, 417
 Freitag, Jacob, 325
 Fremont County, old settlers reunion in, 110, 111; historical sketch of, 214
 French, A. D., sketch of life of, 213
French Catholic Missionaries in the Present United States (1604-1791), 199
 French Communistic Settlements, 408, 409
 Friday, Charles, 325
 Friday, John, 325
 Friedheim Community, 394
 Friendship Community, 419
 Frisbee, A. L., poem by, 359
Frontier in American History, References on the Significance of the, 98
 Fruitlands, sketch of, 406
 Fry, F. R., sketch of life of, 210
 Fugitive Slave Law, 121, 122, 123, 126, 127, 135, 201
 Fugitives from justice, search for, 280, 292, 293
 Fuller, George N., article by, 201
 Fuller, Margaret, 403
 Fullerites, 390 (See also Adonai-Shomo Community)
 Funk, A. B., book by, 445, 458
 Gallagher, Wm. S., 332
 Gallaher, Ruth A., talk by, 219, 220, 331, 456, 457
 Gandy, Henry, 181
 Garden Grove Community, 401
 Gardner, Louis, article by, 102
 Garner, Mrs. Bert, article by, 322
 Garner-Titanka railway, 324
 Garrahan, Gilbert J., articles by, 200, 446, 454
 Garrison, Milton, article by, 98
 Garrison, William Lloyd, abolitionist paper of, 115, 116; quotation from, 116; mention of, 120, 175
 Garst, Warren, recommendation of, 266
 Gaslight lamps, lighting of, 238
 Gaston, W. E., 203
 Gaston, W. W., 215
 Gates, Charles M., 98
 Gates, Paul Wallace, article by, 447
 Gear, John H., burial place of, 103; mention of, 253
 Genealogical items, 452
 General fund, State, tax receipts added to, 5
Genius of Universal Emancipation, The, publication of, 120
 Genung, Lou T., political activities of, 235
 Geraldson, Gerald, 421
 Germania Company, sketch of, 390
 Gesell, Harold, work of, 287
 Geske, M. X., 38
 Gibault, Father Pierre, library of, 98; monument to, 453
 Gibson, Ben J., office of, 277, 280, 302
Giddings, Joshua R., Radical, 446
 Gilbert, Joseph, 221
 Gilchrist, James C., 345

- Gillespie, A. J., invention of, 238
 Gillett, Norma, contribution of, 100
 Gillette, Guy M., speech by, 457
 Gillingwater, Claude, 240
 Gilman, W. S., address by, 330
 Girardin, E. de, article by, 320
 Gist, W. W., 372
 Gladstone, J. S., office of, 279, 288
 Glen, James, activities of, 181-186; view-point of, on slavery, 183-186
 Glennis Coöperative Industrial Company, 417
Glimpses of the Past, article in, 200, 319
 Goldfield Methodist Episcopal Church, anniversary of, 450
 Gooch, H. A., office of, 330
 Gooch, H. C., 221
 Goode, Dewey E., 38
 Goodrich, Carter, article by, 199
 Goose Pond Community, 401
 Gott, Glen, land of, 97
 Gould, George C., article by, 101
 "Government Indian Farmer, The," 217
 Governor, appropriation for, 13; part of, in law enforcement, 269, 274
 Goyder, Thomas, lecture by, 187-190
 Graham, Alexander, 345, 354
 "Grain Drill from Babylon to America, The," 328
 Grain elevator, legislation on, 56
 Grain storage, regulation of, 57
 Grand Army of the Republic, appropriation for history of, 18; commanders of, 111; in Minnesota, 200; mention of, 249
 Grange, Iowa, beginnings of, 211
Grange and the Credit Problem in Dakota Territory, The, 445
 Grant, James, 451
 Grant, R. H., drawings made by, 457
 Gray, Anna Brockway, compilation of, 322
 "Great Plains in the Expansion to the West, The Importance of the," 328
 Greeley, Horace, opinion of, on social needs, 400; stock of, in phalanx, 403
 Green, J. A., article by, 323
 Greene, E. K., historical sketch by, 326
 Greenwood, Grace, 141
 Gregg, Eva, 367
 Gregg, Kate L., article by, 445
 Gregory, Clifford V., article by, 445; address by, 454
 Griffin, Grace Gardner, 445
 Grimes, James W., burial place of, 103; mention of, 137, 141; comment of, on slavery, 141
 Grimm, J. Hugo, article by, 98
Grinnell and You, article in, 100
 Groeth, Heinrich, 193
 Gross receipts tax, provisions of, 6-8
 Gross sales tax, provision for, 6
 Grothoff, Frederick, 193
 Groveland Society (Shaker), 380
 Grundy Center, bonds legalized in, 90
 Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty, slavery issue in, 121
 Guilliams, C. C., office of, 459
 Guiney, Howard P., 330
 Gurney, J. J., publication of, 129
 Hacker, Burleigh, painting by, 106
 Hafen, LeRoy R., article by, 201
 Hager, A. L., election of, 236
Halcyon Luminary, The, circulation of, 182
 Halden, Berry F., speech by, 457, 459
 Hale, John P., debate with, 142
 Halich, Wasyl, article by, 320
 Hall, Benjamin, 390
 Hamburg, stories of, 207
 Hamilton, William, article by, 204
 Hamilton County, horse robbery in, 324
 Hammill, John, proclamation of, on law enforcement, 303; sketch of life of, 324, 335
 Hancock Society (Shaker), 380
 Handwriting, use of, in identification, 287
 Hanford, Charles B., 239
 Hanks, Mrs. W. F., 343
 Hanna, George W., family of, 205
Harbinger, The, publication of, 403
 Harbison, Winfred, 99
 Hardin, Alla, office of, 455
 Hardin County, first trial in, 101; old residents of, 324
 Harding, William L., war order issued by, 256, 257; reflection of, 257; mention of, 271
 Hargrove, John, activities of, in New Church, 186
 Harlan, C. J., mention of, 209; office of, 218
 Harlan, Edgar R., article by, 448
 Harlan House (Mt. Pleasant), 214
 Harlow, Ralph Volney, article by, 99
 Harmony Society, sketch of, 381
 Harpster, John W., article by, 320
 Harriman, Job, 418
 Harrington, Fred H., article by, 99
 Harris, T. L., 389
 Harrison, Mrs. Emma Clark, pioneer, 325, 326
 Harrison County, county seat of, 209; history of, 449
 Hart, William R., office of, 108
 Hartmann, Valentine, 193
 Hartsook, Mrs. Fred, office of, 331
 Hartwell, H. W., cabin built by, 455
 Harvard Society (Shaker), 380
 Harvey, Peter H., 215
 Harvey, R. E., article by, 323
 Hastings (Minn.), tour to, 453, 454

- Hatton, Raymond, birthplace of, 212
 Hauberg, Louis D., article by, 447
 Haverstraw Community, sketch of, 398
 Havner, Horace M., report of, 271; practice of, 281
 Hawkeye Realty Company, 86
 Hawkeyes, use of term of, 209
 Hawkins, Horace N., article by, 201
 HAWLEY, CHARLES ARTHUR, *The Historical Background of the Attitude of the Jasper Colony Toward Slavery and the Civil War*, 172-197
 HAWLEY, CHARLES ARTHUR, *Whittier and Iowa*, 115-143
 Hawley, H. J., diary of, 321
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel, 403
 Health, Department of, appropriation for, 13
 Heck, Frank H., article by, 200
 Hedrick, kite track at, 203
 Heilbron, Bertha L., article by, 200
 Heinemann, Barbara, 386
 Heizer, Oscar S., career of, 212
 Helicon Home Colony, 420
 Hemenway, H., 367
 Hemphill, W. Edwin, article by, 99
 Hendershot, Mrs. R. B., office of, 328, 329
 Henderson, John B., sketch of life of, 324
 Henry, L. H., 322
 Henry County, trading post in, 208
 Henry system, 288
 Henson, Fred C., 215
 Herring, Clyde L., bill vetoed by, 11; mention of, 18, 110, 335; cars sold by, 254; speech by, 457
 Herriott, F. I., articles by, 202, 323, 448
 Hersey, Louis, 367
 Hertzka, Theodore, 415
 Hesseltine, William B., article by, 99
 High school pupils, non-resident, 40, 41
 "Higher Life" on the Frontier, *Evidences of the*, 99
 Highway Commission, State, appropriation for, 13, 22, 23
 Highway Safety Patrol, payment of, 23
 Highways, legislation on, 29-32; traffic rules of, 254; movement for paving of, 255
 Hilger, Sister M. Inez, article by, 98
 Hindmarsh, Robert, New Church leader, 181
 Hinds, William A., study by, 376
 Hinshaw, William Wade, sketch of life of, 451
 Historic sites, marking of, 220, 329; preservation of, 221
 Historical activities, 105-109, 217-220, 327-334, 453-458
 Historical Societies, conference of, 328
History and Administration of the Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation, by ROBERT WALLACE SHEA, 262-311
History Clubs and Classes, Hints for, 447
 History Conference (Iowa City), program of, 219
 Hitchcock, W. H., 209
 Hoag, Joseph D., 135, 136
 Hoagland, Mrs., 352
 Hodder, Frank H., article by, 321
 Hogg, J. Bernard, article by, 320
 Hogs, cholera serum for, 60; prices for, 146, 147, 149-151; buying of, 147, 148, 153; processing tax on, 148, 151, 163, 164, 166; production of, 148, 149, 154, 158, 159, 160, 161; effect of drought on, 149, 154; reduction in number of, 158, 159, 160; marketing of, 161-164, 170; benefit payments on, 166
 Holbrook, Royal H., 213
 Holland, Josiah, article by, 343; mention of, 358, 373
 Holland Colony, survivor of, 213
 Holland Home (Sheldon), 209
 Holley, Helen, 212
 Hollowell, Thomas P., 333
 Holmes, Fred L., office of, 327
 Holmes, William, 128
 "Home Guards", drill field of, 195
 Home Employment Co-operative Company, sketch of, 417
 Homer (Iowa), 205
Homestead Act and the Labor Surplus, The, 446
Homestead Law in an Incongruous Land System, The, 447
 Homesteads, taxation of, 11
 Hoover, Allan, West Branch house purchased by, 110
 Hoover, Herbert, birthplace of, 110, 208
 Hoover, J. Edgar, comment of, 284
 Hopedale Community, sketch of, 405
 Horner, George L., work of, 455
 Horse robbery, 324
 Horton, story of, 213
 Hotels, exemption of, from taxation, 8; importance of, in small town, 240; call system in, 241; proprietors of, 240, 241
 House of David, sketch of, 393
 Housel, L. W., sketch of life of, 206
 Houston, Asa, paper of, 454
 Howard County Historical Society, meeting of, 218; officers of, 218; lecture sponsored by, 329
 Howe, Mrs. J. H., office of, 218
 Howland, A. M., 392
 Howland, Frederick T., 390
 Huff, John, 206
 Huffman, Oscar A., article by, 203
 Hulbert, Eri Baker, article on, 99
 Hull, Frederick M., 21
 Humboldt, founder of, 205

Humboldt College, founding of, 203
 Humboldt County, 92
 Hume, Edgar Erskine, articles by, 201, 320
 Humphreys, Mrs. Charles H., office of, 110
 Hunt, Thomas, 399
 Hunter, Mrs. Fred H., 335
Hunting in Minnesota in the Seventies, 98
 Hunting license, fee for, 64
 Hunt's Colony, sketch of, 399
 Huntsman, Blaudina, 392
 Huntsman, Mary, 392
 Huntsman, Mason T., 392
 Huntsman, Phoebe, 392
 Hurlburt, Lee, 20
 Hussey, Virginia, research by, 100
 Huterian Communities, sketch of, 391
 Hutton, Mrs. S. G., office of, 106

 Icarian Community, 209, 408, 409
 Icaria-Speranza Community, 409
 Icarians, story of, 408, 409
 Ice skating, 238
Ichabod, comment on, 121
 Ida County, 306
 Ida Grove, schools in, 102
 Idealistic Communities, 404-408
 Identification, Division of, development of, 278; coöperation of, with Federal Bureau, 289; system used in, 290, 291
Illinois, Territory of, Material Customs in the, 447
Illinois Census Returns 1810, 1818, 201
 Illinois State Historical Society, annual meeting of, 327
Illinois State Historical Society, Journal of The, articles in, 99, 321, 447
 "Income Tax and the American Mind, The, 1860-1900", 328
 Indebtedness, provisions for, 54
 Indian Agency, (Council Bluffs), celebration of founding of, 330
Indian Fords of the Rock River, 199
 Indian medicine show, 246
 Indian mounds, area of, 111, 112; address on, 218
Indian Relics, Bogus, 319
 Indiana, articles on, 321, 322, 447
Indiana Historical Collections, volume of, 446
 Indiana History Conference, 217, 327
Indiana Magazine of History, articles in, 200, 322, 447
 Indians, adoption among, 449; account of, 452
 Indigent persons, tax exemption of, 8, 9; medical care of, 16
 Industries, country migrants to, 312-318; women in, 313; hours and wages of workers in, 317, 318

Ingals, Dr. Ephraim, Autobiography of, 321
 Ingham, Harvey, articles by, 103, 204, 205, 208, 215, 324, 326, 452; mention of, 110, 385, 449, 450
Inns and Taverns of Western Pennsylvania, Eighteenth-Century, 320
 Insane, appropriation for hospitals for, 15
 Institutionalism, revolt against, 173
 Insurance, legislation on, 14, 48-50
 Integral Phalanx, 402
Intellectual Repository, The, circulation of, 182
 Interest rates, legalization of, 45, 46
 Interim Committee, plan of law enforcement by, 309
 Interstate Park (Minn.), tour to, 453, 454
 Investments, legislation on, 43
 Iowa, editorials by Whittier on, 119, 141
Iowa Agriculturist, name of, 448
Iowa Bird Life, articles in, 448
 Iowa County, 211
Iowa Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, publication of, 220
 Iowa Falls, 207
Iowa Farm Economist, articles in, 323
 Iowa Highway Safety Patrol, appropriation for, 13, 311; creation of, 29, 30, 310, 311; requirements of, 30; duties of, 30; compensation of, 30, 31, 311; radio used by, 301
 Iowa Liquor Commission, 38
 Iowa-Missouri boundary dispute, 214
Iowa Normal Monthly, The, 368
Iowa, O, Iowa, 359
 Iowa Ornithologists' Union, meeting of, 448
 Iowa Pioneer Phalanx, 402
Iowa Poets, publication of, 221
Iowa Publisher, The, contents of, 447
Iowa Sheriff, The, 202, 292
 Iowa Soldiers' Preference Law, provisions of, 96
 Iowa State Dairy Association, 12, 59
Iowa State Medical Society, The Journal of the, articles in, 100, 203, 322, 448
 Iowa State Planning Board, reports by, 100; work directed by, 329
 Iowa State Sheriffs Association, history of, 202; work of, 294, 302-306
 Iowa State Teachers College, 16, 329
Iowa Wins 18-Year Fight, 323
 Iowana, 100-104, 202-216, 322-326, 447-452
 Iowans at Hollywood, 451
 Iowa's bill of rights, 451
 Irish, John P., political activities of, 235
 Irvine, W. D., sketch of life of, 209
 Iten, Frank J., 220
 Ivie, Flora Kendall, article by, 323

 Jacobs, Peter, article by, 206

474 IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS

- Jacobsen, B. M., sketch of life of, 452
 Jacobsen, Jerome V., article by, 446; address by, 454
 James, Edward, Indian agent, 219
 James, Henry, publications of, 175
 James, Jesse, 205, 208
 Janson, Eric, 388
 Janssen, Henry, markers on farm of, 455
 Jarnagin, J. W., interest of, in Parlor Reading Circle, 372
 Jasper Colony, coming of, to Iowa, 192; constitution of, 192, 193; first members of, 193; name of, 197; sketch of, 388
Jasper Colony, The Historical Background of the Attitude of the, Toward Slavery and the Civil War, by CHARLES ARTHUR HAWLEY, 172-197
 Jasper County, pioneers of, 104; historical society of, 107, 328, 329; politics in, 204; stories of, 205, 451
 Jefferson, Joe, 239
 Jefferson County, first settler in, 206
 Jefferson County Industrial Association, 402
 Jellerson, Hiram, murder of, 326
 Jensen, Merrill, article by, 446
 Jerabek, Esther, compilation of, 446
 Jerusalem (communistic colony), 379
 Jesuit History, Institute of, 446, 454
 Jesuits, articles on, 200, 446, 454
 Jewish Agricultural Society, 418
 John Brown house, drawing of, 203
 Johnson, Andrew, interview with, 131
 Johnson, W. S., office of, 107
 Johnson County Old Settlers' Association, first meeting of, 206
 Johnston, William F., career of, 324
 Jones, Burr W., office of, 327
 Jones, George W., criticism of, 138, 139
 Jones County, courthouses of, 102; church in, 326; newspaper in, 326
 Joseph, John F., article by, 208
Judiciary Act of 1789, 200
 Julian, Percy, 222
 Junker, F. W., 193
- KACC police radio station, 300
 KACD police radio station, 300
 Kane, Allan, sketch of life of, 212
 Kansas, aid for, 99; Quaker Colony in, 131; farm population of, 199; trip to, 202; anniversary of, 217
Kansas Historical Quarterly, The, articles in, 199
 Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 115, 123, 133-141
 Kaweah Colony, 420
 Keane, Thomas, 239
 Keil, William, 387
 Kellar, Herbert A., work of, 446
 Kellogg, Louise Phelps, book by, 198
- Kellow, William, office of, 218
 Kelly's Army, presence of, in Atlantic, 239; leader of, 239
 Kempkis, Tunis, office of, 455
 Kempton, James H., paper by, 453
 Kendal Community, sketch of, 398
Kensington Rune Stone, The, 320
 Kentucky, articles on, 200, 320
Kentucky State Historical Society, The Register of the, articles in, 201, 320
 Kenworthy, Leonard S., article by, 447
 Keokuk, 94, 212
 Keyes, Charles R., archaeological work of, 107, 331, 332
 KGHQ, operation of, 297, 299, 300
 Kimberley, D. W., 38
 Kinder Lou Community, 420
 King, John, desk of, 449
 King, Roy T., article by, 199
 Kinnaird, Lawrence, 99
 Kinnaman, J. H., article by, 203
 Kinney, Robert Crouch, 212
 Kinsman, William H., sketch of life of, 213
 Kirk, William W., sketch of life of, 210
 Klaus, I. Ch., 193
 Klotzsche, J. Martin, articles by, 100, 202
 Knaplund, Paul A., 219
 Knapp, C. C., 355
 Knapp, Mrs. C. C., 352
 Knapp, J. T., 355
 KNFN, police radio station, 298, 300
 KNFO, police radio station, 298, 299
 Knox, Julie Le Clerc, article by, 322
Knoxville Physician's Part in the World War, A, 202, 322
 Knudsen, John J., article by, 319
 Koreshans, sketch of, 393
 Kostfeld, Heinrich Christoph, 193
 Kral, Leslie, study by, 100
 Kraus, Michael, article by, 321
 Kresensky, Raymond, 221
 Kuhm, Herbert W., article by, 199
 Kuhns, Mr., coöperation of, with Bureau of Investigation, 294
 Kunz, Karl, 193
 Kuyper, Hugo, office of, 455
- Labadie, Jean de, 377
 Labadist Communities, sketch of, 377
 Lacy, Mary G., office of, 454
 Ladd, Miss, 352
Ladies Home Journal, The, satire on, 370
 Lafayette, General, articles on, 201, 320; mention of, 398
 Laffer, C. C., sketch of life of, 101
 La Follette, Robert, article by, 200
 La Grange Association, 402
 Laird, J. W. W., office of, 461

- Laizure, Ruth, 331
 Lake, A. F., 326
 La Mar, Kate E., 448
 Lamson manufacturing company, specialty of, 238
 Lancelot, W. H., article by, 448
 Land, prices of, in Iowa, 253
 Land bank bonds, Federal, 53
 Land titles, redemption of, 50
 Landis, Charles K., 422
 Landon, Alfred M., speech by, 217
 Larsen, Mrs. Henning, address by, 454, 455
 Larson, Agnes, paper by, 454
 Larson, Laurence M., articles by, 320, 321, 327; office of, 328
 "Lath and Northwestern" Railroad, 324
 Latham, B. T., article by, 206
 Lauderdale, Maude, office of, 455, 456
 Law enforcement, agencies of, 262-264, 273, 307; laxity in, 264, 265, 307; campaign for, 265-267; legislation for, 265, 267-270, 276; officers of, 266, 276; special agents for, 267-269, 271, 272, 277, 278; funds for, 271, 274, 276, 278; changes in, 306-311; organization for, 308, 309
 Laylander, O. J., 359, 366, 369, 370
 Leach, Carl Addison, article by, 201
 Leavitt, Roger, sketch of life of, 102; mention of, 112, 211, 332, 344, 345, 366, 372, 373; article by, 205
 Le Claire, Antoine, 330
 Le Claire, Louis A., 330
 Ledyard Co-operative Creamery Company, 86
 Lee, Ann (Ann Christ), 379
 Lee, Dr. Judson F., address by, 459
 Lee, N. J., historical sketch by, 326
 "Lee, Robert E.," 217
 Lee, Robert E., *Letters of*, 200
 Lee County, "slavery" meeting in, 135, 136; pioneer church in, 209
 Lees, James H., biographical sketch of, 323
 Legalizing acts, purpose of, 85; passage of, 86-94
Legislation of the Forty-sixth General Assembly of Iowa, The, by JACOB A. SWISHER, 3-97
 Legislative emergency fund, 17
 Lehman, Peter, 378
 Leisy, Ernest E., paper by, 328
 Lenox, August, historical sketch by, 326
 Lenox New Church Colony, attitude of, on slavery, 193, 196, 197; war service of, 194
 Leon, Count, 381
 Leonard, Irving A., translation by, 321
 Leraysville Phalanx, 402
 Lewellen, Joseph W., 212
 Lewis, Theodore N., 221
 Lewis and Clark Memorial, plans for, 110; dedication of, 454, 455
Liberator, purpose of, 115, 116
 Library Association of Cedar Falls, activities of, 342
Library Service in Iowa, Report on, 100
 Liens, law relative to, 48, 49
 Lime City, story of, 211
 Lincoln, Abraham, articles on, 200, 319, 321, 322, 447; fee of, 453
 Lincoln Park (Council Bluffs), memorial cabin in, 455
 Lingelbach, William E., 219
 Liquor, stores for sale of, 8, 243; definition of, 35, 36; legislation on, 35-38, 280, 291
 Liquor Control Commission, 37, 38, 292
 Liquor stores, 8, 243
 Littlefield, George E., 421
 Livery stables, importance of, 240
 Livonia, historical data on, 103
 Llano Coöperative Colony, sketch of, 418
 "Lock and Key", publication of, 129
 Locke, James R., 458
 Loeb, Isidor, 327
 Logan, 209
 Lone Rock Telephone Company, 86
 Long, Dwight C., article by, 321
 Longley, Alexander, 406
 Lord's Farm, sketch of, 392
Lost Leader, comment on, 121
 Loudon, former name of, 203
 Loughridge, Albert A., 363, 365
 Louisiana, articles on, 320
Louisiana Historical Quarterly, The, "Pre-Centennial Number" of, 320
 Louisiana Historical Society, meeting of, 105; anniversary of, 217
 Loyola University Institute of Jesuit History, organization of, 454
 Lucas, C. L., articles by, 203, 210, 324, 452
 Lucas County, mound builders in, 209
 Ludlum, Robert P., article by, 446
 Lundy, Benjamin, birthdate of, 119; abolitionist activities of, 119, 120; publications of, 120
 Lutheran Church, attitude of, on slavery, 187
 Lynch, William O., article by, 447
 Lynching, instance of, 326
 Lyon, E. Wilson, 99
 Lyon County, first post office of, 203
 Lyons, pageant on history of, 106; first settler of, 206
 Lystra Community, 394
 Lytle, John C., 450

- McCarl, John R., birthplace of, 452
 McCarthy, Martin, Jr., 330
 McClendon, R. Earl, article by, 447
 McConnell, Francis J., 221
 McConnell, J. J., sketch of life of, 449
 McCulloch, George, sketch of life of, 325
 McCullough, Mrs. Edith Springer, article by, 204
 McDermott, John Francis, articles by, 98, 447
 McDonald, Sister Grace, paper by, 217
 McGregor, early road near, 448; school at, 459
 McGuire, Constantine E., office of, 328
 McIlwain, Charles H., office of, 328
 McKean County Association, 402
 McKee, Miriam, article by, 102
 McKenzie, J. G., sketch of life of, 213
 McKinley, William, appearance of, 234; campaign of, 234-238
 McKinnon, Curtis L., 38
 McLagan, Ella, 349
 Maclure, William, 396
 Macluria, 396
 McMurtrie, Douglas C., articles by, 200, 201, 322
 McMurtry, R. Gerald, article by, 200
 McNutt, Paul V., address by, 327
 McWhirter, Mrs. Martha, 407
 Macy, C. O., 329
 Madison County, old settlers reunion in, 111, 459
 Madison County Historical Society, meeting of, 331; officers of, 331
 Madison Township (Polk County), history of, 452
 Magath, T. H., address by, 217
 Magers, Roy V., article by, 98
 Mahaska County, historical data on, 101, 102; fair in, 205; mention of, 211
 Mahin, Frank W., sketch of life of, 448
 Main Street, definitions of, 227; importance of, 227-230; appearance of, 230, 231, 260; comparison of, with large town, 231, 232; evaluation of, 261
 Maize, papers on, 453
 Malan, Clement T., article by, 200
 Malin, James C., article by, 199
 Mallory, R. C., 208, 212
 Malvern, old settlers reunion at, 110
 Manti, story of, 104
 Marietta (Ohio), plans for historical celebration at, 105
 Marion County, labor contract in, 92; pioneer days in, 204; genealogical items of, 452
 "Mark Twain, The Serious Side of", 327
 "Mark Twain His Centenary", 105
 Marlboro Association, 402
 Marquettiana, *Some Hitherto Unpublished*, 200
 Mars Hill Church, 209
 Marsh, Dr. Elias J., *Journal of*, 320
 Marshall County Historical Society, meeting of, 106, 329, 455; officers of, 329
 Marshalltown, pension fund of, 94; memorial cabin in, 455
 Marshals, appointment of, 263
 Martin, Le Claire, 372
 Martner, W. E., 210
 Mason, B. C., sketch of life of, 214
 Massena, story of, 204
Master Farmer Movement, The, 445, 454
 Mastodon, discovery of remains of, 211
 Mayflower Descendants, Society of, dinner of, 110
 Mayor, appointing power of, 263
 Maysville, 214
Maytag, Fred L., A Biography, review of, 445
 Mazzuchelli, Father, sketch of life of, 213
 Mead, Elwood, sketch of life of, 214
 Mears, Mary Grinnell, biographical sketch of, 100
 Meat packers, tax on, 145, 150-152
Medical Sources and the Social Historian, 321
 Medical students, examination of, 73, 74
Medicine in Jefferson County, A History of, 100, 322
 Meeker, N. C., 411
 Melendy, Peter, activities of, 342; garden of, 342
 Men's Reformatory (Anamosa), 16, 97
 Merchant, Mrs. E. N., sketch of life of, 324
 Merchant, L. Stoddard, 345
 Merriit, Mrs. Mollie, reminiscences of, 208
 Merryman, Richard, article by, 204
 Mesquakie Indians, articles on, 100, 448; pow-wow of, 110
 Methodists, rise of, 173; articles on, 186, 322
 Metz, Christian, 386
 Meyer, Marie, 330, 450
 Michigan, articles on, 199, 201; anniversary of, 217, 322
 Michigan Female Seminary, 201
 Michigan Historical Society, meetings of, 218
Michigan History Magazine, articles in, 201, 322
Mid-America, articles in, 98, 200, 446
 Mid-West Law Enforcement Conference, result of, 305
 Mielke, Carl, 193
 Miles, A. W., article by, 322
Military Road, A Notable United States, 322

- Millennial Church, 379, 380
 Miller, Mrs. Alex, 335
 Miller, E. G., office of, 111, 373
 Miller, James, 354
 Miller, Oscar F., office of, 453
 Miller *vs.* Zeigler election contest, expense of, 17
 Millis, Wade, article by, 201, 322
 Mills, George, 211
 Mills County, old settlers reunion in, 110, 111; sketch of, 204
 Milner, Stanley, work of, 245
 Miner, Jessie, 352
 Mining, legislation on, 80, 81
 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, coming of, to Ft. Dodge, 208
 Minnesota Historical Society, archives room for, 105; meeting of, 217; historical tour sponsored by, 453, 454
Minnesota Historical Society in 1935, The, 320
Minnesota History, articles in, 98, 200, 320
Minnesota Lowland Mounds, A Group of, 98
Minnesota Territorial Documents, A Bibliography of, 446
 Mississippi River, first steel bridge across, 209
 Mississippi Valley Historical Association, meeting of, 99, 328; officers of, 328
Mississippi Valley Historical Review, The, articles in, 99, 202, 321, 446
 Missouri, articles on, 320, 445
 Missouri Compromise, 133, 135
Missouri Historical Review, The, articles in, 98, 199, 320, 445
 Missouri Historical Society, meeting of, 105, 217
 Missouri River, steamboat trip on, 320
 Missouri State Historical Society, meeting of, 327
 Missouri Synod of Lutheran Church, 187
 Mitchell, G. C. R., sketch of life of, 452
 Mitchell Seminary, article on, 208
 Mixville Association, 402
 Mnason, Paul Blandin, 392
 Modern Times Colony, 408
 Modjeska, Madame, 407
 Modjeska Colony, sketch of, 407
 Moffit, John T., sketch of life of, 451
 Moler, Daniel, sketch of life of, 215
 Monona, buffalo near, 210
 Montgomery County, murder in, 450
 Mood, Fulmer, article by, 200
 Moody, V. Alton, article by, 99
 Moore, Virginia, article by, 452
 Moorhouse Union, 402
 "Moravian Brethren", communistic system of, 378, 379
 Moravian Church (Gracehill), 213
 Moravians, interest of Swedenborg in, 173
 Morgan, Barton, article by, 323, 448
 Morgan, David, 131
 Morgan, E. R., 329
 Morgan, Sam, hotel business of, 241
 Mormons in Iowa, 103; communities of, 382-384; burial ground of, 451
 Morningside, reminiscences of, 330
 Morris, Ella, 373
 Morse, Grizelda, office of, 106, 107
 Mortgages, relief act for, 55
 Motor Vehicle Department, 13, 22, 33, 34; maintenance fund of, 311
 Motor vehicle fuel, tax on, 22, 23; permits for, 35
 Motor vehicle testing stations, payment of, 34
 Motor vehicles, legislation on, 33, 34, 35; license for, 33; inspection of, 34; thefts of, 291, 292
 Mott, David C., article by, 448
 Mound builders, relics of, 208
 Mounds, transfer of, 459
 Mount Lebanon Society (Shaker), 380
 Mt. Olive, 203
 Mt. Pleasant, State Hospital at, 15; letter from, in 1843, 214; early history of, 449
 Moville Congregational Church, 206
 Mueller, A. C., 330
 Mueller, H. A., office of, 111, 331, 459
 Mullet Law, 243, 244
 Mullin, Warren D., 221
 Mulvey, Sister Mary Doris, study by, 199
 Municipal funds, transfer of, 32
 Municipal hospital, provision for, 70, 71
 Municipal ownership, provision for, 70
 Murphy, Winifred, article by, 206
 Murray, Ray, article by, 323
 Muscatine, bonds issued by, 90; mention of, 94; river history at, 212
 Muscatine County, appropriation for, 18
Muscatine Island, Sand and Man on, 323
 Mutual Aid Coöperative Association, 419
 Mutual Home Association, 417
Mutualistic Communities in America, A Survey of, by RALPH ALBERTSON, 375-440
 Nagel, J. J., story by, 452
 Narrow gauge railroad, remnant of, 102
 Nashoba Community, sketch of, 397, 398
National Enquirer and Constitutional Advocate of Universal Liberty, The, 120
National Era, writings of Whittier in, 117, 133; establishment of, 117; serial in, 117
 National Housing Act, mention of, 43; credit institutions associated with, 50
 National Park Service, extension of, 221
 National Press Club, president of, 221

478 IOWA JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICS

- National Production Company, 420
 Naumann, A. I., address by, 111
 Naumann, Carl Frederick, 193
 Neary, L. W., office of, 288
 Nebergall, R. W., work of, 306
 Neff, Mrs. Nancy, sketch of life of, 325
 Negroes, membership of, in communistic colony, 397, 398
 Nehalem Valley Co-operative Colony, 419
 Neil, John, office of, 111
 Neil, Mae, office of, 111
 Nelson, Oley, office of, in G. A. R., 111; public service of, 111
 Nettie's Point, naming of, 104
 Nevada Colony, 421
 New Albin, Indian mounds near, 111
 New Buda, 450
 New Church, doctrine of, 173-175; promoter of, 181; writings of, 181, 182; periodicals of, 182; attitude of, toward politics, 187-190; members in St. Louis, 190, 191
 New Deal, effects of, 259
 New England Anti-Slavery Society, beginning of, 117
New Frontier and the Old American Habit, The, 198
 New Gloucester Society (Shaker), 380
New Harmony, The Unique Little Town of, 322
 New Harmony Community of Equality, sketch of, 396
New Jerusalem Church, The Leading Doctrines of the, 186
 New Nonpareil Company, 87
 New Norway (Oleana) Colony, 408
 New Odessa Community, 419
New Upsala: The First Swedish Settlement in Wisconsin, 98, 200, 321
 New York (Iowa), 208
 Newbury Monthly Meeting, 181, 182
 Newcomer, Lee, article by, 447
 Newllano Coöperative Colony, sketch of, 418
 Newsome family, coming of, to Iowa, 124, 242
 Newspaper, characteristics of, 230, 241
 Newton, tornado at, 207
 Nichols, Jeanette Paddock, article by, 99
 Nick Carter novels, 249
 Nicol, Hugh, article by, 319
 Niksur Coöperative Association, 420
 Nine Partners school, 123
 Nineteenth Century Club (Cedar Falls), 371
 Nordenskjöld, Augustus, 180
 Normal Hill, change of, to College Hill (Cedar Falls), 371
 North American Phalanx, 402, 403, 404
 North Union Society (Shaker), 380
 "Northeastern Iowa, Prehistoric", 329
 Northhampton Association, 402
 Norton, Grace (Mrs. F. Richmond Smith), 366, 367
 Norton, Margaret Cross, 201
 Norton, William Harmon, 210
 Norway (Iowa), drilling at, 195, 196
 Noyes, John H., study by, 376; Perfectionists led by, 384
 Nurserymen, pioneer, 326
 Nurses Examiners, Board of, appropriation to, 14; mention of, 78, 79
 Nute, Grace Lee, articles by, 98, 217; mention of, 199, 200
 O'Brien, Nick, office of, 110, 111
 Occupation tax, rate of, 6
 Ocker, Mrs. J. W., 209
 O'Connor, Edward L., office of, 278; changes made by, 278; work of, 278
 O'Connor, Thomas F., article by, 320
 Ogburn, William F., 219
 Ohio, articles on, 199; map of, 445
Ohio and Its Tributaries, Early Travel on the, 322
 Ohio Phalanx, 402
 Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, meeting of, 455
 Old Age Assistance Commission, 9, 14, 26, 82-84
 "Old Blue School", former teachers of, 103
 Old Order of River Brethren, location of, 325
 Oleana (New Norway) Colony, 408
 Oliphant, Laurence, 389
 One Mentian Community, 399, 402
 O'Neil, James, 239
 Ontario Union, 402
 Operators' license law (motor vehicles), 33
 Optometry, legislation on, 77
 "Order of Enoch" (Mormon), 388
 Ordinance of 1787, plans for anniversary of, 105
 O'Rear, William, 215
 Orr, Ellison, archaeological activities of, 111, 218, 331, 332; lectures by, 218, 329; article by, 448
 Osage Library, 213
 Oschwald, Father Ambrose, 389
 Oskaloosa, mention of, 94, 211; "spite houses" near, 212; church at, 329
Oskaloosa Herald, history of, 103
 Osteopathy, regulation of, 14, 73-75
 Otteson, Realf, 219
 Ottumwa, mention of, 94; early days in, 102
 Overman, Dempsey C., 341
 Overman, Mrs. Elias, 348, 350
 Overman, John Milton, 341, 342
 Owen, Albert K., community founded by, 412

- Owen, Robert, mention of, 381, 398; communities founded by, 395-399
- Owens, Herbert G., article by, 208
- Owings, Mrs. George L., office of, 110
- Oysler, Mrs. Sylvia, office of, 111
- Pacific City, boom days of, 104
- Page, Abbott C., 367
- Pageant, 458
- Paine, Mrs. Clarence S., office of, 328
- Palmer, David J., office of, 111
- "Pantisocrat" colonies, 385
- Parish, John Carl, 331
- Parish, Leonard W., 367
- Parlor Reading Circle (see Cedar Falls Parlor Reading Circle)
- Partridge, Mrs. Pauline Kimball, sketch of life of, 207
- Passenger pigeons, article on, 448; description of, 450
- Passno, Harry, identification work by, 285
- Patrolmen, qualifications of, 30; appointment of, 30; duties of, 30; compensation of, 30, 31; uniforms of, 31
- Paved highways, bonds for, 255
- Paxson, Frederick L., article by, 198
- Payne, W. O., sketch of life of, 211
- Payne, William, 136
- Peace officers, schools for, 301-306
- Peace Union Settlement, 402
- Peaceful Revolutionist*, 408
- Pearson, Benjamin F., article by, 202
- Pease, Theodore C., article by, 321
- Peck, Mrs. A. W., office of, 107
- Pella Historical Society, activity of, 329, 330; officers of, 457
- Pelton, J. E., 415
- Pelzer, Louis, address by, 328, 331, 458; article by, 446
- Pelzer vs. Malone election contest, expense of, 17
- Pendleton, Mrs. Minnie Johnson, office of, 329
- Penn, Hiram, sketch of life of, 215
- Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, publication of, 120
- Pennsylvania Freeman*, editor of, 117, 120
- Perfectionists, sketch of, 384, 400
- Perkins, Dexter, office of, 328
- Petersen, William J., addresses by, 331, 456, 457
- Peterson, Henry, 110
- Peterson, John L., 219
- Pfeiffer, N. J., article by, 205
- Phalanxes, description of, 400, 401
- Pharmacy license, requirements for, 75-77
- Philanthropist, The*, publication of, 120
- Philippine Islands, Iowa soldiers in, 251
- Philips, Lura, 363
- Phillips, Wendell, 122
- Pickard, Samuel T., 125
- Pierce, C. E., 390
- Pierce, Franklin, interview with, 128, 129
- Pierson, James, poem of, 359
- Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, Buried, Where Is?*, 445
- "Pioneer Middle West in Two Depressions, The," 327
- Pioneer Stage-Coach Travel*, 446
- Pioneers, food of, 103
- Pirnie, Thomas, 215
- Place, E. A., article by, 204
- Plambeck, Herbert, article by, 207
- Pleasant Hill Society (Shaker), 380
- Police, organization of, 263, 264; appointment of, 263
- Police and fire commission, power of, 263
- Police radio system, 278, 294-301
- Polk County, appropriation for pavement in, 18; history of, 213, 324, 451, 452; mention of, 306
- Poll tax, article on, 200
- Polley, Frederick, drawing by, 203
- Pond, Fern Nance, article by, 447
- Pork products, markets for, 145, 152; distribution of, 147; purchase of, for relief, 147; prices of, 149, 150; surplus, 152, 153
- Porter, Claude R., candidacy of, 257
- Porter, Ernest, 331
- Potatoes, certification of, 58
- Pottawattamie County, fund transfer in, 87, 88; old settlers reunion in, 110, 111; graves of, 211
- Pottawattamie County Historical Society, activities of, 106, 457
- Pottawattamie Indians, 203
- Powell, Louis H., paper by, 454
- Poweshiek County, early history of, 103
- Prairie, child lost on, 101; fires on, 213; article on, 219; life on, 325
- Prairie Home Community, 402
- Pratt, Harry E., articles by, 321, 447
- Precursor, The*, publication of, 191
- Preferred stock, law relative to, 45
- Prehistoric remains, discovery of, 212
- Preparation (Iowa), Mormon colony at, 383
- Prescott, T. O., New Church Society organized by, 190
- Preston, Abigail, 330
- Price, Sterling, interview of Forster with, 130; mention of, 196
- Primary road bonds, funding provisions for, 31; indebtedness for, 31, 32; tax levy for, 94
- Primary road fund, 23
- Primmer, George H., article by, 98
- Principia Community, 419

- Prisoners, photographs of, 293
 Processing taxes, 166 (see also Hogs)
 Professions, legislation relative to, 73-80
 Progressive Community, sketch of, 412
 Prohibition, legislation on, in Iowa, 242, 243; colony founded on, 414
 Property tax, substitute for, 5
 Protective associations, purpose of, 262, 263
 Proudfoot, Aaron V., sketch of life of, 450
 Pruitt, O. J., office of, 106; mention of, 211
 Public funds, deposit of, 28
Public Health, Milestones in, 1880-1934, 203
 Public officers, compensation of, 26, 27
 Public Safety, proposal for Department of, 309
 Puget Sound Colony, 420
 Pulaski, naming of, 104
 Purnell, Benjamin, 393
- Quaife, Milo M., publications by, 328, 447
 Quakers, attitude of, toward slavery, 116-143; settlements of, 131; founding of, 173
 Quigley, Iola B., article by, 202
 Quilliams, C. C., office of, 111
- Radio, appropriation for, 12; use of, in law enforcement, 278, 279, 294-301
 Ragatz, Oswald, 200
 Railroad Commissioners, Board of, 15, 55, 56
 Railroads, article on, 202
 Rainbow Point, memorial at, 110
 Ralph Case, 126, 127
 Ramser, Richard J., 219
 Raney, William F., articles by, 98, 446
 Rapp, George, colony led by, 331
 Rappists (see Harmony Society)
 Raritan Bay Union, 402
 Rathke, Wm. C., 106
 Rauscher, Willis, study by, 100
 Ravenswaay, Charles van, lecture by, 217
 Ray, W. G., 211, 214
 Reading circles, encouragement of, 369
 Real estate, delinquent taxes on, 9, 10; mortgages of, 51-53; contracts for sale of, 53; sale of, for taxes, 72, 73
 Reams, A. A., mention of, 213; historical sketches by, 324, 452
 Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Iowa bank stock in, 43, 44
 Red Oak, a "calendar" center, 212
 Reece, Raymond J., article by, 447
 Reid, Harvey, article by, 101
 Reinbeck, early history of, 326
 Relics, display of, at Fairfield, 335
 Remley, J. E., 326
 Renault, Doris, article by, 319
- Reser, William M., article by, 321
 Reunion Community, sketch of, 404
 Rhode, Halla, article by, 448
 Richardson, Robert R., article by, 98
 Richardson, Rupert N., paper by, 328
 Richardson, Mrs. W. E., article by, 203
 Richman, Irving B., 212
 "Riding Whip Tree", 449
 Riggs, Sarah, 367
 Ringsted Telephone Company, 86
 Ringstrom, Norman H., 109, 330
 Ripley, George, 403
 Rippy, J. Fred, 328
 Risdin, James E., office of, 277
 River front improvement, provision for, 69
 Riverview Park, memorial cabin in, 457
 Roads, appropriation for, 16; movement toward paving of, 255
 Robbins, Willard, 205, 210
 ROBERTS, RICHARD H., *Economic Effects of the Corn-Hog Program in Iowa*, 144-171, 223
 Robertson, Mrs. A. J., 213
 Robinson, Edgar E., address by, 328
 Robinson, G. S., Civil War experiences recorded by, 101; sketch of life of, 450
 Robinson, J. C., 22
 Robinson, Mrs. John, 373
 Robinson, Solon, *Pioneer and Agriculturist, Selected Writings*, 446
 Rochester, anniversary of, 454
 Rock, Oscar O., office of, 277
 Rockford, early history of, 204
 Rocksylvania, 207
 Roelofs, Garritt E., 18
 Rogers, Amelia Clay L. V. M., article by, 201
 Rohwer, Ella, 213
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., address by, 453
 Root, George A., article by, 199
 Rose Hill Cemetery, items from, 450
 Ross, Earle D., paper by, 328
 Ross, Lawrence Sullivan, sketch of life of, 324
 Ruble, Rev. John H. — *In Memoriam*, 323
Rural Elementary Education in Iowa, A Possible Intermediate Step in the Reorganization of, 448
 Ruskin Commonwealth, sketch of, 413
 Ruskin Coöperative Association, sketch of, 413
 Ruthven, naming of, 216
 Ryan, Lee O., 209
- Saar, John, cabin built by, 455
 Saberson, Henry, 203
 Sabin, Henry, interest of, in reading circles, 368, 369
 Sabula, industries at, 101; history of, 103, 106; centennial of, 106

- Sac County, tax levy in, 88
 Safety Bureau, proposal for, 308
 Sage, Orrin, story of, 213
 Sager, Juliet Gilman, article by, 99
 Sager, Mrs. Zelpa Stamps, 210
 St. Charles, reunion at, 111, 461
 "St. Croix Valley, Some Sources for the History of the", 454
 St. John, James, 219
 St. Nazianz Community, sketch of, 389, 390
 St. Paul, Henry Allain, article by, 98
 St. Peter's Rock, 454
 Salary reduction act, unconstitutionality of, 93
 Salem, anniversary of, 106, 116, 204; abolitionism in, 116-119; Quakers at, 118; education projects in, 123; article on, 208
 Sales tax, provision for, in States, 6
 Saloons, license for, 243
 Salt, in Iowa, 204
 Sanders, A. H., article by, 452
 Sangamon Phalanx, 402
Sauk Swiss, Memoirs of a, 200
Savage, William, Iowa Pioneer, Diarist, and Painter of Birds, 100
 Sawyer, M. W., 355
 Saylor Township (Polk County), 324
 Schachtsick, Frederick, 193
 Schachtsick, Johann Heinrich, 193
 Schafer, Joseph, article by, 446
 Scheele, J. H., 193
 Schell, Herbert S., article by, 445
 Schloemann, E. Heinrich, 193
 Schloemann, Hermann, 193
 Schlüter, Johann Fredr., 193
 Schmidt, Edward W., article by, 98
 Schmidt, Glen L., office of, 279
 Schmidt, L. B., address by, 110; mention of, 219
 Schmidt, Otto L., tributes to, 321, 327
 Schneider, Mrs. Anna, 449
 School districts, emergency relief to, 18; boundary lines for, 39
 School gardens, provision for, 29
 School legislation, 38-43
 Schopbach, Richard B., article by, 201
 Schramm, Harry E., 105
 Scotch Grove, settlement of, 104
 Scott County, bar of, 207; old settlers of, 325
 Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association, meeting of, 111; officers of, 111; auxiliary society of, 111; members of, 325
 Search warrants, rules on, 85
 Second Adventists, communities of, 390
 Secretary of Agriculture, duty of, 28
 Secretary of State, 15, 30
 Sectarian Communities, sketches of, 376-394
 Secular Communities, sketches of, 394-422
 Seeborn, Benjamin, comment of, 124
 Seely, Mrs. S. F., reminiscences of, 212
 Seerley, Homer H., mention of, 366, 373; article by, 368-371
 Seifert, Gus, retirement of, 102
 Selma, Hinkle house in, 210
Sentinel (Washington, D. C.), editorial in, 133
 Senty, Mrs. E. G., 326, 330
 Senty, Winifred Miller, 450, 451, 452
 Separatists, communistic colonies of, 377, 381
 Separatists of Zoar, The Society of, sketch of, 381, 382
 Service trades, city regulation of, 79, 80
Seven Villages Practicing Modified Capitalism, 448
 Seventh Day Baptists, community of, 378
 Seward, William, 122
 Seymour, recollections of, 208
 Shadle, Morry, 210
 Shakers, communities of, 379, 380
 Shalam Community, The Children's Land, sketch of, 391, 392
 Shambaugh, Bertha M. H., article by, 206; mention of, 448
 Shangle, L. T., sketch of life of, 205
 Shannon, Fred A., article by, 446
 Shannon, W. H., office of, 111, 461
 Sharp, Granville, 181
 Shaw, Mr., WMT owned by, 298
 SHEA, ROBERT WALLACE, *History and Administration of the Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation*, 262-311, 336
 Sheakley, C. C., sketch of life of, 449
 Shell Rock River, flood in, 212
 Sheriffs, schools of instruction for, 302-306
 Sheriffs Association (see Iowa State Sheriffs Association)
 Sherman, Althea R., 205
 Sherman, E. A., 205
 Sherman, Fort, article by, 323
 Shiels, W. Eugene, articles by, 200, 446, 454
 Shirley Society (Shaker), 380
 Shryock, Richard H., article by, 321
 Shulz, Adolph Robert, article by, 200
 Sigourney Catholic Churches, 205
 Silkville, sketch of, 410, 411
 Silliman, H. H., 372
 Silliman, Mrs. H. H., 372
 Silvens, Marian, article by, 201
 Sinclair, Upton, colony founded by, 420
 Single-tax, 412, 414
 Singleton, Mrs. E. M., office of, 329
 Sinn, Eugene, research by, 100
 Sioux City, mention of, 94; historical sketch of, 211, 214; early days in, 215
Sioux City Volksfreund, suspension of, 203
Sioux Wars, The, 202

- Skaneateles Community, sketch of, 406
 Slavery, agitation against, 115-143; issue of, in Iowa, 126, 211; religious aspect of, 134, 183; Swedish activities against, 180, 181; address on, 191, 192
Slavery Background of Foster's My Old Kentucky Home, The, 200
 Sluyter, Peter, 377
 Smelser, Marshall, article by, 447
 Smith, Ed M., 326, 331
 Smith, Mrs. Esther Leighton, 109
 Smith, Mrs. F. Richmond, 367
 Smith, Ferdinand J., articles by, 203, 322, 448
 Smith, Frank S., archeological collection of, 108
 Smith, Noah, 209
 Smith, Theodore Clarke, paper by, 99
 Snedaker, Mabel, contribution of, 100
 Snow Hill Community, sketch of, 378
 Sny Magill mound area, 461
 Snyder, Charles E., activities of, 330, 333, 456
Social Destiny of Man, influence of, 400
 Social Freedom Community, 408
Social Life in Iowa, Features of, 100
 Social Reform Unity, 402
 Society of True Inspiration, 385-387
 Sodus Bay Phalanx, 402
 Soil conservation, program of, 171, 323
 Soldiers, tuition for, 17
 Soldiers' Aid Society, 195
 Soldiers' monuments, provision for, 68, 100
 Soldiers' Orphans' Home (Cedar Falls), change of, to State Normal School, 339
South Dakota Historical Collections, articles in, 202
South Dakota Historical Review, first issue of, 105; articles in, 105, 320
 South Union Society (Shaker), 380
 Sower, Susie, office of, 329
 Spaarman, Dr., 180
Spanish Ambitions in the Illinois Country, 1782, 447
 Spanish-American War, Cousins's speech on, 236, 237; Iowa participation in, 251
 Sparlin, Estal E., articles by, 320, 321
 Spencer, Roswell, house of, 451
 Spillville Catholic Church, 206
 Spirit Lake, early history of, 206
 Spirit Lake Relief Expedition, 204
 Spiritualists, society of, 388, 389
 Spooner, Cecil, 240
 Sports (1890's), 238, 239
 Spring Farm Association, 402
 Springer, Jacob, 195
 Springville, first railroad in, 451
 Stacey, George, 125
Stagecoach Travel, Pioneer, 328, 446
 Standard Voting Machine Company, organization of, 238
Star Route Cases, The, 100, 202
 Starke, Aubrey, article by, 321
 State Budget Director, substitute for, 27
 State Center, beginnings of, 204; schools of, 213
 State Comptroller, 13, 27
 State Conservation Director, salary of, 62; appointments by, 63
 State Historical Society, appropriation for, 14; officer of, 108; archaeological museum of, 108; activities of, 108, 109, 219, 220, 331-334, 459, 460; new members of, 109, 220, 332-334, 457, 458
 State Normal School, beginning of, 339
 State Permit Board, 36
 State Printing Board, 15, 64
 State Sinking Fund, claims against, 24, 25
State Society of Iowa Medical Women, History of the, 100, 203
 Steele, Ray N., 457
 Stenberg, Richard R., article by, 320
 Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. T. O., 373
 Sterrett, A. J., diary of, 325
 Stiger, Carl B., career of, 214
 Stiles, C. C., paper by, 331
 Stiles, R. C., 221
 Still, Bayrd, article by, 99
 Stimpson, George W., office of, 221
 Stine, O. C., office of, 454
 Stinson, Harry E., art work of, 110, 455
 Stockdale, Mrs. S. M., translation by, 320
Stone City, The Development of, 323
 Stone City quarries, 325
 Storm Lake, radio station at, 297, 298
 Storms, Garry, 392
 Stowe, Harriet Beecher, 117
 Straight, Frances Marion, sketch of life of, 206
 Straight Edge Community, 420
 Stratton, J. H., article by, 99
 Stratton, Maud, 449
 Strawberry Point, early history of, 104
 Street improvement, provision for, 71
 Streeter, F. B., article by, 199
 Strief, John H., sketch of life of, 452
 Strokes, M. E., replica made by, 455
 Sturgis Falls, renaming of, 341
 Suffrage leaders, Iowa's memorial to, 335, 449
 Suffrage Memorial Commission, Iowa, 335
 Sumner, Charles, career of, 122, 123, 133
 Sunrise Coöperative Community, sketch of, 419
 Sunrise Coöperative Farms, sketch of, 418, 419
Survey of Mutualistic Communities in America, A, by RALPH ALBERTSON, 375-440

- Swartzendruber, Elias, 210
 Swedenborg, Emanuel, influence of, 172, 175-179; activities of, 172, 173; articles on, 175; African expedition inspired by, 179-181
 Swedenborgian colony, 388
Swedish Baptist Work in Iowa 1853-1933, Eighty Years of, 202
 Swem, A. R., 333
 Swezey, George, 211
 Swinburne, Joseph B., autobiographical sketch of, 205
 Swisher, Jacob A., mention of, 112; address by, 219, 331, 456, 457
 SWISHER, JACOB A., *The Legislation of the Forty-sixth General Assembly of Iowa*, 3-97
 Swisher, Mrs. Stephen A., sketch of life of, 325
 Sybenga, J. J., office of, 455
 Sydnor, Charles S., article by, 100; mention of, 202
 Sylvania Association, 400, 402

 Tabor College, reopening of, 104
 Taft, S. H., Humboldt founded by, 205
 Tama Indians, pow-wow held by, 110; mention of, 204
 Tatlock, J. S. P., article by, 447
 Tax bill, three-way, provisions of, 4
 Tax deeds, legalization of, 93
 Tax funds, allocation of, 4, 5
 Tax levy, provision for, in cities, 72
 Tax sale, county bids at, 9, 10; provision for, 72, 73
 Taxation, measures on, passed by 46th General Assembly, 4-11
Taxes, Iowa, 323
 Taylor, Bayard, book by, 118; Whittier acquainted with, 119; mention of, 342
 Taylor, Garland, articles by, 99, 201, 202
 Taylor, Henry C., office of, 454
 Taylor, Thomas E., sketch of life of, 216
 Teachers, minimum wage law for, 41; annuity retirement system for, 42
 Teed, Cyrus R., 393
 Templeton, Fay, 239
 Tennyson, Alfred, 175
 Territorial Supreme Court, Iowa, first case in, 126
 Theatre, early history of, 206
 Thomas, R. G., article by, 99
 Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G., 355
 Thompson, Mrs. A. J., 339, 343
 Thompson, Albert W., article by, 445
 Thompson, Charles B., Mormon leader, 383
 Thompson, Harry French, article by, 448
 Thompson, Malcolm, Jr., article by, 203
 Thor, tax levied by, 92
 Thoreau, Henry D., 175
 Thornton, Henrietta, 367
 Thorpe, Mrs., 364
 Thorpe, Mrs. B., 348
 Thurston, John M., oratory of, 236
 Tillson, W. H., office of, 218
 Tintype photographer, 248
 Tipton, early history of, 449; mention of, 450
 Titus, W. A., articles by, 321, 446
 Tjernagel, L. J., historical sketch by, 324
 Toboggan slides, 238, 239
 Topolobampo, sketch of, 412
Tourist Traffic of Pioneer Minnesota, The, 98
 Towles, Susan Starling, article by, 201
 Towns (see Cities)
 Townsend, Edward, 355
 Trademarks, legislation on, 95, 96
 Traer, first house in, 205; reminiscences of, 215
 Transcendentalism, influence of, 116
 Trappist monks, 203
 Trauger, Donald, study by, 100
 Travis, Mrs. E. Grace, office of, 329
 Treasurers, deposit of funds by, 28
 "Trees as Historians", 105
 Triem, Frank, historical sketch by, 325
 Troy (Iowa), history of, 102
True Christian Religion, The, publication of, 174; quotation from, 174, 175
 Trumbull Phalaux, 402
 Trust funds, investment of, 53, 54
 Tuberculosis, efforts at eradication of, in cattle, 323
 Tuesday Club (Cedar Falls), 371
 Turner, Robert, sketch of life of, 214
 Twain, Mark, addresses on, 105, 327; tribute to, 210; in Muscatine, 212
 Tyler, Moses Coit, article by, 321
 Typewriting, identification by, 287
 Tyringham Society (Shaker), 380

 Ufford, E. A., 355
 Ufford, Mrs. E. A., 352
 Ulmer, George, 106
Uncle Tom's Cabin, 117
 Underground Railway, station of, 116
 Union Colony, sketch of, 411
 Union Grove Colony, 405
 Union Humane Society, establishment of, 120
 Union League, activities of, 194, 195
 Union Mills Community, 420
 Union Village Society (Shaker), 380
 United Order, 383, 384
 United States Warehouse Act, feature of, 56
 Upper Mississippi, early days on, 215
 Usher, Roland G., 327
 Uthoff, Casper Heinrich, 193

- Utilitarian Association of United Interests, sketch of, 399
- Utopia Colony, 408, 409
- Utopian Ideal in the Eighteenth Century, America and the*, 321
- Valley Junction, historical sketch of, 104
- Van Alstyne, Richard W., article by, 321
- Van Buren County Chapter, D. A. R., project of, 106
- Vette, Carl Otto, 193
- Vigilance committees, activities of, 262, 263
- Vigo, Francis, monument to, 455
- Village Improvement Societies*, influence of, 343, 344
- Vineland Community, 422
- Voting, registration for, 72
- Voting machine, first model of, 238; inventor of, 238
- Vrooman, Hiram, 420
- Waddicor, James, 211
- Wadström, Karl, influence of Swedenborg on, 180; anti-slavery activities of, 180; book by, 181
- Wage-Earner in the Westward Movement, The*, 199
- Wakeley, Ray E., article by, 323
- Waldeck, Ruby Weedell, article by, 445
- Walker, Louise J., article by, 322
- Walker, Nellie V., plaque made by, 335
- Walker, R. H., article by, 323
- Walker, Wm., recollections of, 104
- Wallace, Henry A., speech by, 457
- Waller, John R., historical sketch by, 326
- Walters, G. A., 367
- Wapello County, railroads in, 101
- Wapello schools, history of, 204
- War of 1812, The Western Prologue to the*, 320
- Warehouses, legislation on, 55-57
- Warrants, issuance of, 24, 25
- Warren, Josiah, communities founded by, 407
- Warren County, archaeological discoveries in, 102; old settlers reunion in, 111, 461
- Washington, fire fighters of, 205; centennial program at, 331, 459; business in, in 1863, 449; women's clubs in, 452
- Washington County, railroads in, 101; anniversary celebration of, 331, 458; genealogical items for, 449; fair in, 450; early dentists of, 451; military activities of, 451
- Washington Presbyterian Church, 323
- Washtenaw Phalanx, 402
- Wassonville, settlement at, 452
- Waterfall, on Iowa-Minnesota line, 102
- Waterloo, mention of, 94; description of, 215; police radio station at, 297, 298
- Watervliet Society (Shaker), 380
- Watson, Elmo Scott, articles by, 203, 206
- Watts, T. M., 453
- Waukon public schools, history of, 204
- Waverly, naming of, 104
- Wayland, J. A., 413
- Wayne County, poor fund of, 89; "ghost" towns of, 210; early settlement of, 214
- Wayne Produce Association, 421
- Weapons, regulation of use of, 84
- Wearin, Otha D., 110
- Weather, records of, 214
- Weather and Crops Bureau, appropriation for, 12
- Weatherwax, Paul, paper by, 453
- Weaver, George H., 321
- Webb, William S., address by, 327
- Webster, Daniel, speech of, 121; attitude of, on slavery, 121, 122
- Webster, Frances L., 345
- Webster County, first county seat of, 205; manuscript history of, 456
- Webster County Historical Society, establishment of, 108; museum of, 108; meeting of, 455, 456
- Weeks, Carl, 20
- Welliver, Judson C., career of, 212
- Wellman, J. E., history by, 452
- Wellman, history of, 452
- West, George A., article by, 199
- West Chester cheese factory, 210
- West Liberty High School, history of, 447
- Western Iowa, origin of settlers of, 232
- Western Military Frontier 1815-1846, The*, contents of, 319
- Western N. Y. Industrial Association, 402
- Westfall, Mrs. Frances, historical sketches by, 206
- "Westward Expansion in Historical Fiction", 328
- Westward Trail, The*, 321, 446
- Wexford Catholic Church, 103
- Weygandt, Carl V., office of, 453
- Whaler's Diary, Excerpts from a*, 200, 321
- Whitacre, Eliza, sketch of life of, 450
- White, A. M., office of, 455
- White, George, 105
- White, Mrs. Lillian Mousseau, office of, 330
- White Water Society (Shaker), 380
- Whiteside, Walker, 239
- Whitney, Franklin H., town founded by, 232; banking business of, 250, 251
- Whitney, James Grant, banking record of, 250, 251
- Whittier, John G., abolition work of, 115, 117-123, 132-143; publications of, 117, 119, 133; interest of, in Salem Quakers, 117, 118, 119; funds of, 119, 125; burial of, 120; political activities of, 133

- Whittier and Iowa, by CHARLES ARTHUR HAWLEY, 115-143
- WIO, service of, for police broadcasting, 294, 295
- Wick, B. L., article by, 203; address by, 319
- Wilberforce, William, 181
- Wilcox, Walter W., article by, 323
- Wild Life School, session of, 459
- "Wilderness Army, The Administration of a," 328
- Wiler, Mr. and Mrs. W. D., 373
- Wilkins, Newton, activities of, 195; imprisonment of, 197
- Wilkinson, Jemima, 379
- Willard, Frances, 414
- Willard Coöperative Colony, sketch of, 414
- Willett, J. W., office of, 111
- Williams, J. Milton, article by, 322
- Williams, Marion H., 329
- Williams, Major William, history by, 456
- Wilmot Proviso, 121
- Wilson, Charles James, sketch of life of, 325
- Wilson, Charles R., article by, 446
- Wilson, Ellis E., 449
- Wilson, J. H., roses of, 342
- Wilson, Samuel K., address by, 454
- Wilson, Samuel M., article by, 200
- Wilson, William Duane, 448
- Wilton Junction, mastodon remains at, 211
- Winnebago County, *A Medical History of*, 448
- Winston, James E., articles by, 320, 321
- Winterbotham, William Wrigley, articles by, 200, 321
- Wisconsin, sales tax in, 6
- Wisconsin Archeologist, The*, articles in, 199, 319
- Wisconsin Magazine of History, The*, articles in, 98, 200, 321, 446
- Wisconsin Phalanx, 402, 446
- Wisconsin State Historical Society, annual meeting of, 327
- Witosky, Alice, article by, 204
- Wittenmyer, Mrs. Annie Turner, work of, 195
- Wittke, Carl, office of, 453
- Woman of the Wilderness, *The Society of the*, 377
- Women wage earners, with country background, 313; status of, 314; reasons for migration of, to city, 316, 317; hours and wages of, 317, 318
- Women's clubs, 452
- Women's Commonwealth, sketch of, 407
- Women's Reformatory (Rockwell City), 16, 21
- Wood, Grant, 110
- Woodbury County, pioneer centers of, 208, 221, 330
- Wooden railroad, proposal for, 215
- Woodruff, K. Brent, articles by, 202
- Woodworth, Samuel, publication by, 182
- Workmen's compensation law, amendment to, 80, 81
- Works, George A., 329
- World War, relics of, 456
- World War Orphans' Aid, appropriation for, 17
- Wormhoudt, A. B., office of, 457
- Wormhoudt, Mrs. H., 213
- Wortman, W. P., sketches of, 447
- Wright, D. S., 345
- Wright, Frances, 397
- WRIGHT, LUELLA M., *The Cedar Falls Parlor Reading Circle*, 339-374, 462
- Wright County, 91
- Writings on American History, 1931*, 445
- Wyant, Elizabeth, 99
- Wyngaard, John W., 213
- Wyoming Historical Society, meeting of, 106; officers of, 106, 107
- Yarnell, Harry E., sketch of life of, 451
- Yellow Springs Community, sketch of, 397
- "Yesterday Meets Tomorrow", 456
- Young, Brigham, activity of, 383, 384
- Young, J. W., sketch of life of, 210
- Young, Lafayette, 241, 242
- Young, S. Hall, 365
- Zacherle, Hedo M., 17
- Zeller, Elias R., biographical sketch of, 104, 326; program in honor of, 331
- Zoar, Separatists of, 382
- Zoar Foundation, 453
- Zook, George F., 329
- ZORBAUGH, GRACE S. M., *Farm Background of Country Migrants to Iowa Industries*, 312-318, 336
- Zvetina, John A., article by, 200

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